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LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF CONGRESS.

THE CONCLUSIONS ON WHICH THEY WERE UNANIMOUS ONLY PRESENIED—THE RETURNING BOARD FOUND TO BE ILLEGALLY ORGANIZED—THE LAW REGULATING THE APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION OFFICERS — ARBITRARY AND UNFAIR DECISIONS BY THE RETURNING BOARD—NO OUTRAGES OR INTIMIDATION SHOWN —GENERAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Representative George F. Hoar, in behalf of the special committee on that portion of the President's Message relative to the condition of the South, reported to-day as follows:

In pursuance of the order of the full committee, of Dec. 22, a special committee of three visited New-Orleans and proceeded with an investigation, the result of which they report to the General Committee as follows: In pursuance of the order of the General Committee, of Dec. 22, the undersigned visited New-Orleans, and there proceeded with all diligence to the examination directed by the committee. During the eight days they remained there they were attended throughout their sessions, which were public, by the counsel of the Republican and Conservative State Committees. In that period they examined over ninety-five witnesses, besides taking a large amount of documentary evidence, amounting in all, it is estimated, to more than one thousand five hundred printed pages. In view of the exigency that now exists in the affairs of that State, and of the delay of weeks which must elapse before that testimony can be written out and printed, your committee has determined to state the conclusions at which they have arrived, so far as they are unanimous in reaching their conclusions. The committee undertook no investigation of the election of 1872. Much evidence has already been taken by other committees of Congress upon that question, and the time allowed both for their action and for the session of Congress seemed to be too short to call for their then entering on that investigation. They announced this conclusion, and that, therefore, they would first proceed to an examination of the acts of the Returning Board of the State in respect of the late election, and then to an inquiry in reference to the White League.

ILLEGAL CONSTITUTION OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

The law provides that the board shall consist of five persons representing all parties. It consisted at the opening of their last session of five Republicans, upon the resignation of one of whom [Gen. Longstreet] Mr. Arroyo, a Conservative, was taken to fill the vacancy. After protesting against the action of the board in secret session, Mr. Arroyo resigned before the conclusion of the labors of the board, and his place was not filled, so that, as your committee think, the law as to the constitution of the board was not complied with.

THE REGISTRATION AND ELECTION LAWS.

The election laws of Louisiana provide for a Supervisor of Registration, who appoints his own deputies for each ward in New-Orleans, and for one Supervisor of Registration for each parish in the State. The officers were all appointed by Gov. Kellogg. In addition to these Supervisors, the Police Jurors, the local authorities of the parishes, appointed three Commissioners of Election for each poll in the parish, and there were also two United States Supervisors, appointed by the District Judge of the United States for each poll. The law further provided that, in case of such violence, intimidation, or corruption, at or near either poll, either during registration or election, preventing a fair, free, peaceable, and full vote, the Commissioners of Election if the occurrence was on election day, the Supervisors of Registration if on the day of registration, should make a full verified statement of the occurrence, forward the same with and annexed to the returns; and further provided that when the Returning Board, in canvassing the returns, should come to any poll where the returns were accompanied by such a protest they should not canvass, count, or compile the statement of voters from such poll until the statements from all other polls had been canvassed and compiled. The Conservative counsel objected that the board on reaching the returns from such protested polls read and became informed of those returns before laying them aside to take up the other polls. They insisted that the purpose of the law was to prevent the Commissioners from knowing what the results at the polls protested against were, in order that when they came to examine the polls protested against, they might do so without being biased by knowing what was the result returned; and they objected that in these cases of protest the board had proceeded to read the returns, add up, and compile them, and then defer their determination of the case until after having acquired knowledge of how the returns protested against would affect the elections. On the other hand, the Republican counsel insisted that such a course was impracticable; that the object of the law in deferring any determination of the results of the polls protested against until the returns from the other polls were canvassed, was merely to enable the board to ascertain whether the result of the disputed returns would affect the election, however decided, so that if they would not the board might be spared the labor of considering this protest. Your committee have not found it necessary to come to any determination upon that question.

THE ELECTION AND THE COUNT.

The election embraced but one State officer. The chief struggle was over the election of members of the State Legislature and parish officers, and in these elections local and personal considerations, as well as national and State politics, entered. The returns by the Commissioners of Election, compiled and forwarded by the Supervisors of Registration, gave the Conservatives a majority of twenty-nine members out of a total of 111 members. In only three instances were there any protests accompanying the returns. The Returning Board was in session for many weeks. As finally announced, their findings gave, as Gov. Kellogg reckoned it, fifty-three members to the Republicans and fifty members to the Democrats, of whom, however, one was regarded as not a "staying" Democrat. The board made no decision as to the remaining five seats. The public sittings of the Returning Board were attended by the counsel of the Republican and Conservative State Committees. Objections were received from the counsel of the respective parties to the returns from different polls. The objecting party was generally allowed to produce evidence to support the objection, and the other party to reply by affidavits. A day was fixed for these proofs to be closed. After these public sessions the board went into private, or, as they were called, executive sessions, where the proofs and matters in dispute were discussed, and a decision arrived at. The minutes of the board are very meagre. They contain little more than a record of its meeting, going into executive session and its adjourning, and some formal public orders. They contain no minutes whatever of the proceedings in executive session, and furnish therefore little light upon the findings of the board.

THE RAPIDES PARISH DECISION.

The parish of Rapides chose three members to the Legislature. The returns elected all three Conservatives. When the polls closed the only paper filed with the Returning Board was the affidavit of the United States Supervisor that the election was in all respects full, fair, and free. It was not known in the parish that any contest existed against those members. They left their homes and proceeded to New-Orleans to be present at the opening of the Legislature, no intimation of contesting their seats or objection to their election having been given by their opponents. At one of their last sessions the Returning Board declared all the Republican members elected from that parish. When the papers of the Returning Board were produced before your committee there were found among them an affidavit by Mr. Wells, the President of the Board, declaring that intimidation had existed at certain polls in that parish and that the returns from those polls should, therefore, be rejected. The counsel for the Democratic committee testified that they had no opportunity to contradict the statements of this paper; that they had never seen or known of it before, and that upon an examination of the papers before the board when the proofs closed it was not among them. The counsel for the Republican committee reserved the right to make explanation upon this point, but offered none. The affidavit was dated —— day of December, 1874. It appeared that Gov. Wells was not himself in the parish on the day of the election, and though at the opening of their first session your committee declared their intention to examine into the action of the Returning Board. Gov. Wells never came forward as a witness. At the close of our proceedings leave was asked that his deposition might be given. This we declined, and Mr. Wells was invited to appear before the committee, but he never came. Leave was also given for taking his testimony by a Commissioner if he declined to appear, but this was not availed of. Your committee, therefore, are constrained to declare that the action of the Returning Board in the rejection of these returns in the Parish of Rapides, and giving the seats for that parish to the Republican candidates, was arbitrary, unfair, and without warrant of law. If the committee were to go behind the papers before the board and consider the alleged charge of intimidation upon the proofs before the committee, their finding would necessarily be the same. It was asserted in Gov. Wells' affidavit that the McEnery officials had usurped the offices of the parish, and thereby intimidated voters. Immediately after the 14th of September, when the Kellogg authorities in New-Orleans were put out by the Penn authorities, certain changes took place in some of the parishes. When the news from New-Orleans reached these parishes the McEnery officers demanded their places of the Kellogg officials, and they were at once given up. When the Federal Government intervened and unseated the McEnery authorities, the Kellogg officials demanded and received back their places, but some time seemed to have elapsed before the Kellogg officials took their places back. Indeed, the McEnery Register of Deeds was still acting as such when your committee were in New-Orleans, the Kellogg Register never having come to reclaim the place, which was said to be worth nothing now. In Rapides Parish the Kellogg Clerk was Mr. Wells' son, who, having yielded his place to the McEnery competitor in September, does not appear to have reclaimed it, and he was accordingly sent for after the election to come from his residence, some miles distant, to sign the returns of the elections, which he did. Your committee are at a loss to see in their action any intimidation of Mr. Wells, still less of the electors of the parish.

INTIMIDATION.

It so happens that this parish was taken as a sample parish of intimidation, many witnesses from which, of both parties, were examined with reference to it. They show beyond question that there was a free, full, fair, and peaceable election and registration there; there was no evidence of any intimidation of voters practiced on the day of election. Although it was asserted that intimidation of colored men before the election had been effected, by threats of refusal to employ them, or to discharge them if they voted the Republican ticket, no evidence either of discharge or of refusal to employ was produced. Certain witnesses themselves, every one an office-holder, testified generally to such action; but hardly any one was able to specify a single instance in which he heard any employer so threaten or discharge any voter, or knew of any employe being so threatened or discharged. Not one single colored man throughout the entire parish was produced to testify either to such a threat, or to the execution of such a purpose, whether before or after the election. The action of the Returning Board in the Parish of Rapides alone changed the political complexion of the Lower House, and their action in the other parishes was equally objectionable. For instance, in Iberia Parish it was claimed before your committee that the vote by Poll No. 1 in that parish had been rejected on account of intimidation, but the papers produced by the Clerk of the board showed no such proof whatever. One of the counsel [Mr. Ray] produced some affidavits, which he declared had been submitted to the board by another of the counsel [Gen. Campbell.] The Conservative counsel insisted that these papers had never been before the board, when the opportunity was given the Republican counsel to show that the paper had been submitted, but the testimony offered for that purpose by them so far, however, from establishing that fact, established the reverse. It was then asserted that the returns were rejected because the accounts of the election were not delivered to the Supervisor of Registration within twenty-four hours after the close of the election, which was 6 o'clock on the 3d day of November; whereas, it appeared that both in the morning and afternoon of the 3d of November search was made for this Supervisor of Registration for that Parish, in order to deliver to him these returns, and he was not to be found until after 6 o'clock; but that as soon as he could be found, on the evening of that day, they were offered to him and again the next morning, but were refused to be received. Yet this same Supervisor of Registration received other Republican returns, after he had refused to receive these Conservative ones on the ground that they were too late, and the Returning Board, although it had held, as to other polls in the State, that the returns were not to be rejected merely because they were sent too late, rejected the returns from this poll, thereby changing the representation of the parish from Conservative to Republican.

THE PARISH OF DE SOTO.

So in the Parish of De Soto, the returns showed a Conservative elected by over one thousand majority. It was alleged that the Supervisor of Registration had brought the returns to New-Orleans, and had left them with a woman of bad character, who offered to produce them on payment of $1,000; the Conservative Committee took legal proceedings to compel their production, but the court held it had no jurisdiction to that end. They then caused to be produced before the board the duplicates of those returns from the office of the Secretary of State, together with the tally sheets, poll lists, &c., filed there according to law. These duplicates corresponded exactly with the alleged result of the compiled returns which the said woman had produced, and of these alleged facts undisputed proof was submitted to the board. Nevertheless, the board refused to count the vote for that parish.

WINN PARISH.

So in Winn Parish, where 404 Conservative and 164 Republican votes were cast, upon a verbal protest that the Register of Elections was not properly qualified, of which the only proof was that he had failed to forward his oath of office to the Secretary of State, although there was no pretense that the election was not a fair representation of the will of the people, the whole vote of the parish was rejected, and the case referred to the Legislature.

THE PARISH OF TERREBONNE.

So in Terrebonne Parish, where there was a Conservative majority, it was proved that the Commissioners of Election, through misapprehension of their duties, inclosed all the returns in the ballot-boxes, and deposited them with the Clerk of the court with whom the law required the boxes to be left. The Judge of the court thereupon issued a mandamus commanding the Clerk to take the returns from the boxes and forward them to the Secretary of State, which was done. Nevertheless, the Board rejected the returns from these polls, thereby giving the parish to the Republicans, with the result of choosing a Republican Senator, two Republican members of the Legislature, and the Republican parish officers. Without now referring to other instances, we are constrained to declare that the action of the Returning Board on the whole was arbitrary, unjust, and in our opinion illegal; and that this arbitrary, unjust and illegal action alone prevented the return by the Board of a majority of Conservative members to the Lower House.

THE OUTRAGES AND INTIMIDATION.

Upon the general subject of the state of affairs in the South, and as to whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political offenses are real, or were asserted without due foundation, your committee took such proof as the opportunity offered. Both parties agreed upon four parishes as samples of the condition of affairs in that respect in the State. Of these, owing to the impossibility of procuring witnesses from the locality in time, your committee were obliged to confine their special examination to two parishes. They received all the testimony that was offered, and in addition they received all the testimony that was then on hand in New-Orleans, offered by either party, as to the condition of affairs in other parts of the State. As a whole they are constrained to say that the intimidation charged is not borne out by the facts before us. No general intimidation of Republican voters was established. No colored man was produced who had been threatened or assaulted by any Conservative because of political opinion, or discharged from employment or refused employment. Of all those who testified to intimidation there was hardly any one who, of his own knowledge, could specify a reliable instance of such acts; and of the white men who were produced to testify generally on such subjects very nearly all, if not every single one, was the holder of an office. Throughout the rural districts of the State the number of white Republicans are very few. It hardly extends beyond those holding office, and those connected with them. No witnesses, we believe, succeeded in naming in any parish five Republicans who supported the Kellogg Government who were not themselves officeholders or related to officeholders, or those having official employment. On the other hand, applications to the United States Commissioners in the various parishes, not only for alleged crimes, but because of alleged threats of discharge and non-employment, or other interference with political preference were frequent. Upon these applications warrants were often issued and white citizens arrested and bound over for trial. In many localities the Federal troops were detained for service under the Marshals and Deputy Marshals, and not only made many arrests immediately before the election, but the reports that they were coming to particular neighborhoods about the time of the election, for the purpose of making such arrests, served, as the Conservatives claimed, to intimidate, and sometimes even to produce a stampede among the white voters. How differently the two parties look upon the same fact will appear from the testimony of Mr. Riddle. He was a United States Commissioner in the Parish of Iberia. Shortly before the election, upon the application of colored persons, he issued a large number of warrants. He considered it his duty, upon the arrest of the persons charged, to require bail from sureties who possessed landed estates within the parish, certified to by the Assessor of the Parish to be of sufficient value, and of which the title was approved by the Register of Deeds. This rule necessarily produced delay in procuring bail for the persons arrested, and he was waited on in one case by a procession of citizens, who offered him a bond signed by every man in the procession. This he regarded as in derision of his proceedings, and refused to receive the bond. He was called as a witness to prove the intimidation that existed in that parish. He had himself no knowledge of any act of the kind except this procession, which he thought was calculated to intimidate the colored voters. He had no idea that the arrests made upon his warrants, and the proceedings under them, had any effect in interfering with the Conservative voters. On the other hand, the Conservatives in that neighborhood thought about this just the reverse. Indeed, the reports of the military officers in command of the forces of the United States in the country, though generally indicating a condition of quiet and order, take sometimes an entirely different view of the situation. On the other hand, it was in evidence that the blacks who sought to act with the Conservative Party were, on their part, sometimes exposed to enmity and abuse. In the interior one colored man was shot for making a Conservative speech, and in New-Orleans it appeared from the testimony that colored men who sought to co-operate with the Conservatives were subject to so much abuse from the Police and otherwise that an association of lawyers volunteered to protect them, but with little effect.

GENERAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The general condition of affairs in the State of Louisiana seems to be as follows: The conviction has been general among the whites since 1872 that the Kellogg Government was an usurpation. This conviction among them has been strengthened by the acts of the Kellogg Legislature, abolishing existing courts and Judges, and substituting others presided over by Judges appointed by Kellogg, having extraordinary and exclusive jurisdiction over political questions; by changes in the law centralizing in the Governor every form of political control, including the suspension of the elections; by continuing the Returning Board with absolute power over the returns of elections; by the extraordinary provisions enacted for the trial of titles and claims to office, by the conversion of the Police force, maintained at the expense of the City of New-Orleans, into an armed brigade of State militia, subject to the command of the Governor; by the erection, in some places, of monopolies in markets, gas-making, water-works, and ferries, cleaning vaults, removing filth, and doing work as wharfingers; by the abolition of courts with elective Judges, and the substitution of other courts with Judges appointed by Kellogg, in evasion of the Constitution of the State; by enactments punishing criminally all persons who attempted to fill official positions unless returned by the Returning Board; by unlimited appropriations for the payment of militia expenses, and for the payment of legislative warrants, vouchers, and checks issued during the years 1870 to 1872; by laws declaring that no person in arrears for taxes after default published shall bring any suit in any court of the State, or be allowed to be a witness in his own behalf; measures which, when coupled with the extraordinary burdens of taxation, have seemed to vest, in the language of Gov. Kellogg's counsel, "a degree of power in the Governor of a State scarcely exercised by any sovereign in the world." With this conviction is a general want of confidence in the integrity of the existing State and local officials, a want of confidence equally in their persons and in their *personnel*, which is accompanied by the paralyzation of business and destruction of values. The most hopeful witness produced by the Kellogg party, while he declared that business was in a sounder condition than ever before, because there was less credit, has since declared that there was no prosperity. The securities of the State have fallen in two years from 70 or 80 to 25; of the City of New-Orleans, from eighty or ninety, to thirty or forty; while the fall in bank shares, railroad shares, city and other corporate companies have in a degree corresponded. Throughout the rural districts of the State the negroes, reared in the habits of reliance upon their masters for support, and in a community in which the members are always ready to divide the necessaries of life with each other, not regarding such action as very evil, and having immunity from punishment from the nature of the local officials, had come to filching and stealing fruit, vegetables, and poultry so generally, as Bishop Wilmer stated, without contradiction from any source, that the raising of these articles had to be entirely abandoned, to the great distress of the white people. While, within the parishes as well as in New-Orleans, the taxation had been carried almost literally to the extent of confiscation, in New-Orleans the Assessors are paid a commission on the amount appraised, and houses and stores are to be had there for the taxes. In Natchitoches parish the taxation reached about eight per cent. assessed value on property. In many parishes all the white Republicans and all the office-holders belong to a single family. There are five of the Greens in office in Lincoln Parish, and there are seven of the Boults in office in the Parish of Natchitoches. As the people saw taxation increase and prosperity diminish as they grew poor, while the officials grew rich, they became naturally sore. That they loved their rulers cannot be pretended.

THE DEBT.

The Kellogg Government claims to have reduced taxation. This has been affected in part by establishing a board to fund the debt of the State at sixty per cent. of its face value. This measure aroused great hostility, not so much because of the reduction of its acknowledged debt, as because it gave to the Funding Board, whose powers seem to be absolute and without review, discretionary authority to admit to be funded some $6,000,000 of debt alleged to be fraudulent, so that under the disguise of reducing the acknowledged debt it gave opportunity to swell the fraudulent debt against the State. This nominal reduction of the State taxes has been accompanied by a provision that the parishes taxed shall not exceed the State. But parishes have, notwithstanding, created liabilities, judgments having been received on them; the courts have directed taxes to be levied for their payment, and thus the actual taxes have been carried far beyond the authorized rates. Rings have been formed in parishes composed of the parish officers, their relatives, and of the co-operating Democrats who would buy up these obligations, put them in judgment, and cause them to be enforced, to the great distress of the neighborhood—a distress so great that the sales of land for taxes have become almost absolutely impossible.

DIVISION OF THE NEGRO VOTE.

But the reduction of wages, the non-fulfillment of personal or political pledges, the malfeasance of home and local officials, disputes among the leading colored persons, in other localities the loss or embezzlement in some cases of the school funds, and the failure of the Freedmen's Bank, all combined to divide the views of the colored voters during the late campaign. An effort was accordingly made by the Conservatives to acquire a part of the negro vote. With that view it was sought in many quarters to propitiate them. The frequent arrests by United States Marshals for intimidation or threats of non-employment, and the oppression that was felt that the Returning Board would count out their men if an excuse for such a course were offered, all combined, especially after the 14th of September, to put the Conservatives on their good behavior, and the result was that in November, 1874, the people of the State of Louisiana did fairly have a free, peaceable, and full registration and election, in which a clear Conservative majority was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, of which majoriny. The Conservatives were deprived by the unjust, illegal, and arbitrary action of the Returning Board. That there were turbulent spirits cannot be denied; those returned to office by the Returning Board in violation of the wishes of the people, are especially odious. In one instance the editor of the Shreveport *News*, in anticipation of the frustration by the Returning Board of the will of the people, openly declared that the only remedy was "to kill the usurpers," and declared this to be the sentiment of the Conservatives of his section of the State; but, beyond a newspaper editor or two, no declaration, even of that sort, was brought to our notice, although it was admitted on all hands that the white people of the whole State felt greatly outraged by the action of the Returning Board.

Indeed, it is conceded by all parties that the Kellogg Government is only upheld by the Federal military. Withdraw the military and that Government will go down. This was true before the 4th of January, as well as now. Gov. Kellogg says this is owing to the doubt that Congress has permitted about the legality of his Government. The Conservatives say that this is not only because his Government is illegal, but because it has been abusive and corrupt.

THE WHITE LEAGUE.

In this connection we refer to the White League mentioned in the Message of the President. In the last campaign in Louisiana the opposition was composed of various elements—Democrats, Reformers, dissatisfied Republicans Liberal Republicans, old Whigs, and in order to induce the co-operation of all, some of whom refused to unite with an organization called Democrats, they took the name of "The People's Party," called in some localities "The Conservative Party," in others "The White Man's Party," in others "The White League," and had ordinary political clubs under these names throughout the rural districts, which were ordinary political clubs, and nothing more—neither secret, nor armed, nor otherwise different from usual political organizations. These must not, however, be confounded, from the similarity of name, with the "White League of the City of New-Orleans." That league is an organization comprised of different clubs, numbering in all between 2,500 and 2,800—the members of which have provided arms for themselves, and with or without arms engage in military drill. They have no uniform, and the arms are the property of the individuals and not of the organizations. They comprise a large number of reputable citizens and of property-holders in New-Orleans. Their purpose they declare to be simply protection, a necessity occasioned by the existence of leagues among the blacks, of the hostility with which the Kellogg Government arrayed the blacks against the white race, of the want of security to peaceable citizens and their families, which existed for those reasons, and because also of the peculiar formation of the Police Brigade. On the other hand, the Republicans assert that this is an armed body of volunteers, existing for the purpose of intimidating the blacks and overthrowing the Kellogg Government. That it had any considerable relations outside of the City of New-Orleans, or that it was intended in any way to interfere with the rights of the colored citizens did not appear; nor, on the other hand, did it appear that there was any extensive secret league among the blacks of any kind. That the White League would readily co-operate in any feasible scheme for overthrowing the Kellogg Government your committee do not doubt; so will, substantially, all the white citizens of Louisiana. Such organizations may be dangerous, and are very rarely to be justified.

THE WHITE LEAGUE INSURRECTION.

The affair of the 14th of September is an illustration of this. The members of the White League had purchased arms. The Police had seized these arms without process of law, taking them forcibly from the merchants who had sold, and from the members who had bought them. A consignment of arms was to arrive by the steamer Mississippi. The members of the League were called out on the morning of the 14th to go and take them in a body. The Police undertook to seize the arms. The two bodies came into collision on the wharf, and several persons were killed and wounded. There were then hardly any Federal troops in New-Orleans, and the disintegration of the Kellogg party was such that before night Penn and his associates had only to take possession of the Executive offices without a struggle. The movement was everywhere quietly accepted by the whites throughout the State, until the Federal Government interfered, when Penn and his associates at once surrendered. If Louisiana was a country by itself McEnery and his associates would at once be installed in power, but the Conservatives of Louisiana do not propose to fight the Federal Government. They submit, not because they want to, but because they must; not because they proclaim any enmity against the flag; not because free labor has not been corrupt. Indeed, in our judgment, the substantial citizens of the State will submit to any fair determination of the question of the late election, or to anything by which they can secure a firm and good Government. What they seek is peace and an opportunity for prosperity. To that end, they will support any found practicable, not because of any hostility to the colored people because they are colored, but because they regard themselves as defrauded out of the election of 1872, and yet more, out of the last election, and because they think their State Government has been to the last degree destructive, and form of Government that will afford them just protection. In their distress they have got beyond any mere question of political party.

THE ELECTION OF 1872 AND THE COMPROMISE.

After your committee had announced their intention not to investigate the election of 1872, they received a letter from Gov. Kellogg, expressing a desire that they should investigate that subject. Later they received a letter from McEnery and Peron and associates, proposing to submit their claims to the State offices to the committee as arbitrators. In view of the assurance that a like submission was desired on the part of Messrs. Kellogg and Antoine and their associates, the committee addressed a letter to each of these gentlemen desiring to know explitly whether each one would submit to the determination of the committee, and if they found he was not duly elected he would resign his office, or all claim to the office, and would not enter upon it during the term for which he claimed to have been elected. To this communication they received a reply from Mr. McEnery, and those associated with him, assenting to the submission; and in the course of his examination before the committe Gov. Kellogg expressed the same intention, and his opinion that those associated with him ought to consent to the arrangement. His formal reply has been received since our return, and we see by the public press that Mr. Antoine has expressed his willingness to accede to the arrangement.

THE COUP D'ETAT OF JAN. 4.

As to the proceeding on the 4th of January, about which the committee desired a statement, we now add that your subcommittee, on the invitation of the Democratic Conservative Committee of the State of Louisiana, visited the hall of the House of Representatives and witnessed the convening of the Louisiana House of Representatives. Mr. Potter refusing to go inside the bar, remained outside, while Messrs. Foster and Phelps were seated inside, and near to the Speaker's chair. Mr. Potter remained only until Wiltz was elected Speaker, and states nothing as to what subsequently occurred. Mr. Foster remained, perhaps, an hour, and Mr. Phelps remained about an hour longer, until he learned that the military were about to enter under Gov. Kellogg's orders. The doings in the State-house on the 4th of January, as seen by the committee, or subsequently in evidence, were substantially as follows: At 12 o'clock noon William Vigers, the Clerk of the last House, called the Assembly to order, and proceeded to call the roll of members as made up from the returns of the Returning Board. This roll contained the names of 106 members, classed by Gov. Kellogg as fifty-three Republicans and fifty-three Democrats. But it is claimed that one of the Democrats was not a staying Democrat. The Republicans claimed that one of their members, Mr. A. G. Cousin, had been kidnapped and forcibly taken to a distant parish to prevent his presence at the organization of the House. Your committee were about to investigate this charge when in public session. It was claimed by the Democratic counsel and admitted by the Republican counsel that the arrest was under legal process, and by the hands of the Sheriff. It was further claimed, and not denied, that the privilege of his office did not shield him from arrest. The charge was embezzlement. The full House would contain 111 members, of which fifty-six would be a quorum. On the first call of the roll 102 answered to their names. It is claimed by the Republicans, and we believe conceded by the Democrats, that fifty of those answering to their names were Democrats, and fifty-two were Republicans. The instant the Clerk finished the roll call, several members rose to their feet, but the floor was successfully held by Mr. Billieu, who said that he nominated L. A. Wiltz as temporary Chairman. The Clerk suggested that the legal motion was to elect a Speaker. Mr. Billieu himself, paying no attention to the Clerk, proceeded hurriedly to put his own motion, which was received by loud yeas and followed by loud nays, and declared it carried. Mr. Wiltz sprung instantly to the platform, took from the Clerk the gavel, was quickly sworn in by Justice Houston, who followed him to the platform, and then rapped the House, which, during this time, had been in great confusion, into a temporary quiet. Mr. Wiltz, as temporary Chairman, administered the oath to the members en masse, who rose to receive it. Some member made a motion to elect Mr. Trezevant Clerk. Mr. Wiltz put the motion, and declared it carried. Trezevant at once came forward and took the Clerk's chair. Immediately after, and with the same haste, Mr. Flood was elected Sergeant at Arms; and at once, whether on motion or not, your committee do not remember, a number of Assistant Sergeants at Arms were appointed, who promptly appeared, wearing badges on which was printed "Assistant Sergeant at Arms." While the above-mentioned motions were being put, numbers objected and called for the yeas and nays, all of which was disregarded and pronounced out of order by the Acting Chairman, Col. Lowell, a Republican made a point of order that the Constitution of the State allowed any two members to call for the yeas and nays on any motion; but the temporary Chairman decided the point not well taken until a motion for permanent organization was made. Next a motion to go into election for a permanent organization was offered and declared premature. Against this ruling the Republicans protested. A motion to seat the Democrats alleged to have been elected in the four parishes, whose election was referred to the Legislature, was immediately made and carried. During this stage there was much disorder. The Republican members protested, but their protests were disregarded. These gentlemen then appeared, and were sworn in. A motion to adjourn was then put, and declared lost. Mr. Lowell, Republican, then moved that the House proceed to a permanent organization, and that the vote be taken upon the roll of the Returning Board. This motion was declared lost, Mr. Lowell protesting. Mr. Matthews (Republican) then nominated Mr. Lowell as temporary Chairman, and put the motion against great confusion and disorder, and declared it passed. Mr. Lowell declined to serve. The House then proceeded to elect a Speaker. The roll was called by Clerk Trezevant, who reported 55 votes for Wiltz, 2 for Hahn, and 1, Mr. Wiltz's own, blank. This result was ascertained by the Clerk by simply keeping a tally of the members voting as they answered to their names. No roll of members voting was kept, neither were tellers ordered, or any such other means employed than calling the roll to ascertain the number voting. This vote includes the five members who had been sworn in to fill vacancies; during this roll-call, when Mr. Hahn's name was called, he rose and asked to be excused from voting, and to be allowed to state his reasons. Objection was made, and then the Speaker *pro tem.* asked for unanimous consent to his explanation; consent was given, and Mr. Hahn spoke at some length. After the announcement by the Clerk of the note, Mr. Wiltz was sworn in as Speaker, and proceeded to swear in others present so far as they came forward to be sworn. Those they swore in were said to number sixty in all, mad up of fifty Conservatives and five Republicans who were returned by the Returning Board, and the five Democratic members who had just been admitted. Outside of the bar of the Legislative Hall in the State-house there were a large number of police supported by the Federal troops. No person was permitted to enter the State-house through the orders of Gov. Kellogg. Within the bar of the House were permitted only the gentlemen returned by the Returning Board, and the Clerk and Sergeant at Arms of the former Legislature, ten persons allowed to the Conservatives as messengers, who suddenly became their Assistant Sergeants at Arms, and a few other persons such as were admitted by courtesy to the floor. Without the bar in the public part of the hall stood the contestants and other persons admitted. They numbered by actual count 127. Besides these the door of the hall was kept by twenty-seven Police. Wiltz maintained contol of the Assembly until some time after he was chosen Speaker. When the Republicans undertook to withdraw from the hall Mr. Wiltz gave insrructions to the Sergeant at Arms not to allow any one to pass out or enter the hall. Then the disturbance without the bar at once increased, and pistols were displayed, when, at this juncture, a Conservative member moved that the Speaker be requested to ask Col. De Trobriand to preserve order. A committee was appointed to wait on Col. De Trobriand and request his compliance. Col. De Trobriand soon came to the bar, unaccompanied except by one aid, whom he left there and then alone approached the Speaker. The Speaker requested him to ask for order in the lobby. Col. De Trobriand did so, and order was then restored. The Speaker thanked him in the name of the House for his courtesy, and he withdrew. The action of the body proceeded for an hour or so without interruption, during which time a committee on contested seats was appointed, minor officers appointed and debate had, but no message was sent to the Senate or to the Governor notifying them that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business, when at length, Col. De Trobriand returned and stated he had orders to remove the five members sworn in who had not been returned by the Returning Board, and after the protest and resistance of Mr. Wiltz to the persons referred to, and after Gen. Campbell had been sent for to point them out, they were removed by the United States soldiers. Mr. Wiltz then left the chair, as Mr. Vigers, to organize the House, began to call the roll made out by the Returning Board, and two Democratic members had answered to their names, when Mr. Wiltz interrupted the Clerk, and called upon the Conservative members to refuse to answer and to leave the hall. The interruption over Mr. Vigers began anew his roll-call, and obtained only fifty responses, but as the two Democratic members had just before answered on the roll-call which was interrupted, he assumed it right to announce that fifty-four members had answered to their names. Those who remained after Mr. Wiltz and his friends withdrew, elected Hahn Speaker by acclamation, and proceeded to the business of the Legislature. There was no subsequent roll-call by which the number of those members whose names were returned by the Returning Board, and who still remained present at these deliberations could be determined.

Your committee have not been able to agree upon any recommendation, but upon the situation in Louisiana as it appeared before us we are all agreed.

JAN. 14, 1875.

CHARLES FOSTER.
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.
CLARKSON N POTTER.

The evidence upon which the subcommittee base their conclusions is not yet written out. It will be submitted hereafter if it shall be deemed desirable.

The committee themselves voted to adopt the report, and also to report the same to the House, with the recommendation that the same be printed and recommitted. For the committee.

GEORGE F. HOAR, Chairman.

THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE.

INDORSEMENT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S REPORT BY THE FULL COMMITTEE ON THE SOUTH—THEY DECIDE TO VISIT NEW-ORLEANS—BUTLER'S BILL FOR A NEW ELECTION—THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The imputation of a desire by the full Committee on Southern Affairs to suppress the report of the subcommittee which visited New-Orleans, is without reason or foundation in fact. The statement has gained considerable credence, however, and appears to have excited unfavorable comment and indignation, as might be expected if the report were true. When the subcommittee first presented their report on Monday last, it was read by the full committee, and was recommitted to the subcommittee, for the purpose of having incorporated in it the statement of what the members of the Subcommittee saw in the State-house during the time of the organization of the Legislature. The committee thought that the statements of the members concerning this organization were the best evidence that could possibly be obtained, and they desired to have a full and authoritative narrative. The full committee was called together again on the same night that the report was ready to be presented, and there has been no delay by any action in the committee looking to a suppression of the report or any material modification of it. Probably the impression that the subcommittee's report was to be withheld from the public has arisen from the very proper efforts made to prevent its publication till it had been adopted by the full committee, and was given out by their authority. Final action was taken last night, and, on motion of Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, the report of the subcommittee was adopted as the report of the full committee, and it was ordered to be presented to the House to-day by the Chairman, Mr. Hoar. The members of the committee who have been denounced by some of the opposition papers, for trying to suppress the truth, do not take issue with the statements made by the subcommittee, but on the contrary, they are all sustained by the testimony. The adoption of the report by the full committee ought to be satisfactory evidence of the willingness of the committee to make it public, for if it had not met their approval they could have let it go out as the report of the subcommittee, without the concurrence of the remaining members. As the report of the full committee the document has additional force, and the statement made by the members who took the evidence, and indorsed by the other members who have examined the testimony taken, must be accepted by the country as the truth. The full committee have decided, however, to go to Louisiana to continue the investigation. The reason of this decision is that Gov. Kellogg and both branches of the State Legislature have desired it. The New-Orleans press ask for a further examination of affairs, and the Republican members of Congress from the State have joined individually in the request. The subcommittee were only a short time in New-Orleans. They were not able to take testimony from outside of that city, and the examination they made is acknowledged in their report to be very limited. The full Committee will examine by request particularly into two subjects, the extent of intimidation in the election throughout the State, and the character, strength, organization, and purpose of the White League. The committee does not go to New-Orleans with any expectation of obtaining evidence which will require the facts stated by the subcommittee to be controverted or overthrown.

BUTLER'S BILL FOR A NEW ELECTION.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day considered Gen. Butler's bill providing for a new election in Louisiana, and decided against it, only three votes being given in its favor, by Butler, Poland, and Tremain. It was claimed that Mr. Wilson would have voted for the new election, but he was not present. The Senate Republicans have decided to sustain the action of the President thus far in dealing with Louisiana affairs, but no agreement to make the policy of the past the policy for the future has yet been agreed to.

THE LOUISIANA DIFFICULTY

THE SITUATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE AT THE LAST ELECTION MORTALLY WOUNDED—PREPARING FOR THE NEXT VISIT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE—THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

By Telegraph from our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—A colored man W. H. Keyes, who was nominated for member of the Legislature by the Democrats of Terrebone Parish on what was known last Summer as the Terrebone compromise plan, and who was claimed by them to have been elected, but was not returned by the board, was mortally wounded yesterday in a little place called Houma, some fifty miles from the city. A man named Dickerson who accompanied him was killed. They were both shot by a billiard-saloon keeper with whom they had quarreled about some trivial matter. No political question was involved.

It was announced yesterday the the Congressional Committee of Investigation was coming to New-Orleans at once. Both sides are preparing its testimony.

The Democratic members of the Legislature will meet in caucus to-morrow. It is probable that they will adjourn *sine die.*

THE SENATE DEBATE.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN ON THE LEGAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO THE STATES—THE INTERFERENCE BY DE TROBRIAND JUSTIFIABLE—THE WILTZ ORGANIZATION A MERE MOB.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Tipton continued his speech to-day on Louisiana, occupying about two hours. He said it was the purpose of the Republican Party to keep agitating this Southern question in order to manufacture partisan capital. It was their stock in trade. They have had the power in both branches of Congress for years, and are still coquetting with a Civil Rights bill. They pass it one year in the Senate, and arrange to keep it back in the House. They don't want to pass it, and force hotels and theatres to open their doors to the colored man. Too many white men keep hotels. With regard to carpet-baggers, he said he did not include in the application of this term respectable, men who went South or West to become permanent residents; but the political *lazzaroni* that had been poured out on the South. He concluded by commending the Cincinnati platform, and calling upon the Government to remove the troops from Louisiana, and permit the people of that State to settle their own local affairs, which they would do in a peaceful and satisfactory manner if that was done.

DUTY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO THE STATES.

Senator Frelinghuysen made a legal argument explaining the object of the Federal Government and its duty to the States. He maintained that abundant evidence was at hand to show the hostility of some of the Southern people toward the Government. To resist the lawfully constituted authority of a State, and attempt to overthrown its organized Government, was a crime greater than murder, rapine, or arson. Insurrection existed in Louisiana last September, and continued to the 4th of January. Its purpose was confessedly to obtain possession, by force, of the Legislature, and thus overturn the recognized Government of the State. Had this succeeded anarchy and bloodshed would have been the result. To prevent this state of anarchy the army was used. This talk of military interference with a State Legislature was delusion. To say the troops interfered with the Louisiana Legislature is a perversion of the truth. There was no Legislature there. There was no organization under Wiltz, because the man who put the motion on which he was declared temporary Chairman had no right to put the motion; because the ayes and nays were refused when demanded, which demand is a constitutional requirement, because there were fifty-two votes against Wiltz and only fifty for him. The five persons excluded were not members, because there was no organization, and their membership could not be determined until an organization had been effected. What has been termed an organization under Wiltz was a revolution, and to suppress it the army was called upon. This is a Government of law, and not a general agency of thirty-seven States. By the constitution the States are stripped of many elements of sovereignty. For this surrender of sovereignty the United States gives them protection from domestic violence and foreign invasion. It gives them three absolute guarantees—government, security, and order. The United States is bound to give each State a republican form of government, whether the Government, people, and Legislature want it or not.

Mr. Saulsbury argued that the interference of the military was unwarranted, and regretted that the question had assumed a partisan complexion, claiming that the matter was one of such momentous character that the Senate should have united in one voice to condemn it. A recess was taken until 7:30 o'clock, but at that hour no quorum was present, and adjournment followed. Mr. Saulsbury, who had the floor, was very indignant that no more than a half dozen Senators should have manifested a desire to hear him, and he declined to make his speech to empty benches.

The Republican Senators met in caucus this morning to determine the order in which business shall be taken up and considered, and to decide upon the duration of the Lousiana debate. After some discussion, it was determined that the debate on Louisiana should terminate to-morrow; that sessions would be held to-night and to-morrow to give those desiring an opportunity to speak, and that on Monday, after the morning hour, one of the regular Appropriation bills should be called up for action. No other business of importance was transacted. The caucus will meet again to-morrow morning, and is expected to enter more fully upon the Louisiana question.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—1 A. M.—For the Middle States and the lower lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, north-east to south-east winds, and increasing cloudiness, with light snow in the latter, and possibly light rain or snow in the former.

In New-England, rising, followed by falling, barometer, low but slowly rising temperature, winds shifting to north-east and south-east, increasing cloudiness, and at night possibly snow.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—The Legislature has adjourned until Monday. The Republican caucus to nominate a United States Senator will not be held until the middle of next week.

CONGRESS ON LOUISIANA.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE ON SENATOR SCHURZ'S RESOLUTION.

MR. TIPTON CONCLUDES HIS REMARKS—CALM AND EARNEST SPEECH OF MR. FRELINGHUYSEN, OF NEW-JERSEY—THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES OF FREEDOM, SUFFRAGE, AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP IMPERILED BY THE OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH—AN EVENING SESSION WITH EMPTY SEATS—A SATURDAY SESSION FOR DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The unfinished business in the Senate being the resolution of Mr. Schurz, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their right of self-government under the Constitution, was resumed:

SPEECH OF MR. TIPTON.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, continuing his argument begun yesterday, commented on the Message of the President sent to the Senate on Wednesday, and said the President, in his kindness to Gov. Kellogg, had loaned him the Army of the United States, telling him to keep it in New-Orleans, that the opportunity might arise when he [Gov. Kellogg] would want to use it. He quoted at some length from the testimony taken by the Senate committee two years ago in reference to the action of Judge Durell, &c., and denied that the United States Courts had any authority over State elections. The honorable Senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan) had talked a good deal about war with the South. He (Mr. Tipton) denied that the South wanted any war. That section had no peculiar institution of its own now. Massachusetts, or New-England, or the great North-west might afford to revolt, but the people of the South would never revolt. They would only strike when they were smitten. Every interest they had, manufacturing and commercial, was tied up with the great cities of the North. The people of the South were victims of a political tyranny from which they hoped the better judgment of the people of the North would deliver them. True, the South had men who, as editors, were intemperate, but there were intemperate men in the North. There were indiscreet and desperate men in New-York and other cities of the North. The honorable Senator [Mr. Logan] had talked about the Democratic Party having been in power forty years, and the result was the ruin and bankruptcy of the country. The party of which the honorable Senator [Mr. Logan] was a leader had accomplished that result in Louisiana in twenty-four months, but before they accomplished it they had to educate the Prince of Darkness to the standard to lead them on to conquest. It had been argued here that there were murders in the South for the purpose of destroying the Republican Party there. The Republican Party had destroyed itself, and its occupation was gone forever. Referring to the events in the Louisiana Legislature on the 4th inst., he said Speaker Wiltz found the political hounds of Gen. de Trobriand belaboring his officers in the lobby, and he said to him, "Please step out and call off your dogs." He next spoke of the charges of intimidation in Georgia, and denied that there was any intimidation. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a note from Hon. A. H. Stephens stating that there was no opposition to him in Georgia either at the last election or the one in the Fall of 1873. At the last election he was nominated by the Democratic Convention, and the Republican Convention afterward indorsed the nomination. Continuing his argument, Mr. Tipton said it had been charged here that because the votes for the Republican candidate were not given in that district there had been intimidation. The note would answer that charge. He next referred to the Civil Rights bill now pending in the other House of Congress, and asked why the Republican Party did not pass this bill. When it was necessary to hoodwink the colored man, a civil rights bill was rushed through the Senate and sent to the House. Then the members of that body went home and said, "Now, boys, to the rescue. Send us back again and we will pass that bill." He charged that the Republican Party was two-faced in this matter, and the country was beginning to understand it so. The Republicans said by their Senate bill that they were coming into the States to lay their hands upon the hotels and regulate them, but they dared not do it. There were too many men keeping hotels. They said they would come into the States with the Stars and Stripes floating, drums beating, and regulate the system of education, but they dared not do it. There were too many men sending children to school. Those same Republicans said they would regulate the theatres. Why did they not go out as missionaries in behalf of the Gospel? No. They thought the theatre the great educator. The "Black Crook" and such plays would educate the people. Again, those Republicans said, by their Senate bill they would come into the States and regulate the cemeteries. Well, when you come prepared we will give you a hospitable use of our cemeteries. [Laughter.] The American people were humane and merciful when let alone, but they were the devil when aroused by oppression. He proposed as a remedy for all this Louisiana difficulty that the Administration should call home the army, and the people would settle the trouble quietly. The Government should not protect the carpet-baggers. He protested against the North pouring forth its political lazzaroni upon the South. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. Logan] understood the principles of the old Democracy, of which he was so long a member, but a young democracy was now rising, a democracy upon the Cincinnati Platform, and following those who were formerly leaders in the old democracy. Benjamin F. Butler was one of the Republican leaders in Massachusetts, but formerly a leader of the old Bourbon democracy. The young democracy of Cincinnati gave him his quietus last Fall. At the same time they had the honorable Senator [Mr. Logan] in the shade in Illinois. It was not surprising that this Senator should feel hard toward this young democracy, for it was following the old leaders everywhere they went to put them down. The Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Scott,) who was the author of thirteen volumes on Southern outrages, had them spread all over his State last Fall. They were read in the miner's cabin, but those miners did not scare worth a cent. They went to the polls, and declared that this Republican Party should go to pandemonium. In conclusion Mr. Tipton urged that the resolutions of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) be agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN said it had been suggested by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Tipton] that his [Mr. Logan's] State had been visited by the Democracy. He then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegram, dated Jan. 14, addressed to himself and Mr. Oglesby, stating that the Illinois House of Representatives had just laid upon the table, by a vote of 83 to 62, a Democratic resolution declaring that the interference of the Executive in Louisiana was unlawful. He also sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the telegram of Mr. Wiltz to the President of Jan. 14, stating he observed in the message of the President that the use of the military in New-Orleans on the 4th inst. was unauthorized by him, and calling upon him to reinstate the Legislature of which he claimed to be the Speaker. Mr. Logan said it appeared from that telegram that the other side wanted the use of the military now.

Mr. TIPTON said he hoped the request would be granted, and those gentlemen be humiliated by being made to go back and undo their tyrannical work.

SPEECH OF MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said he felt constrained to make a few calm remarks upon this question. Allegations had frequently been made in this Chamber and in public journals to the effect that there was an organized system of murder and assassination in the South, for the purpose of depriving citizens of the United States of their constitutional rights. It was not for him to say this allegation was true. That would be only the opinion of an individual, but a large portion of the people of this country did believe these allegations were true. He then referred to the outrages in Red River Parish, Vicksburg, and other places, and said the evidence in regard to them accumulated. The Senator from Texas, (Mr. Flanagan,) a native of the South, had told the Senate they were true. The Senators from Arkansas and Mississippi had not denied them. Then there was the testimony of Gen. Sheriday, that gallant soldier, whose name and memory would be held dear by the American people long after many on this floor had passed away. He said the atmosphere which his high duty compelled him to breathe was filled with violence. He (Mr. Frelinghuysen) had hundreds upon hundreds of allegations from the public press. It might be said they were mere newspaper stories, but they were uncontradicted. Last of all there was the statement of the Chief Magistrate of this country, that they were true. In view of all this testimony, it would not do to whistle such charges down the wind. The Senate should learn wisdom by experience. The rebellion was over. At least he hoped it was, but the current was still very strong. There were animosities, antagonisms, and hostilities, and the question for the Senate was whether, come weal or woe, it would stand by the right, or whether it would let this nation drift away, as had been the case with every nation where the voice for right and justice had not been heard. The people of this country had upon their Constitution to-day, three great principles—universal freedom, universal suffrage, and universal equal citizenship. To purchase these great rights 300,000 young men, as good as any Senator upon this floor had surrendered up their lives. Every Senator here had registered his oath before high Heaven to carry out these great principles in spirit and in letter. Had they been carried out? Were they being carried out now? The recent amendments to the Constitution had always been met with one plea by their opponents—the plea of social equality. That plea was a fraud and a delusion. There never had been and never would be such a thing as social equality. The richest man in the country could not take a cup of tea with the poorest and most humble old woman in the country without her consent. The people of this country intended that there should be equal citizenship; that the law should be respected in every nook and corner, just as much as it was upon the deck of any man-of-war. If this system of outrage was continued at the South, there would be no political division at the North. The Democrats of the North are just as determined to have the law obeyed as Republicans. What the Republicans and Democrats of the North insisted upon was a government of law—the same law applied to the North as applied to the South, and the nation would fight to the death to preserve it. He then referred to the use of the military in New-Orleans, and said it was for the purpose of preventing anarchy. The sending of troops to any peaceful State would not be approved by any Republican Senator. The people of this country were painfully impressed with the injustice done President Grant and Gen. Sheridan during the debate. The whole charge against them was ungenerous, unjust, and untrue. He hoped the United States Senate would be careful, and in its hostility to the use of the military power it would not give countenance to a more dangerous power of usurpation by civil authority. He reviewed the events which occurred in New-Orleans on the 4th inst., and argued that there was usurpation of power by the Democrats. He was opposed to any interference by the military with the civil power during time of peace; but the fact about this case was that the civil power was not interfered with—only the usurpers were driven out.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said it was ingenious in the Senators on the other side to make charges against the Democratic Party in order to divert public attention from the great crime committed by the military interference in New-Orleans. He was not surprised at the profound impression made upon the public mind by what took place in that city on the 4th inst., and he did not regret that there had been a general uprising and protest against this great crime. He regretted that Senators on the other side had made this a party question. He regretted that his Republican friends could not rise above all party feeling and join hands with the Democrats in condemnation of the act of invasion of the legislative halls of a State by military.

Before Mr. Saulsbury concluded he yielded to Mr. Sherman, who made a motion that the Senate at 4:30 P. M. take a recess till 7:30 P. M., which was agreed to.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling at 7:30 o'clock there were but fourteen Senators present.

Mr. MERIMON, of North Carolina, said that there were but very few Senators present, and he, therefore, moved the Senate adjourn.

Mr. THURMAN said if the Senators would not pay that respect due to a brother Senator he thought the few who were present were perfectly justified in adjourning. It was understood this afternoon, when a recess was ordered, that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Saulsbury] had the floor, and the Senators should have attended this evening.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he would go on if the Senate desired him to do so, but he certainly preferred to speak to a full Senate, and not to empty seats.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, said if it should appear to-morrow that there were more Senators desiring to speak than could do so in one day, he would ask that the debate on the Louisiana question be continued on Monday.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, said he was confident the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would press his motion to proceed with the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill on Monday.

The motion of Mr. Merriman was then agreed to, and the Senate, at 7:50 P. M., adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE.

HE PLACES THE RESPONSIBILITY ON PRESIDENT GRANT—THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE—STATE RIGHTS—MILITARY INTERFERENCE—REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

The address of Hon. Reverdy Johnson at the meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, held in Masonic Temple in that city last evening, expressing his views on the Louisiana matter is substantially given below. Mr. Johnson, after the customary declaration of gratitude for being selected to preside over the assemblage, which, to use his own words, was composed "of members of both the political parties into which the people of the country have been divided, and many who until now have been zealous and uniform supporters of the President and his Administration," said that what the President had authorized to be done in Louisiana, and is being done there, was not only an outrage upon the rights of her people, but dangerous to the rights of all the States and of all the people. Every citizen who had any knowledge of our forms of Government, and of the principles of freedom, could not fail to see that those forms had been grossly violated by the conduct of the military at New-Orleans. Such conduct needed a stern rebuke, which the signs of the times gave every assurance the people would administer. Words of reproach filled the air at the extent of the outrage inflicted on the State of Louisiana, which had been and was now recognized as one of the States of the Union represented in both branches of Congress. There no resistance for some time had been made to the authority of the United States. Some months since an election was held in the State for members of her Legislature. The result of that election, as announced at the time, and until within a few days, was the choice, by an immense majority, of what are called Conservatives. The prior Legislature had passed an act constituting what is termed a "Returning Board," and by all who are not in the secrets of those who were in possession of the power it was not supposed to be possible that the choice of the people would be frustrated. And yet this was done! Upon various grounds the returns of several of the parishes were thrown out, without regard to what, in fact, had been the choice of their people; and upon various other grounds men were returned as elected in parishes without even the shadow of pretense that they had received a majority of the votes. This was done to an extent just sufficient to give to the party (there at least misnamed Republican) a majority of the Legislature. Among other motives inducing this step, it was asserted, and with every appearance of truth, that it was to secure the election of a United States Senator for the coming six years. This was the state of things known to the General Government, or to its military officers then in New-Orleans, when, in order to the full accomplishment of the purpose, they stationed around the State-house, where the Legislature was to assemble, a large body of soldiers armed and equipped for action. Without their permission no one was allowed to enter the building. The State-house, in fact, was in a state of siege. Freedom of opinion and action on the part of the members of the Legislature was in this way prevented. Now, what followed? When the body met in the House of Delegates an organization was effected in fact, and in that organization six or seven members who had not been returned by the board, but who were said to have been elected by a majority of the votes of their parishes, were admitted and sworn in as the laws of the State provided. A Speaker and a Clerk were appointed, and no show of violence, and indeed, no disturbance of any kind occurred. In this condition of things, Gen. De Trobriand, a military officer of the United States, appeared in the hall and requested to have pointed out to him the members who had not been returned by the Returning Board. This was done, and those persons were then directed by him to leave the Chamber, which they properly refused to do. He then brought in a file of United States soldiers, all armed, and ejected them by force. This was on Monday, the 4th of January; still, the people were quiet throughout the city and throughout the State. Mr. Johnson then remarked that the Constitution of Louisiana made each branch of her Legislature the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its members. This power could not be taken away or abridged by the Executive. It vested the entire power in each House. The Legislature of Louisiana might have possessed the authority to pass the law under which the Returning Board was appointed and organized, but it could not clothe that board with any authority, express or implied, to impair the constitutional right of the Legislature to pass upon the election, returns, and qualifications of its members. If the Legislature could not delegate the power, still less could it be exercised by the Executive, State or Federal. To permit the Executive of a State to purge the legislative halls of members whom he might suppose not to have been elected, would be not less fatal to the very end of such a department than to give him the power to select its members. And, to authorize the President so to interfere, would be a total violation of the powers admitted to belong to the States, and of the limited powers conferred upon the General Government, and especially upon the President himself. If the President had so authorized this military interference he had clearly transcended his duty. Whether he had done so or not would appear hereafter. The only ground upon which Gov. Kellogg or the military officers sought to justify the course they adopted was that the members whom they ejected from the hall had not certificates of their election from the Returning Board. A few words would show how utterly unfounded was this pretense. That board was not substituted, and could not have been substituted, for the Legislature in passing upon the election returns and qualifications of its members. The Legislature had the same right to pass upon the legality of the proceedings of the board that they would have had to pass upon the proceedings of the Supervisors of Election, if no such board had been provided for. The board was constituted, if constituted for an honest purpose, merely to facilitate the Legislature in discharging its duty to pass upon the election returns and qualifications of its members, and not to deprive it of that power. If the board acted ignorantly or corruptly; if they refused to hear evidence pertinent to the issue, or heard evidence totally inadmissible, their return would be altogether nugatory. As well might it be pretended that if they neglected or refused to make any return, it would not be in the power of the Legislature to effect an organization. This would evidently be to make the practical existence of the Legislature of the State dependent upon the conduct of the board. It was impossible to imagine a doctrine more fatal to liberty.

Mr. Johnson then charged that the full responsibility of what had occurred in Louisiana rested upon the President, and his conduct now was a flagrant usurpation of power. The limits of his power to use military force in any State of the Union were prescribed by the act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1795, and were confined to cases of insurrection. By a subsequent act he was authorized for the same purpose to use the Army and Navy of the United States. These laws were passed under the clause of the Constitution which made it the duty of the United States to protect each State against domestic violence when called upon to do so by the Legislature or by the Executive, when the Legislature was not in session. Under these acts of Congress, by which alone the power was conferred upon the President, his interference by the military was confined to cases of insurrection. Now, in this instance there was not the least evidence that an insurrection against the Government of Louisiana prevailed on the 4th of January or afterward, nor that the President was called upon by the one who professed to be the Governor of the State to put down an insurrection. There had been an insurrection in the previous September to subvert the then alleged State Government, but that was terminated as soon as the military of the United States was called in to suppress it, and the city became at once perfectly quiet. It was absurd to contend that this application of the Governor in September was intended to be, or could be made, a continuing application, or that, the insurrection at that time being ended, the President could, under its authority, months afterward, interpose to quell a subsequently-occurring insurrection. It was, therefore, very clear that the President's conduct in the existing case was without the semblance of authority—first, because there was no insurrection in the State, and secondly, because that, if there was, no such call upon him was made as the Constitution demands. Mr. Johnson next referred to the action and dispatches of Gen. Sheridan, and their approval by the Secretary of War and the President. The speaker denounced these in the most emphatic terms, and charged Gen. Sheridan with a total disregard of the Constitution and the rights guaranteed by it to American citizens. He declared that military commissions such as recommended by Gen. Sheridan were wholly unconstitutional in time of peace, and subversive of the guarantees of a freeman's every right. Mr. Johnson referred to the case of Lamdin P. Milligan, in Indiana, as reported in 4th Wallace, wherein Mr. Justice Davis gave an opinion which said "that the importance of the main question presented by this record cannot be overstated, for it involves the very framework of the Government, and the fundamental principles of American liberty." He subsequently asserts that "no graver question was ever considered by this court, nor one which more clearly concerns the rights of the whole people, for it is the birthright of every American citizen when charged with crime to be tried and punished according to law. The power of punishment is alone through the means which the laws have provided for that purpose, and if they are ineffectual there is an immunity from punishment, no matter how great an offender the individual may be, or how much his crimes may have shocked the sense of justice of the country or endangered its safety. By the protection of the law human rights are secured; withdraw that protection and they are at the mercy of wicked rulers or the clamor of an excited people." The Judge went on to say that "the decision of this question does not depend on argument or judicial precedents, numerous and highly illustrative as they are. These precedents inform us of the extent of the struggle to preserve liberty and to relieve those in civil life from military trials. The founders of our Government were familiar with the history of that struggle, and secured in a written Constitution every right which the people had wrested from power during a contest of ages."

After expressing the belief that President Grant, although he was made to approve of Gen. Sheridan's suggestion concerning "banditti," would never be induced to carry it out, and that the Secretaries of State and the Treasury would never give it their sanction, Mr. Johnson said:

How are the existing troubles in Louisiana to be settled? Can it be done by any Congressional legislation? In my opinion it cannot. Certainly not by an act requiring a new election to be held in the State. The State is now sovereign, except so far as she has delegated a portion of her sovereignty to the General Government, and stands upon an equal footing with the other States. If there be any power which a State has which is not in the slightest degree impaired by the Constitution of the United States, it is the exclusive power to provide for the election of her Legislature, Executive, Judges, and all other State officers. This Louisiana has done, and, if any errors or frauds have been committed in the manner of the execution of her laws, it is for her to supply the remedy. Nothing seems to me more perfectly plain than that, if Congress have the authority now by law to order a new election of her Legislature, they have the same power to order an election in any State in the Union. If the power is vested in Congress, Congress is to judge of the necessity for its exercise, and that judgment would in law be conclusive. The only remedy that is left for the people of this State, as things now are, is to exercise patience, to adopt a masterly inactivity, and rely with confidence, as I think they may, upon the support which they will receive from every patriotic citizen of the United States. I think, too, they may rely upon the moral influence which the Constitution itself, as well as the general and intense indignation of the people at the course which has been pursued in regard to them by the Executive of the United States, cannot fail to impart. If the existing wrong is persevered in, there are remedies to which Congress may resort. These may be extreme, but extreme diseases require extreme treatment. Congress may get rid of the offending General by reorganizing the Army and abolishing his office; or, they may stop the supplies; or, they may use their impeaching power. It is no objection to the last remedy, as far as the Presidential office is concerned, that it proved unavailing in the case of President Johnson. I think I may say with positive certainty that if President Johnson had used the Army, or sanctioned its use, in ejecting from the halls of the Legislature of a State any of its members, as has been done in this instance, that act would have been made the subject of one of the articles of impeachment, and, if proved, every member of the court—many of whom are now Senators—would have found him guilty! Being one of them, I know that I should have done so without the slightest hesitation, and from an imperative sense of public duty.

SMALL EDITIONS OF HUMANITY.

The Troy *Times* of Thursday evening says: "The little two-pound specimen of humanity that was mentioned yesterday as having been reported before the Medical Association was born in this city about a month ago, and when the child first appeared into the world it had much the appearance of a very aged person. Its skin was shriveled, and its eyes covered with a film, as though age had dimmed them; but, by careful nursing, these peculiarities have disappeared, and its skin is now smooth, its eyes bright, and it has every promise of a long life before it. Its proud mother can entirely hide the little one from view by covering it with her outstretched hands. But this is not a solitary instance. There is now residing in South Troy a lad seven years of age, stout, rugged, and hearty, who, at the day of his birth, weighed only one and three-fourth pounds. A physician residing in the city relates an instance of a child born in January, 1874, of a mother who was in the last stages of consumption, which weighed one and a half pounds. This little one was perfect in formation, and survived eighteen days. Another old physician relates the circumstance of meeting a short time ago in Detroit, Mich., a young man upward of fifteen years of age, tall, robust, and well formed, who, when he aided him into the world, weighed two and three-quarter pounds. The above births all occurred in this city. Another instance is brought to our knowledge of a case that occurred in Albany, of a little one that weighed at birth only two and three-sixteenth pounds. This child was also well formed, and was doing well until seized with that terror to children, the croup, which terminated his life."

TWO MURDERERS HANGED.

A HORRIBLE SCENE AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

THE TWO NEGROES, LEWIS JARVIS AND ELBERT JACKSON, SUFFER THE EXTREME PENALTY OF THE LAW FOR THE MURDER OF SAMUEL J. JONES AT OYSTER BAY—A BUNGLED EXECUTION.

Two colored half-brothers, Lewis Jarvis and Elbert Jackson, were hung at Mineola Court-house, North Hempstead, Long Island, yesterday morning, for the murder of Samuel J. Jones, at Oyster Bay, in June, 1873. The execution of the sentence of the law was marked by a barbarous and disgusting blunder which has frequently been made of late years. The crime committed by Jarvis and Jackson was fully commensurate with the punishment they received. A more brutal and deliberate murder was never committed, or a man so butchered as their victim was. Samuel J. Jones, the murdered man, was far advanced in years and owned a small farm near Oyster Bay. Owing to his retiring habits, he was known to the country people as "The Recluse," for he seldom left his house, and refused to receive visitors. He was, however, a man of thorough education, speaking five languages, and was a grandson of Chief Justice Jones and a nephew of Chancellor Jones. A small portion of his farm he rented to Peter Maloney, an honest Irish laborer, who, with his wife and daughter, lived in a small cottage some distance from the Jones farm-house. Jackson Jones and Thomas Jones, half brothers of Samuel J. Jones, lived in the vicinity. On the afternoon of the 27th of June, 1873, Maloney's daughter, who was standing in the door of her father's house, saw old Mr. Jones come out of his house to extinguish a fire in some brushwood near his barn. Just then she went back into her father's house and saw no more. On the following morning Mr. Maloney walked over to the Jones farm-house, and not finding the old gentleman at home, thought he had gone to the railroad depot but a short distance away, and while waiting for his return went to the well in the farmyard to draw some water. He found the windlass, rope, and bucket some distance away from the mouth of the well, and on looking into the well saw Mr. Jones' body there. Maloney at once gave an alarm. Farmers' men working in the neighborhood answered the call, and Mr. Jones' body was taken from the well. There were eight deep cuts on the head, and a chopping-block and seven large bowlders were found at the bottom of the well. From this, and from the fact that the well-rope was covered with blood, it was shrewdly conjectured that old Mr. Jones was first struck senseless and thrown into the well, that the cold water revived him, and he almost climbed up the well-rope to the brink of the well-shaft when he was discovered by his murderers, who instantly rained the heavy stones and chopping-block down on him. On the arrival of the local authorities and Thomas W. and Jackson Jones, half brothers of the murdered man, the house was searched. It was found that the murderers had hastily plundered the house, taking with them about $8 in bills, a gold watch, and a small tin box containing a number of newly-coined cent pieces. The murderers, however, overlooked another tin box containing over $12,000 in available securities, and from this it was thought the murder was not the work of professional thieves. At first suspicion was directed toward Maloney the laborer who discovered Mr. Jones' body. This suspicion was soon removed, and the matter was a mystery several months. Stephen Payne, a farmer living near Baldwinsville, became impressed with the idea that he could discover the murderers. Payne is a rough-looking, unintellectual farmer, and the last man in the world who would be selected as a detective. He received a letter saying that Lewis Jarvis, the negro, knew something about the matter, and became impressed with the idea that Jackson Jones was the writer. He procured specimens of Jackson Jones' writing, and found it almost the same as in the anonymous letter. He then procured the arrest of Mr. Jackson Jones, and at the inquest it was shown that Mr. Abraham Southhard, of Freeport, had written the letter. Mr. Jones was of course discharged from custody, and Payne, having definitely settled that point, began working on the theory that the murder had been committed by negroes.

At this point the history of Jarvis and Jackson forms a portion of the story of the crime. Both men had Indian blood in their veins, their common mother being the last descendant of Samoset, the Indian chief. Jarvis, who was fifty years old, lived with his wife, Matilda Eveline Jarvis, a mulatto woman, on a small farm of eight acres which he owned near Oyster Bay. He was a first-class farm-laborer and was frequently hired out by the farmers in the neighborhood, among whom was the murdered man. Elbert Jackson was a light mulatto, or rather "mustee," twenty-four years old and of good features. He had a fair voice and spent several months of the year traveling through the country with other negroes giving itinerant minstrel shows. When, however, he came to Long Island he lived with Jarvis and his wife.

Detective Payne gradually completed a chain of evidence sufficient to justify arrest, and accordingly arrested Jackson. Soon after Jackson's arrest, Jarvis came to the Court-house with a letter from a lawyer, asking to have the examination adjourned for a day. He was at once arrested, and placed in confinement. Both men were cross-questioned until they became confused, and then, on being questioned suddenly, Jackson confessed to the murder, saying that he and Jarvis lit the fire outside the farm-house; that Jarvis had a hickory-club; that on Jones coming out, Jarvis concealed himself in the house, and on the return of the old man, struck him senseless, and then threw him in the well. That he saw Jones climbing up the rope, and told Jarvis, who ran out of the house to the well, when Mr. Jones recognized him, and said, "You black devil, what are you doing," when Jarvis hit him on the head with the chopping-block, and threw the stones down on him. They then ransacked the house. On Jarvis hearing that Jackson had confessed, he made a statement of a somewhat similar character, except that he claimed Jackson to have done the work while he looked on.

Jarvis' wife was then approached, and on being informed that her husband had confessed, she stated that she saw Jackson and her husband go away together, and was awakened in the night by her husband's voice at the window asking her to bring out the lantern. She found Jarvis and Jackson outside. They went to the barn, and she saw a little trunk lying on a board. Then she returned to the house. Presently her husband came in with Jackson and said, "Come along, old woman, I want you." She accompanied them to the cellar and helped them count the money which Jarvis had tied up in a handkerchief. After they had divided the plunder Jackson went to bed, and her husband sat by the fire until he was sleepy, and then went to bed. She had heard Jackson say about three weeks before the murder that he was going to kill Jones. She said to him, "Oh, don't kill the poor old man." The little trunk and the fob-chain shown to her she recognized as those she had seen Jarvis have.

Jarvis, on hearing that his wife had made this statement, became very incensed against her, and swore he would kill her if he had an opportunity. He offered to show Detective Payne and Officer Wilkinson where the box was buried. They went with him to a place 125 yards from his house, where the box was found buried in the ground. It contained some cents, a bunch of keys, and a brass key. The watch has never been recovered, Jarvis claiming to have given it to Jackson, and the latter as strenuously asserting that Jarvis never surrendered its possession. Both men were placed on trial before Justices Pratt and Armstrong on Nov. 29. Jackson demanded a separate trial, and Jarvis was tried first and convicted. Jackson was then tried and convicted. Both men were sentenced to be hung by Justice Armstrong, and yesterday was the day fixed for their execution.

Jarvis, while awaiting execution, did not exhibit the least repentance, and his wife, who frequently came to see him, was afraid to go near him lest he should attempt to choke her. Jarvis loudly declared that he would kill "Steve" Payne, the detective, and added that if Payne was in the prison yard when he was going to be hung he would spring from under the gallows and assault him. He exhibited a callousness of demeanor which astonished even the keepers of the jail. Jackson was quieter, and evidently was not so hardened as Jarvis. It was expected by the prisoners that their counsel, Mr. Coggswell, would succeed in obtaining a reprieve for them. On Tuesday, however, a telegram was received from Gov. Tilden that the sentence of the law should be executed, as he would not take any action in the matter. Both men then became more tractable, and Rev. Dr. C. Backman, of Port Washington, and Rev. Dr. Davis of the Dutch Reformed Church, in Manhasset, Long Island, called on them daily, and endeavored to prepare them for their dreadful end. Jackson from the first appeared to approve of and wish for those attentions on the part of the clergy, and Jarvis, gradually losing his stolid assumption of atheism and ignorance, at least paid some heed to the exhortations of the ministers. On Wednesday morning the doomed men were removed from their cell on the upper floor of the prison to a strong room below. On Thursday afternoon Jarvis expressed a wish that his wife might be allowed to pass the night in the cell with him and Jackson. The request was communicated to Jailer Mills by Keepers Tappan and Roe, who had the prisoners in charge. At 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, Rev. Mr. Backman came and passed an hour with the men. Mrs. Jarvis was then admitted to the cell by Keeper Groo. Jackson after shaking hands with her went to sleep. Jarvis remained up all night, telling stories and fondling his wife. In the meantime the hangman and his assistants had arrived from New-York, and erected the gallows in the prison yard. At 4 o'clock Jackson was awakened and the men washed themselves and dressed in suits of black cloth, which had been purchased for them by Sheriff Sammis, at a cost of $150. They wore cloth gaiters, and had *boutonnieres* of roses in the lapels of their coats. Mrs. Jarvis remained until 8 o'clock, when she bade her husband farewell. Supervisor Simeon B. Snedeker then entered the cell, and drew up Jarvis' will. The document displayed the vindictiveness and jealousy felt by Jarvis toward his wife even in his dying hour. By it he gave his little farm and shanty to his wife so long as she remained a widow, but in the event of her marrying again it was to be sold, and the proceeds divided among his two married daughters. After Jarvis had signed this document, both prisoners eat a hearty breakfast, and the ministers again entered their cell.

Outside the jail the scene was an animated one. The morning was bitterly cold, and the half-cut roads leading to the jail were simply level streets of frozen snow and ice. This did not prevent the country folks from coming. For miles around the occasion was regarded in the light of "a circus day," and the laborers trudged on foot and the farmers came in sleighs and wagons to see the show. Twenty officers of the Long Island City Police, under Sergt. Darcy, and twenty of the Brooklyn Police, under Capts. Woglom and Casey, of the Fifth and Sixth Precincts, arrived about this time, and were distributed outside the building and inside the prison-yard. Among the citizens present in the jail were Judge Armstrong, who sentenced the men; Payne, the detective; Boras Mount, Cornelius Vandyne, John H. Faber, Abram Bell, William E. Remsen, William Beattie, John M. White, Thomas Smyth, James Watts, Christopher Anderbar, Valentine Frost, and Abram Vansicklen, the jury who convicted them; Drs. Wood, Porter, and Hendrickson; A. S. Sammis, Sr., father of the Sheriff; Coroner Bayliss, S. O. Mott, the lawyer, and many others.

In the jail yard the gallows had been erected in the extreme left corner, the little wooden structure in which the hangman severs the rope which supports the weights filling up the angle of the corner. The gallows extended parallel with the high wooden fence of the jail yard. Two ropes had on the day previous been reeved through the pully-holes in the cross-beam and attached to the weights in the hangman's box. It is claimed that these ropes had been fully tested. Certain it is that they were extremely thin and frayed looking. The crowd of countrymen who had not gained access to the jail gathered outside, and with their jackknives cut holes in the boarding of the fence through which they might see the execution. Several of them, one with a buffalo robe to protect him from the cold, climbed a large tree outside the yard, and watched the scene from its branches. The prisoners confined in the cells whose windows opened on the yard, pressed their faces against the bars to catch a passing glimpse of the ghastly spectacle. Payne, the detective, would not enter the yard lest Jarvis might leave the scaffold to attack him. The hangman and his assistants stood in waiting by the side of the scaffold.

Inside the jail, Sheriff Sammis at 10 o'clock read the death warrant to the prisoners. They evinced no surprise and no fear, merely bowing their heads in assent. At the conclusion of the reading of the warrant the Sheriff withdrew, and the few remaining moments between the prisoners' life and death were devoted to prayer. Rev. Mr. Davis read to Jarvis selections from the third and fifth chapters of St. John, the second of St. Mark, the third of St. Matthew, Isaiah, chapter 53; Romans, 8, prayed with him, and sang "Rock of Ages." Rev. Mr. Backman read with Jackson the fifteenth chapter of Second Corinthians, prayed with him, and sang "Jesus, Lover of my Soul." The prisoners then bade farewell to their counsel, Mr. Coggswell, with tears in their eyes, thanked him for his unrewarded kindness to them. The hangman then entered the cell and pinioned them. As they stood in the cell pinioned and with the black caps on their heads, the contrast between the two men was marked. In Jarvis, the preponderance of Indian blood displayed itself in his high cheek bones, broad face, sharp chin, straight nose, jet-black eyes, almost straight hair, and in the slight copperish tinge on his cheeks. Jackson's young, rounded face, thick lips, curly hair, light, drooping mustache, and brown complexion, showed his negro origin to a greater extent than Jarvis. It was evident from the appearance of the men that Jackson could be readily used as a tool by Jarvis.

Everything being ready, the procession was formed, and the prisoners taken into the yard. They were conducted along a narrow pathway of planks laid over the frozen snow, until they reached the scaffold, which was surrounded by Police. Jarvis was placed under the rope nearest the hangman's box; Jackson under the other. Rev. Mr. Backman prayed that God might take mercy on their souls, and then, with Rev. Mr. Davis, bade them good bye. Both prisoners smiled and bowed and shook hands with the ministers. The black caps were drawn down over their faces, the Under Sheriffs adjusted the running nooses around their necks to the swivels on the dangling ropes hanging from the cross-beam, and at 11:26 o'clock the Sheriff gave the signal, and the concealed hangman cut the weight-rope.

A horrible scene followed. The rope to which Jackson was hung did not break, and he was swung up in the air with a jerk. But Jarvis had scarcely been taken off his feet when the rope broke, and he fell. He fell on his feet, and staggered back to the board fence. He leaned against the side of the hangman's box gasping for breath; two policemen and the Sheriff rushed forward to support him. At this time Jackson's body was swinging in the air, and showed the usual spasmodic-movements of the lower limbs caused by the contraction of the muscles. The creaking of the rope to which Jackson was hanging must have attracted even the half-dazed senses of Jarvis, for he turned his black-covered face in the direction of his dying companion in crime, and, mutely raising his pinioned hands toward his neck, hoarsely called on the Sheriff to loosen the noose around his neck. One of the hangman's assistants climbed out on the cross-beam and ran a new rope through the pulley. Just as the Under Sheriff was about to join the swivels, the new rope was suddenly drawn up, and this gave ground to an idea that the rope had broken. The rope was then lowered, the swivel fastened, and at 11:30 o'clock Jarvis was slowly hauled up in the air. His execution was simply an exemplification of a "Judge Lynch hanging," without the illegal interest of such an event. He was slowly strangled to death, his head moving from side to side with nervous rapidity as he was gradually suffocated. The men hung swinging there for some minutes. Jackson died at 11:34 o'clock, Jarvis at 11:42 o'clock. The blame attached to such a horrible scene cannot be attributed properly to the Sheriff of a county in which an execution has not taken place for twenty-four years, but rather to the professional hangman from New-York. This person travels round the country letting out his gallows and ropes to Sheriffs. At the last exhibition of the kind at which he officiated, that of Jacob Mechella, at Hudson City, N. J., a similar blunder of an almost equally horrible character occurred. When the bodies were cut down they were placed in decent coffins and driven to Mrs. Jarvis' residence. They will be interred at Jerusalem, Long Island.

STATISTICS OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

TWENTY-THREE DOMESTIC CIGARS MADE IN THE UNITED STATES TO EVERY ONE IMPORTED.

From the advance sheets of the yearly official report of the tobacco trade, the following interesting statistics have been gathered. The report is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and will be completed about March 1. There was exported from the United States, of native leaf tobacco, 318,097,804 pounds, amounting in value to $30,399,181. During the same time there was imported into the United States, and entered for consumption, 9,213,860 pounds of leaf tobacco, for use in the manufacture of cigars, and 85,690 pounds of stemmed, or prepared tobacco, amounting together in value to $5,332,548 41.

During the same time there was imported into the United States, and entered for consumption, 845,774 pounds of cigars, or, at an average of eleven pounds to a thousand, 76,888,000 cigars, amounting in value to $3,030,628 79. In the same period there were manufactured in the United States, of foreign and domestic tobacco, and tax paid, 1,780,961,000 cigars.

Allowing thirty pounds of tobacco for every 1,000 cigars manufactured, there was used 53,428,830 pounds of foreign and domestic leaf tobacco in the manufacture of cigars in the United States. The comparison shows there were twenty-three domestic cigars manufactured in the United States, and the tax thereon paid, for every cigar that was imported and paid duty during the same time. A close scrutiny reveals the astounding fact that the average number of cigars smoked in the United States during each twenty-four hours is 5,168,000. The following amounts of duty and taxes on tobacco and cigars of all kinds were received by the Government for the fiscal year ending as above: Import duty on leaf tobacco for cigars, gold, $3,224,787 82; import duty on all other kinds of tobacco and snuff, gold, $53,181 12; import duty on cigars, cigarettes, &c., gold, $2,872,091 47; tax on cigars, cheroots, &c., currency, $9,333,592 24; tax on manufactured tobacco, currency, $20,900,569 67; tax on snuff, currency, $1,038,445 92; tax received from all other sources from tobacco, currency, $1,970,327 79; total amount of import duties paid in gold, $6,150,060 41; total amount of taxes paid in currency, $33,242,875 62; grand total, $39,392,936 03.

QUICK REPENTANCE.

anilas (Mich.) *Jeffersonian* tells of a pioneer of that county who was married Nov. 13 last, and Dec. 15 applied for a divorce, "claiming that he had caught a Tartar." The day of the wedding he went a mile and a half to obtain the attendance of the bride, and when the nuptial ceremony had been performed remarked to her: "They tell some pretty hard stories about you, but if you went ask any questions I won't." But a month and two days of wedded bliss was all he could endure.

ALBANY.

THE LOUISIANA DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

THE QUESTION AT LENGTH DISPOSED OF—PASSAGE OF SENATOR JOHNSON'S RESOLUTION AS AMENDED—TAMMANY LOOKING AFTER THE APPOINTING POWER OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS—THE SENATORSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Almost the last thing done in the Senate yesterday was to order that to-day, immediately after the reading of the journal, the vote should be taken on Senator Johnson's Louisiana resolution, without further debate, delay, or amendment, a programme which was hardly carried out, although perhaps it was as nearly so as could have been expected. There were not, indeed, any formal speeches, but one after another the Senators rose in their places, when their names were called, and asked to be excused from voting, after which they were allowed to say whatever they chose upon the subject, provided they would compress it within five minutes. After two days of debate it was not to be expected that anything new could be said upon the subject, and the speeches which were made were accordingly remarkable for little except their brevity. The general tone of the remarks of the Democratic speakers indicated a strong wish for a more decided condemnation of Gen. Sheridan, and the Republicans, on the other hand, would have liked to add to the resolution an expression of disapproval of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, with special mention of the White League; but, as the vote indicates, although neither party was satisfied with the resolution, both felt that it was the best that could be expected under the circumstances, and, upon the calling of the ayes and noes, the resolution was carried by the following decided majority, the Democrats being in italics:

YEAS—Senators Booth, *Bradley*, Cole, Connolly, Dickinson, Dow, *Gross*, *Jacobs*, Kellogg, King, Lowery, McGowan, *Middleton*, Robertson, Selkreg, Thompson, Tobey, Wellmann, Woodin. Total, 20.

NAYS—Senators *Fox*, *Johnson*, *Laning*, *Ledwith*, *Lord*, *Moore*, *Parmenter*, *Ray*. Total, 8.

The resolution, with all its various amendments, and as finally adopted, is as follows:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of the State of New-York in Senate assembled, while affirming our unshaken confidence in the political fidelity and integrity of Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, we nevertheless hereby condemn the sentiments of the telegraphic dispatch of Gen. Sheridan, dated at New-Orleans, La., Jan. 5, 1875, to the Secretary of War, which suggests that Congress should pass a law declaring a large class of the people of Louisiana "banditti," in order that they could be tried by a military commission, and which also suggests that it is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring these same citizens "banditti," no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon himself; and that we regard the recommendations contained in said dispatch as despotic in their nature, unprecedented in the history of our country, unwarranted by the present situation of affairs in Louisiana, so far as this body is at this time advised, and tending to the destruction of representative government and constitutional liberty.

After the passage of the above the resolution adopted yesterday in the Assembly, and already published in the TIMES, was read, but no action was taken upon it, and it was tabled, according to the rules of the Senate.

The Governor's Message upon this subject is still lying upon the table.

THE APPOINTING POWER IN NEW-YORK CITY.

After the settlement, for the present at least, of the Louisiana question the Senate transacted considerable business, of which perhaps the most interesting to the citizens of New-York was the introduction by Senator Gross of the following bill:

An act to amend an act entitled "An Act to Reorganize the Local Government of the City of New-York," passed April 30, 1873.

SECTION 1. Section 25 of the act entitled "An Act to Reorganize the Local Government of the City of New-York" is hereby amended so as hereafter to read as follows:

SEC. 25. The Mayor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint the heads of all departments, all Commissioners named in this act, and all members of any board or commissioners authorized to superintend the erection or repair, if any, buildings belonging to or to be paid for by the City, whether named in any law or appointed by any local authority; and also all members of any other local board, and all other officers not elected by the people, whose appointment is not in this act excepted or otherwise provided for. The heads of departments and commissioners in office at the time this act shall take effect shall hold office for the terms for which they were appointed, subject, however, to removal, for cause as hereinafter provided. Thereafter every head of department and person in this act named, except as herein otherwise provided, shall hold his office for the term of three years, and, until a person is duly appointed in his place. All nominations to any position, office, or offices, which by this act the Mayor is authorized or empowered to make, shall be made to the Board of Aldermen within ten days after any vacancy shall occur or removal be made; and such board shall act upon such nomination within three days thereafter; and any person who shall be appointed to fill any vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor, subject only to the power of removal for cause, as hereinafter stated. The Mayor may be removed from office by the Governor in the same manner as Sheriffs, except that the Governor may direct the inquiry provided by law to be conducted by the Attorney General, and after charges have been received by the Governor he may, pending the investigation suspend the Mayor for a period not exceeding thirty days. The heads of all departments and Commissioners holding office under the City Government, and all other persons whose retention or appointment is in this section provided for, may be removed by the Mayor for cause, and after opportunity to be heard. Whenever a removal is so effected, the Mayor shall, upon the demand of the person removed, make in writing a public statement of the reasons therefor.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Cities.

INTRODUCTION OF OTHER BILLS.

Senator Fox introduced a bill providing for the maintenance of prisoners who are confined on civil process and are unable to support themselves, by making it a charge against the county in which they are confined.

Senator Tobey introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and ordering a meeting of the Justices of the General Term within six months from the passage of the act, in order to appoint such reporter.

Senator Woodin introduced a bill providing that the trustees of religious societies shall hold their offices until their successors are elected, and that their offices shall be declared vacant whenever they cease to steadily attend the services of the congregation electing them. The bill further provides that any religious society incorporated under the provisions of the act therefor may receive by bequest or devise any real or personal estate the income of which shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, and all the temporalities of any congregation so incorporated shall be administered by its Trustees. So far as needed to enforce the provisions of the act, the jurisdiction of the State Courts of Equity are extended over such corporations.

TRANSACTION OF OTHER BUSINESS.

The Senate adopted, to-day, a resolution which affects the appointment of all officers nominated by the Governor. When a nomination is made, it is to be referred to the standing committee of the Senate to which the duties of the officer appertain, and the Senate is to take no action until the majority of the standing committee has reported upon it. Notaries public are an exception to the above rule, as nominations for that office are to be submitted to the Senator from the district in which the nominee resides.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

On Tuesday next the Senate votes for a successor to Reuben E. Fenton, and on Wednesday it meets the Assembly in the Assembly Chamber to compare the nominations of the two bodies for the office. The result of the Senate's vote on Tuesday has been very little discussed, as it is little besides an expression of party confidence. Still, there is some little gossip going on as to who to have receive the compliment. Gen. Dix is named by many, but there are others who say that as the General is virtually "out of politics," it would be wiser to bestow the compliment upon a young and growing man, or in other words, since it is at best merely political capital, to "put it where it would do most good." Should this counsel prevail, the other candidates most prominently named are W. A. Wheeler and E. D. Morgan, and of the two there is little doubt but that the former would carry off the prize.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS PREPARING TO LEGISLATE TO THEIR OWN SATISFACTION—THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The business of the Assembly was not of special importance, and the session was of but one hour's duration, as pending the excitement consequent on the caucus and the "work" to be done relating thereto, the members did not feel disposed to attend to routine. Mr. Daly, of New-York introduced a bill providing for the relegation of Pompkins square from its present use as a parade ground to its original use as a public square or park. This bill, it is understood, will be urged with activity this year, as it was lost last year through Gov. Dix's veto. This square is the only park or breathing-place on the east side, and is at best but an inadequate parade or drill ground, and it is said that Gov. Dix's veto lost him at least 500 votes in the neighborhood affected by it.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS PREPARING TO CONTROL THE EXCISE.

Mr. Walhner, of New-York, introduced a bill framed and revised here by the State Central Committee of the Liquor Dealers Association, providing for a general excise law for the State. The bill reads as follows:

AN ACT to regulate the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors.

The People of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of Excise in each county, city, or town shall be appointed or elected, as is now provided by law.

SEC. 2. The Commissioners shall meet in their respective towns, cities, or counties at the times and places now provided by law, for the purpose of granting licenses, as hereinafter prescribed, and for the performance of all other official duties.

SEC. 3. The Commissioners shall keep a book of minutes, in which shall be entered, First, Every resolution passed by them granting a license, and the name of the person to whom it is granted. Second, The amount paid therefor, third, the location where the person licensed is to carry on business. The foregoing minutes shall be surefied by the signatures of the Commissioners, and a copy thereof filed with the clerk of the town, city, or county for which the license is granted; for a felnce in the county such copy shall be filed with the clerk of the town or city nearest adjoining.

SEC. 4. Licenses granted in each county, city, or town shall be numbered consecutively in the order in which they are granted, and shall be signed by the Commissioners granting them. No license shall be issued until all the requirements fixed by law are complied with. All licenses shall continue in force for one year after the same have been granted, unless sooner revoked, as hereinafter provided, and the person so licensed shall have thirty days thereafter to procure a renewal.

SEC. 5 Each Board of Commissioners may employ such clerical help, purchase such stationery, and incur such expense for carrying out the objects of this act as the Board of Supervisors in their respective counties may determine, which board shall also fix the salaries of the Commissioners and their clerk or clerks.

SEC. 6. All moneys received by the Commissioners of Excise under this act shall, within twenty days, be paid over by them to the County Treasurer, to the credit of the town, city, village, or township for which such licenses are granted, nor shall any compensation, salary, or expense for any purpose whatever, be retained by the Commissioners out of any moneys collected by them in the discharge of their official duties.

SEC. 7.—The Commissioners shall keep an exact account of all moneys received, and expended by them, and report the same together, with all their official acts to the Board of Supervisors of their respective counties on the first Tuesday of May, annually. The Board of Supervisors shall apply the money so collected to such local purposes as they may determine.

SEC. 8. The authorities appointing the Commissioners may at any time remove a Commissioner of Excise for any breach or neglect of official duty, and may inquire into all matters relating to the official action of the Commissioner at any time.

SEC. 9. No fee or reward shall be taken by any member of the Board of Excise toward procuring or attempting to procure any license.

SEC. 10. Any person who shall sell, or expose for sale, or assist in selling, any liquor in a place where it is not entitled to be sold according to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and it is hereby made the duty of all peace or public officers to arrest all such persons and bring them before the nearest magistrate, who, in case it shall appear that such place is not licensed, shall bind such persons to answer the charge at the next Court of General Sessions or of Oyer and Terminer, in the county, in a sum not less than $250, and the bonds so given shall also contain a further clause, that the accused shall not sell or expose for sale any liquor without first having procured a license pending the action of the court in which he is bound to appear, nor shall any such proceedings prevent the subsequent arrest of such person or persons in case they or any of them shall continue to engage in the same place or elsewhere in the sale of liquor without license.

SEC. 11. No person licensed as hereinbefore provided shall have his license revoked, unless found guilty of a violation thereof, after due trial before a competent court; and all persons licensed, who may be charged with a violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be tried at a Special Session of the Peace, unless they elect to be tried at the next General Sessions, or other court having jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 12. The term liquor, whenever used in this act shall embrace all kinds of fermented or distilled liquors.

SEC. 13. Licenses granted as in this act provided shall not authorize any person or persons to expose for sale or sell, give away, or dispose of any liquors on any day between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning, and all places licensed as aforesaid shall be closed and kept closed between those hours and at all other times when such selling is not authorized by law, and it shall be the duty of every peace and Police officer to enforce the observance of the foregoing provisions. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent hotels from receiving and entertaining travelers at any time.

SEC. 14. No person licensed as aforesaid shall sell or give away any liquors upon Sunday, or upon any other day on which a general or special election or town meeting shall be held, and within one quarter of a mile from the place where such general or special election or town meeting shall be held in any of the villages, cities, or towns of this State, to any person whatever, as a beverage. In case the election or town meetings shall be general throughout the State the provisions of this section shall apply only to the city, county, village, or town, in which such election or town meeting shall be held.

SEC. 15. No person licensed as hereinafter provided shall sell, or in any way dispose of, any liquors except in the place designated in his license and the license shall prescribe the house, town, city, village, or location where the person licensed shall carry on his business.

SEC. 16. The Commissioners of Excise shall not hereinafter charge for any license a greater sum than $50.

SEC. 17. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Mr. Barrow, of Onondaga, offered a very verbose set of concurrent resolutions denouncing the organization known as the White League of Louisiana, and calling on Congress to exercise the Federal power for the suppression of the organization and the punishment of its members.

Mr. T. J. Campbell, of New-York, moved its reference to the Committee on Grievances.

Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, made the point of order that the proper reference of the resolutions was to Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Campbell said he had no objection to such a reference, but the tone of the resolution suggested the idea that their proper place would be in the hands of the Committee on Grievances. The resolutions were finally referred to Federal Relations.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The Clerk announced a list of appointments to clerkships and assistant clerkships, the first being that of Assistant Clerk of the Assembly, Mr. Lyman B. Smith, of Buffalo.

Mr. Oakley, of Queens, introduced a bill to repeal chapter 864 of the laws of 1868, entitled an act to authorize the drainage of marsh lands, and all acts in addition to and amendatory thereof. The act referred to gave to certain persons the right to reclaim certain marshes, salt meadows, and shore lands in the Counties of Richmond, Queens, and Suffolk, their object being to grasp and hold title to all the at present unoccupied and unimproved water front of the harbor, bay, and waters adjacent to the port and City of New-York. It is generally understood that the bill was "engineered" by certain powerful railroad combinations, with a view to using them for dock wharf and other terminal traffic facilities.

Mr. Kennaday, of Kings, introduced "an act to amend an act entitled 'an act to provide for the incorporation of religious socies,'" passed April 5, 1813, and supplemented thereto. It simply provides for the terms and qualifications of Trustees and defines the manner of election of officers.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Nathaniel Hooper, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. T. F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel.

James R. Osgood, of Boston, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

State Senator Daniel H. Cole, of Albion, N. Y. is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Charles Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie; Edward R. Bacon, of Buffalo, and E. R. Chapman, of the Treasury Department, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE WISCONSIN CHARLIE ROSS.

The Fond du Lac (Wis.) *Commonwealth* says: "They have been making a good deal of noise all over the country, and at Black River Falls especially, concerning a child that resembled Charlie Ross. A mysterious woman, who did not unveil her face, left the child with a Black River Falls family. Suspicions were aroused, and the minions of the law set out in pursuit of the woman. They found her at her father's, a Mr. Relyea, ten miles from the village. The child in question belonged to the daughter, who is unmarried, and who had left it in town to prevent her parents knowing that she was an unmarried mother. With these few preliminary remarks we will proceed to shock Fond du Lac nerves by stating that the Miss Relyea in question boarded in Fond du Lac a short time three years ago last October. She went from here to Oshkosh, from which city she came to Fond du Lac, and there the little bogus Charlie Ross looked upon the world."

A PAPAL PROJECT.

The *Diritto* says the Pope has taken up a project which he formed many years ago of placing twelve statues round the cupola of St. Peter's, in accordance with the idea of Michael Angelo. Twelve sculptors are to be charged each with the execution of a statue, but they are not to be chosen by public competition; nor will any artist be eligible for the work who has not domiciled in Rome prior to 1870, or who has manifested any opposition to the cause of Holy Church. The *Diritto* adds that, seeing the enormous sums which are being poured into the Pontifical treasury in the shape of Peter's pence, there should be no lack of funds for carrying out the project.

THE TRIAL OF MR. BEECHER.

THE EXAMINATION OF FRANK MOULTON CONTINUED.

VARIOUS LETTERS IDENTIFIED AND GIVEN IN EVIDENCE—THE EFFORTS MADE TO SUPPRESS THE "BACON LETTER"—GEN. TRACY'S CONNECTION WITH THE CASE—THE ORIGIN OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Yesterday was a clear, keen day out of doors in Brooklyn, but gloomy enough in the narrow, musty-smelling corridor that leads to the City Court, where curiosity stood wedged in two long files, armed with patience and a piece of pasteboard. This same piece of pasteboard was the open sesame to the temple of mysteries where the great Beecher scandal was being developed; but it failed in its functions now, for the reason that the worshipers were more numerous than in other temples, and that they were up betimes, and filled the building early instead of coming in when the ministrations were half over. It was but 10 o'clock, and Judge Neilson was already upon the bench. The scales of justice hung with equal poise above his head, and, as if to give additional force to this equitable symbol, his Honor seemed as serenely impassive as the portrait of Washington which looked out from the panel behind him. But this is only as it should be. In this famous perplexity, he is the grand dispenser of justice, the one man who is not to lean this way or that other, and who, in this clash of doubts and conflict of accusations, is supposed "to sit like a god, holding no form of creed, but contemplating all." The unallotted places in the court-room were filled shortly after the doors were opened, but those whose places were secured did not arrive until later. Among such fortunate persons were various members of Plymouth Church congregation, and other friends of Mr. Beecher. Suitable provision had been made for their accommodation. Camp-stools had been brought specially from Plymouth Church; these were arranged in rows behind the seats, which the distinguished defendant and his wife and sons are accustomed to occupy, and a bland, courtly gentleman performed the functions of usher. He was the most assiduously polite of mortals, and no kind office toward Mr. Beecher's friends escaped his delicate consideration. He had bouquets to present to the ladies when they should enter the court-room; his own badge of office was a tea-rose and he was veneered with smiles and suave courtesies. There was no doubt in all this something of rose-pink sympathy, but the rose-pink encircled Mr. Tilton also, and floral offerings distilled their sweet essences for him as well as for his adversary. It may be that Mr. Tilton has been heretofore regarded as a lonely man, a kind of *Prometheus vinctus*, bound to the desolate rock of a wrecked life, but a man whose perfect pride would not permit him to utter any complaint. But yesterday things were somewhat changed. A dash of the conservatory gave color to his isolation, and sympathy came to him nestling in bouquets. By and by the court-room will doubtless be very pleasant with flowers and essences, and yesterday the former made a brave show at the tables where both the plaintiff and defendant sat.

That the public interest in this celebrated suit increases as the evidence progresses is very manifest. People seem satisfied that the abysmal erudition of the law has been laid aside for the present; they do not care for any further definitions of the crime alleged against Mr. Beecher, and they are looking for such revelations as may be obtained in plain *viva voce* testimony. Of the persons principally interested in this dramatic trial, the first to make their appearance yesterday were Messrs. Fullerton and Pryor, who came into the court some ten minutes before 11 o'clock. A few minutes later the door of the adjoining chamber opened, and Mrs. Tilton, accompanied by Mrs. Shearman and Mrs. Anna C. Field, a Quaker lady, of Brooklyn, who has been with her every day from the beginning of the trial, entered, and took her accustomed seat. Every eye was, of course, turned upon them, but the ladies were perfectly composed. The bland gentleman advanced, put on an additional smile, and tendered a bouquet to Mrs. Tilton. A moment later Mr. Tilton made his appearance. He wore his usually calm and imperturbed appearance, and if any great agony wrung him, his pride kept his feelings in thrall, and nobody might see the conflict. As he passed to his seat he almost brushed against Mrs. Tilton, but he seemed serenely unconscious of her presence, and the lady repaid the compliment in kind, and took no notice of the plaintiff. The spectator, of course, did not marvel at these things, and was probably a greater believer than ever in the burden of that song which makes mention of two persons being very near and yet at a very great distance. Presently Mr. Beach entered court, followed immediately by Mr. Moulton, and then came Mr. Shearman, bustling, alert, and spectacled. Mr. Evarts was next in order. Mr. Tracy arrived shortly after the proceedings had been opened, but Mr. Morris was absent, owing to illness, a circumstance which was alluded to by Mr. Fullerton, who craved the indulgence of the court in consequence, as the absence of his colleague embarrassed him in the presentation of certain documentary evidence. Precisely at 11 o'clock, and just as Judge Neilson rapped his gavel for order, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher entered the court-room. The lady wore a kindly, beaming smile, and as she took her seat she nodded in a very friendly way to Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Beecher showed no trace of anxiety, and, as in the case of Mr. Tilton, if any trouble harasses his mind, he is successful in concealing it from scrutinizing observers. Indeed, calmness, serenity, and even impassiveness seem to be at the beginning and end of this celebrated trial. A case which started with eminently intellectual and extra eminently emotional attributes, seems to have got to that stage when any display of feeling at all would be the merest weakness, and this heroism of self-restraint appears to be the chief aim of both the plaintiff and defendant. Although principally interested in the great issue at stake, a casual spectator would suppose them to be less so than the merest outsider who clamors for admission. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher only remained until recess, but Mr. Tilton, according to his custom, did not leave until the conclusion of the proceedings. So far as these proceedings were concerned, they were yesterday exceptionally dull, and consisted for a great part of a tedious identification of documents. A large contribution of the familiar literature of the case, including the "Bacon letter," was read by Mr. Fullerton, and between these reading of the documents Mr. Moulton's examination was proceeded with. He gave his answers with distinct emphasis, and once or twice, perhaps, he flavored them with a little additional intensity. This appeared to be the case when he said that he spoke of Mr. Shearman to Beecher as a mischief-maker, and that Mr. Beecher agreed with him. There was a disposition to have a little laugh at this, but the severe countenance of the Judge stood as a reproof against such levity, and hardly anybody smiled except Mr. Shearman himself. Once, however, when referring to the Woodhull & Claflin scandal, and his consultation with Mr. Tracy on the subject, the witness represented that gentleman as saying that although he did not recommend lying, yet that that particular case was one in which lying was justifiable, the strictly Puritanical bound was transgressed, and everybody relieved himself. But in a general way, the day wore on in an uninteresting fashion, and was almost altogether unrelieved by any pleasantries. In truth, wit does not bourgeon well in this atmosphere. The Judge does not laugh himself, and he does not like others to laugh either, and so when wit's flame starts into life it but flickers faintly and dies out, like a lamp in which the oil is exhausted. When the court adjourned at recess yesterday, the proceedings had been carried as far as the reading of the "Bacon letter." The subsequent procedure was of a kindred character, and at 4 o'clock the court adjourned until Monday morning, Judge Neilson giving the usual admonition to the jury, and supplementing it by a request to editors of newspapers that they would refrain from commenting on the case. Among those who were present yesterday were: Mr. Thomas C. Acton, who occupied a seat on the bench; Judge Voorhees, Judge Troy, Mr. H. B. Claflin, Mr. Augustus Storrs, Judge Buckle, of New-Haven, Gen. Catlin, Gen. Jourdan, Judge Moore, Judge Reynolds, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. J. C. Ingersoll. Two or three ladies, besides those already mentioned, were also in court at different periods of the day.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings commenced exactly at 11 o'clock, Mr. Moulton resuming his testimony, Mr. Fullerton examining. The witness had discontinued on Thursday while his testimony in regard to the tripartite agreement was being put in evidence, and Mr. Beecher's proposed resignation. To this the witness said, Mr. Tilton objected as it would bring shame on his wife, and had so told Mr. Beecher, and that he [Moulton] had agreed with Mr. Tilton. The witness also stated to Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton was "quite violent, and said he would shoot Mr. Beecher if he published it." In the meantime, a card was in preparation by Mr. Tilton, which brought a letter from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton. This was the letter of June 1, 1873, in which Mr. Beecher complains of "Theodore's temperament," and that "with a strong theatric nature, he is constantly imposed upon with the idea that a position, a great stroke a *coup d'état*, is the way to success." In the same letter in the commencement, Mr. Beecher writes, "I have determined to make no more resistance." Mr. Beecher's card of June, 1873, was next read, but on Mr. Evarts demanding the original, there having been certain emendations made, the court decided that it might be produced, with the understanding that if the original was not forthcoming, it would be stricken out as evidence. This card is the one in regard to the Woodhull business, where Mr. Beecher denies that any letters from him are in Mrs. Woodhull's possession, and in which he gives his "cordial consent" to have these letters published, ending this card by stating in regard to stories and rumors that "they are grossly untrue, and I stamp them in general and particular as utterly false." The witness said that this card was published after his proposed resignation from the ministry.

The reason for the second card published by Mr. Beecher was then explained by the witness, growing out of a visit from Mr. Bowen to Mrs. Woodhull. This, it was stated, had again alarmed Mr. Beecher. This card was prepared by Mr. Beecher, was approved of by the witness, further amended by Mr. Kinsella, and published in the Brooklyn *Eagle* in 1872. This card commences, "In a long and active life in Brooklyn, it has rarely occurred that the *Eagle* and myself have been in accord," and concludes as in the proposed card before given. There were some slight differences here between counsel in regard to a parenthesis, Mr. Evarts insisting that the copy of the *Eagle* should be produced, Mr. Fullerton, as advised by the court, being willing to defer its introduction as positive testimony until a copy of the *Eagle* was produced. The charges preferred by Mr. West against Mr. Tilton were then brought in, and the witness told Mr. Beecher's action in regard to them, and that Mr. Tilton would be willing "to decline an investigation on the ground of non-membership in Plymouth Church." The most prominent among the West charges was the one that Mr. Tilton had told Rev. E. L. L. Taylor, "that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached to several (seven or eight) of his mistresses every Sunday evening." A meeting was to be held in Plymouth Church to examine these charges, three in number, and the witness stated that in an interview with Mr. Beecher they thought the better plan was "to simply drop Mr. Tilton's name from the roll of Plymouth Church." The proposed council of churches was then introduced, Mr. Moulton affirming that Mr. Beecher "did not want Theodore to have a word to say to the council." The letter from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton, marked "Confidential," was read. This document was the one where Dr. Storrs' course is described as "an unspeakable outrage," and concludes: "It ought to damn Storrs." Some time in March a paragraph appeared in the Brooklyn *Union*, headed "Shearman and the Situation," which brought out a letter from Mr. Beecher to the witness. The paragraph in question imputed to Mrs. Tilton "mediumistic fits." The authority according to the *Union* being Mr. Shearman, clerk of the church. Mr. Beecher's letter expresses his being "cut to the heart" when seeing this newspaper article. In conversation with the witness, the defendant had said "it was an outrage and had caused him unspeakable agony," and he wept over it. The witness here with some animation stated that Mr. Beecher also said, "it was his opinion that Mr. Shearman was a mischief maker." This statement is somewhat remarkable, as Mr. Shearman is one of Mr. Beecher's lawyers. A letter was then read from Mr. T. G. Shearman to Mr. Tilton, in which Mr. Shearman regrets "having been led into an act of unintentional injustice," which he rectifies. Next in order was the well-known "Bacon letter" written by Mr. Tilton. This letter had been corrected as to a single expression by Mr. Moulton. Mr. Tilton wrote: "He [Mr. Beecher] had committed a revolting crime." The word "offense" was substituted at Mr. Moulton's suggestion. The reading of this letter occupied quite an hour. It was given with great power and clearness by Mr. Fullerton. It is certainly the most complete and elaborate of all the many statements, and is in fact almost an epitome of this most incomprehensible case. It was now 1:15, and a recess was taken until 2:15, Mr. Moulton resuming at 2:25. The witness told of his endeavors to stop Mr. Tilton's publication of this Bacon letter, having gone to the *Golden Age* to prevent it, or at least endeavoring to have alterations made in it, but could not, as the letter was in press. Witness stated that Mr. Beecher had said "that the Bacon letter was a dead shot," and that he [Moulton] recommended the same policy as in the Woodhull business, "silence," and that then another card, apparently a joint production of Mr. Carpenter and himself [Moulton] was about being arranged, of which the defendant made a copy. Subsequently Mr. Moulton told of his having called on Gen. Tracy in regard to a reply to the Bacon letter, and also stated that in the Autumn of 1872, Gen. Tracy had been called upon by him concerning the Woodhull business, and that this connection with Gen. Tracy arose from a request of his [Moulton's] partners, that he should consult some lawyer about the matter; Mr. Moulton asserted that in consultation with Mr. Tracy, Mr. Tracy had said, "I think that he [Beecher] was guilty of no crime, because adultery was not a crime at common law," the witness stating that "he did not think this was a good objection; that the community would accept it as a distinct denial." The proposed statement of Mr. Moulton for Mr. Beecher was then produced. Just when the witness was stating the reasons he had for consulting Gen. Tracy an amusing series of hits and counter-hits took place between Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Evarts, the latter gentleman asking, what that had to do with it. Mr. Fullerton said he would connect Mr. Beecher with it, stating that he did not want to "put the cart before the horse," Mr. Evarts replying, "But you may put in the cart and never bring the horse, and that is what we don't want." His Honor here interposed, remarking dryly, "How far a little wit goes;" Mr. Fullerton, however, getting in the last word. Mr. Moulton then stated that he had told Mr. Tracy the truth in regard to the relations between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, and that Mr. Tracy had said this was one of the cases in which lying was justifiable, suggesting also that he and Mr. Tilton should go to Europe. For this statement to Mr. Tracy the witness declared he had been blamed by Mr. Tilton, and also that Mr. Tilton had called on Mr. Tracy and had asked him, since he understood that he was counsel for Mr. Beecher, that if ever Mr. Beecher and himself should come in collision, Mr. Tracy should not act as counsel. The next three letters were unimportant, being invitations to Mr. Moulton to visit Mr. Beecher at Peekskill. The Mrs. Morse letter, where she addresses Mr. Beecher as her "dear son," and speaks of having an income of $1,000 and a rent of $1,500, was then produced. This is the letter where she writes that T. Tilton eats at Moulton's in order to "nourish his brain." Several more unimportant letters followed. Then came one from Mr. Beecher, where mention was made simply of a check—which check, Mr. Moulton stated, was for Bessie Turner. The letter written concerning the Rev. Mr. Halliday was also produced. The conclusion of the testimony brought forward Gen. Butler's connection with Mr. Moulton and his case. Mr. Moulton testified that on the silence method having been again adopted, he said to Mr. Beecher he had taken some advice. "From whom do you mean?" asked Mr. Beecher. "I said, 'Gen. Butler,' and that Mr. Beecher had expressed the idea that he did not believe much in the moral sense of Gen. Butler, but he thought he might be a good counselor, because he thought him to be a wise man." The court then adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury were in their seats promptly at 11 o'clock, and having answered to their names, Mr. Fullerton said:

Please your Honor, we are somewhat embarrassed this morning on our side in consequence of the absence of Judge Morris, who is quite ill and unable to leave his bed. We shall be embarrassed in reference to the presentation of our documents, Judge Morris having been familiar with them, so that we will have to ask your Honor's indulgence from time to time in consequence of that embarrassment.

The Court—I am very sorry to hear of Judge Morris' illness.

The examination of Mr. Moulton was then resumed by Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, at the adjournment last night you were detailing what recurred after the publication of the tripartite agreement, and had spoken of the proposed resignation from Plymouth pulpit, and of the interview that you had with Mr. Tilton at your house; I want to ask you whether you reported the substance of that interview to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes; I said that Mr. Tilton strongly objected to Mr. Beecher's account of the resignation, on the ground that it was a clear statement in his opinion of the confession of his wife—

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher reply? A.—The reply of Mr. Beecher I don't remember; I said to Mr. Beecher, "That is the case clearly;" I said to him "It is a confession of your relationship with Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Beecher." Mr. Tilton said he would shoot Mr. Beecher; I mentioned that to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—The publication did not follow? A.—No. Sir.

A COUNTER-STATEMENT PROPOSED.

Q.—What was said about a counter-statement of any kind? A.—I said to Mr. Beecher that I thought it would be possible to frame a card that would cover the case, and between that time and Monday it would be better to consider it.

Q.—Was a card proposed? A.—It was, and signed on Sunday afternoon or Sunday evening.

Q.—Who proposed the card? A.—I had told Mr. Tilton that I thought it would be wrong for him to publish the letter which he threatened to publish.

Q.—Which letter I read in evidence yesterday? A.—Yes, Sir; I told him he ought to find a different way, and he told me he would at least try and get a proper card, which would be satisfactory to him; I told Mr. Beecher to sign the note; I said to Mr. Beecher that would cover the case; I produced the letter.

Q.—That is the letter now shown you—the one that you speak of? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the letter.

Mr. Evarts—That is the one you say you received in the meantime? A.—I received it on the morning of June the 1st, Sir, while I was in bed.

Q.—Before the interview with Mr. Beecher on Sunday? A.—Yes, Sir.

BEECHER TO MOULTON—THERE IS NO USE IN FURTHER TRYING.

Mr. Fullerton here read the following letter:

SUNDAY MORNING, June 1, 1873.

MY DEAR FRANK: The whole earth is tranquil and the heaven is serene, as befits one who has about finished his world-life. I could do nothing on Saturday—my head was confused. But a good sleep has made it like crystal. I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, filled with abrupt charges, and rendering me liable at any hour or day to be obliged to stultity all the devices by which we have saved ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which he proposes would leave him far worse off than before.

The agreement was made after my letter through you was written. He had had it a year. He had condoned his wife's fault. He had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife nor leave his children to a blight. I had honestly and earnestly joined in the purpose. Then this settlement was made and signed by him. It was not my making. He revised his part so that it should wholly suit him, and signed it. It stood unquestioned and unblamed for more than a year. Then it was published. Nothing but that. That which he did in private when made public excited him to fury, and he charges me with making him appear as one graciously pardoned by me! It was his own deliberate act, with which he was perfectly content till others saw it, and then he charges a grievous wrong home on me!

My mind is clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the judgment day. God will take care of me and mine. When I look on earth it is a deep night. When I look to the heavens above I see the morning breaking. But, oh! that I could put in golden letters my deep sense of your faithful, earnest, undying fidelity; your disinterested friendship! Your noble wife, too, has been to me one of God's comforters. It is such as she that renews a waning faith in womanhood. Now, Frank, I would not have you waste any more energy on a hopeless task. With such a man as T. T. there is no possible salvation for any that depend upon him. With a strong nature, he does not know how to govern it. With generous impulses, the undercurrent that rules him is self. With ardent affections, he cannot love long that which does not repay him with admiration and praise. With a strong, theatric nature, he is constantly imposed upon with the idea that a position, a great stroke, a *coup d'état*, is the way to success.

Besides these, he has a hundred good things about him, but these named traits make him absolutely unreliable.

Therefore there is no use in further trying. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace with it, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon.

Dear, good God, I thank Thee I am indeed beginning to see rest and triumph. The pain of life is but a moment; the glory of everlasting emancipation is wordless, inconceivable, full of beckoning glory. Oh, my beloved Frank, I shall know you there, and forever hold fellowship with you, and look back and smile at the past. Your loving H. W. B.

Q.—That letter is written after the emendations you speak of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at that paper, and say whether it is the card?

Mr. Evarts—We object.

Q.—Where is the card that was written? A.—I saw it a few days ago in Mr. Tilton's possession.

Mr. Evarts—Where is it?

Mr. Fullerton—That is, your Honor, one of the embarrassments growing out of Judge Morris' illness.

Mr. Evarts—We would not like to have this part of the evidence go on without this paper.

Mr. Fullerton—I can read it from the newspaper, and read the original afterward.

The Court—Gentlemen, I think you had better proceed.

Mr. Fullerton—We shall produce the original card that was published.

Examination resumed.

Q.—What time in the day did you receive that letter? A.—In the morning, Sir.

Q.—Did you see another letter on that day by Mr. Beecher? A.—The letter was inclosed in a letter to my wife, I believe.

Q.—Did you see a letter addressed to your wife? A.—I have seen it.

Mr. Fullerton—I will produce it now.

Q.—You have spoken of a card which was prepared at that time. Look at the paper now shown you, and say whether it is the one? Was the card published? A.—Yes, Sir, substantially, the card which we considered that night.

Q.—Under what circumstances did the alterations take place? A.—They were made at Mr. Beecher's suggestion; Beecher said there were some words or phrases that should be left out, and they were left out.

Q.—And then published? A.—Yes, Sir, on Mr. Beecher's suggestion, and some changes being made between the parties there, it was afterward published.

Mr. Beach—We propose now to introduce the card as amended by Mr. Beecher and published.

The Court (addressing Mr. Evarts)—Won't that be satisfactory, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—I don't want to accumulate too many documents of that kind, but I should like to see the original card about which we were speaking a few moments ago.

The Court—It is proper it should be produced, undoubtedly.

Mr. Moulton (interrupting)—Mr. Beecher made the letter himself; on an idea of Mr. Tilton he proposed the card.

Mr. Fullerton here read the letter of June 2, 1873, as follows:

MR. BEECHER'S CARD EXONERATING MR. TILTON.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

DEAR SIR: I have maintained silence respecting the slanders which have for some time past followed me. I should not speak now but for the sake of relieving another of unjust imputation. The document that was recently published bearing my name, with others, was published without consultation either with me or with Mr. Tilton, and without any authorization from us. If that document should lead the public to regard Theodore Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes, it will do him great injustice. I am unwilling that he should even seem to be responsible for injurious statements whose force was derived wholly from others. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Q.—This card that you spoke of, as I understand you, was prepared and published after his proposed resignation from the ministry? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The next day, was it not? A.—It was published on June 2—Monday, June 2.

Q.—Now, was there any other card published after that? A.—Yes, Sir; there was a card published after that.

Q.—State the circumstances under which that card was prepared? A.—What card do you refer to?

Mr. Fullerton—The second card of Mr. Beecher, following June 2.

Witness—There was. The card that I have in mind now, Sir, if you let me refer to it.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Witness—It was a card with reference to the visit of Mr. Bowen to Mrs. Woodhull.

Q.—That is the one; state the circumstances under which it was prepared, and the circumstances which led to its preparation, as you learned from Mr. Beecher. A.—There was an account in the paper of Mr. Bowen and Mr. Claflin visiting Mrs. Woodhull for the purpose of getting evidence against Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts objected.

Mr. Fullerton—It is only introductory to meeting with Mr. Beecher.

MOULTON ADVISES BEECHER TO PUBLISH A CARD.

Witness—And this account of the visit in the paper for the sake of getting evidence against Mr. Beecher I thought rather serious, and I saw Mr. Beecher with regard to it. I said to him: "I think, Mr. Beecher, we can make very short work of such business; I think, and you think, that Mr. Bowen has not any evidence in his possession against you, and we ought to publish a card in the Brooklyn *Eagle* calling upon anybody with any papers or evidence against you to produce them." And Mr. Beecher prepared a card with reference to that matter which met with my approval, and I took it down to the *Eagle* office.

Q.—Look at the paper now shown you and say whether it is the card you speak of? A.—It is the card which was prepared; yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to read it, but go on and finish your narration.

Witness—Mr. Beecher was out of town on the day that I saw Mr. Kinsella, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, Mr. Kinsella himself altering the phraseology some, and we jointly took the responsibility of printing it with the alterations. I saw Mr. Beecher subsequently, and he said that he approved of the alterations, and thanked me for my kind offices in the matter. And Mr. Beecher said to me furthermore: "Of course, Mr. Tilton would not produce any documents?" "Well," I said, "of course he would not; he has not got any documents that I know of—original documents—to produce, and, of course, I would not."

Mr. Evarts—What interview was that? A.—At the interview concerning the preparation of this card.

Q.—When that paper was published? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—The proposed card is as follows:

THE PROPOSED CARD.

BROOKLYN, June, 1873.

I have seen in the morning papers that application has been made to Mrs. Victoria Woodhull for certain letters of mine supposed to contain information respecting certain infamous stories against me. She has two business letters, one declining an invitation to a suffrage meeting and the other declining to give her assistance solicited.

These, and all letters of mine in the hands of any other persons, they have my cordial consent to publish. I will only add in this connection that the stories and rumors which have for a time been circulated about me are grossly untrue, and I stamp them in general and in particular as utterly false.

Q.—In whose handwriting is the interlineation in that card, or that proposed card, that I have shown you? A.—Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—The erasures—do you know anything of them? A.—They were made by Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—I understand, Mr. Moulton, that that paper as it reads omitting what is erased—the reading with pencil interlineation—is as it came from Mr. Beecher. A.—Yes, Sir; that is precisely the paper which I took to the Brooklyn *Eagle* office.

Q.—The alterations made there were not in this paper? A.—No, Sir. I have a copy of the article as Mr. Kinsella changed it and wrote it.

Mr. Fullerton—It has just been shown to you, has it not, in print? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the article.

Q.—I now show you the card as amended and published. A.—There is omitted from that lead pencil memoranda of mine some of the sentence that occurred in the original letter. I did it to save time.

Mr. Fullerton read the following:

THE AMENDED CARD.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle:

SIR: In a long and active life in Brooklyn, it has rarely happened that the *Eagle* and myself have been in accord on questions of common concern to our fellow-citizens. I am for this reason compelled to acknowledge the unsolicited confidence and regard of which the columns of the *Eagle* of late bear testimony. I have just returned to the city to learn that application has been made to [Mrs.] Victoria Woodhull for letters of mine supposed to contain information respecting certain infamous stories against me. [I have no objection to have the *Eagle* state, in any way it deems fit, that Mrs. Woodhull or any other person or persons who may have letters of mine in their possession, have my cordial consent to publish them. In this connection, [and at this time,] I will only add that the stories and rumors which have, for some time past, been circulated about me are untrue, and I stamp them in general and in particular as utterly [untrue.] Respectfully,

(Signed,) HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. Fullerton—I think there must be some mistake about this. I want to ask you whether the parentheses were published? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Then I am to read it without the parentheses? A.—Yes, Sir. I can tell you for what purpose these parentheses were introduced.

Mr. Evarts—That is no matter.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—There is some danger of getting into some confusion, and injustice to one side or the other. The direct and satisfactory evidence of what was published in the *Eagle* would be, of course, the production of the newspaper, and then we could all see for ourselves what it was. I do suppose that this printed letter or note which we are familiar with was what was published in the *Eagle*, but it seems we can't trust it for that. As Mr. Moulton says it is not the same, therefore if they can give us a copy of the *Eagle* we should be glad.

Judge Neilson—They had better, no doubt.

Mr. Evarts—Otherwise we would be in some confusion.

Mr. Fullerton—I will defer this branch of the case if the court please until we get a copy of the *Eagle*. It probably will be well to strike out what was read from the card, so that when the card is produced it can all go in together.

The Court—Very well.

MR. WEST'S CHARGES AGAINST TILTON.

Mr. Fullerton, (to the witness)—I now call your attention to the 25th of June as to an occurrence about that time. Do you recollect anything that occurred in reference to Mr. West? A.—I think Mr. West preferred charges against Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—What occurred?

The Witness—Mr. Tilton brought around to me the charges of Mr. West about that time.

Q.—Look at the paper now shown you and say whether it contains the charges produced to you by Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—Do you mean that that is the paper Mr. Tilton brought to him?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—We may assume, I suppose, you are going to connect Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—Oh, certainly.

The Witness—Yes, Sir, that is the paper.

Q.—State whether you showed those charges to Mr. Beecher? A.—I do not remember that I did.

Q.—Did you have any conversation in regard to them? A.—Yes, Sir; we had a conversation in regard to them.

Q.—What was that conversation? A.—I said that the whole matter had better go over until Fall, and in the meantime, during vacation, we could get along with this subject and try to find a way to arrange it. I told him I recommended—

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment. I understand that these are the papers that Mr. Tilton brought you—these very papers? A.—Those are the papers, yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—But you do not know that you showed these papers to Mr. Beecher? A.—I do not know that I showed them to him.

Q.—Did you speak to him about the papers Mr. Tilton brought you? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you state to him the substance of the charges? A.—Yes, Sir; I told him that I had a full conversation with Mr. Beecher about them.

Mr. Evarts—They do not seem to have been shown to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you state the substance of the charges to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir, I did, certainly.

Q.—And what was said by him in reply? A.—He hoped we would be able to find a way to get over the matter during the Summer.

WHAT WAS PROPOSED.

Q.—What was proposed? A.—I proposed that Tilton—I said that Mr. Tilton proposed to me that he should write a letter saying that he declined an investigation on the ground of non-membership.

Q.—Of Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir; that he declined, on the ground of non-membership, an investigation. I thought that would be a way out.

Mr. Beach—Do I understand you to say that Mr. Tilton suggested it as a way of escape from the dilemma? A.—Yes, Sir, Mr. Tilton said so. I told him that Mr. Tilton would be willing to write a letter stating that he would decline an investigation on the ground of non-membership.

Mr. Fullerton—I read the charges in evidence:

MR. TALMADGE TO MR. TILTON.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 17, 1873.

Mr. Theodore Tilton:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, held this evening, the clerk of the committee was instructed to forward to you a copy of the complaint and specifications made against you by Mr. William F. West, and was requested to notify you that any answer to the charges that you might desire to offer to the committee may be sent to the clerk on or before Thursday, Oct. 23, 1873.

Inclosed I hand you a copy of the charges and specifications referred to.

Yours very respectfully,
D. W. TALMADGE, Clerk.
No. 393 Bridge street.

COPY

Of the charges and specifications made by William F. West against Theodore Tilton:

I charge Theodore Tilton, a member of this church, with having circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of our Pastor, and injurious to the reputation of this church.

Specifications.

First.—In an interview between Theodore Tilton and Rev. E. L. L. Taylor, D. D., at the office of the Brooklyn *Union*, in the Spring of 1871, the said Theodore Tilton stated that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached to several (seven or eight) of his mistresses every Sunday evening. Upon being rebuked by Dr. Taylor, he reiterated the charge, and said that he would make it in Mr. Beecher's presence if desired.

Witness, Rev. E. L. L. Taylor.

Second—In conversation with Mr. Andrew Bradshaw, in the latter part of November, 1873, Theodore Tilton requested Mr. Bradshaw not to repeat certain statements which had previously been made to him by Mr. Tilton, adding that he retracted none of the accusations which he had formerly made against Mr. Beecher, but that he wished to hush the scandal on Mr. Beecher's account; that Mr. Beecher was a bad man, and not a safe person to be allowed to visit the families of his church; that if this scandal ever were cleared up he [Tilton] would be the only one of the three involved who would be unhurt by it; and that he was silently suffering for Mr. Beecher's sake.

Witness, Andrew Bradshaw.

Third—At an interview with Mrs. Andrew Bradshaw, in Thompson's dining-rooms, on Clinton street, on or about the 3d day of August, 1870, Theodore Tilton stated that he had discovered that *a criminal intimacy* existed between his wife and Mr. Beecher. Afterward, in November, 1872, referring to the above conversation, Mr. Tilton said to Mrs. Bradshaw that he retracted none of the accusations which he had formerly made against Mr. Beecher.

Witness, Mrs. Andrew Bradshaw.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, state whether any reply to this letter of Mr. Talmadge was prepared? A.—I think there was, Sir.

Q.—Now, by whom? A.—I think the letter was prepared by Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Was Mr. Beecher consulted in regard to it? A.—I think I saw Mr. Beecher in regard to it.

Q.—It was published, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir, it was published.

Mr. Evarts—You mean to say that you did see Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton, (to Mr. Evarts,)—Gentlemen, this is embraced in our notice to produce papers.

Mr. Evarts—They are not our papers; they belong to Plymouth Church.

Mr. Fullerton—And Mr. Beecher and Plymouth Church are the same thing.

Mr. Evarts—We never thought that Plymouth Church or the Christian religion has to be defended here.

The Court—That has been my view of the case.

Mr. Evarts—The notice to produce papers that belong to Mr. Beecher we shall meet, but a notice to produce papers which on the very face of them are in the archives of Plymouth Church has no effect upon us.

Mr. Fullerton—We shall get the paper in court in some way.

Mr. Evarts—You could get them very easily. Mr. Talmadge can be subpœnaed.

THE OBJECT OF EXPELLING MR. TILTON FROM PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—I call your attention to something that occurred in October, 1873, growing out of a publication in the New-York *Sun*, without stating what it was? A.—Growing out of a publication in the New-York *Sun*?

Q.—Yes, Sir, on the subject of expelling Mr. Tilton from Plymouth Church. Do you recollect an interview in regard to that subject? A.—I do not remember that.

Q.—Do you recollect that Mr. Beecher was sent for to consider at your house any action with Mr. Tilton in regard to this proposed action of Plymouth Church in regard to the membership of Mr. Tilton? A.—I remember that there was to be a meeting at Plymouth Church in October. I do not remember the extract from the *Sun*—whether it was in October, 1873, I do not remember—but there was to be a meeting at Plymouth Church, at which the charges against Mr. Tilton were to be considered. I had an interview with Mr. Beecher, in the presence of Mr. Tilton, in which, I think, it was considered what was to be done at that meeting.

Q.—State what was done? A.—I said to Mr. Beecher that I thought the proper way to do was simply to drop Mr. Tilton's name from the roll of the church, and Mr. Beecher agreed to that; that is as I remember it.

Q.—How would that prevent any action—what was said upon that subject? A.—I said that if he was not a member of the church the charges against him could not be investigated, and consequently there could not be any exposure of the facts of the case as between himself and Mr. Tilton.

Q.—A few moments ago, you spoke of a proposed letter by Mr. Tilton, in which he should decline the trial at Plymouth Church on the ground of non-membership.

Q.—Do you know whether such a letter was written or not? A.—I think it was written.

Q.—Did you go to Plymouth Church that night? A.—I did not; I had a conversation with Mr. Tilton.

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with Mr. Beecher in regard to the action of Plymouth Church that night? A.—I had a conversation; I repeated it; yes, and agreed with Mr. Beecher what course should be adopted in the presence of Mr. Tilton.

Q.—I am speaking of what occurred at Plymouth Church that night? A.—I was not at Plymouth Church that night.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with Mr. Beecher after about what did occur? A.—After? yes, Sir; he said that Mr. Tilton had come down there, and told the circumstances; he said that Mr. Tilton had come down to the church, and had said in the presence of the congregation that if he had slandered his Pastor he was there to answer it, and Mr. Beecher said: "I made to him as full and generous a reply as I knew how to make;" that is the substance of it.

Q.—How long was it after the meeting of Plymouth Church? A.—Not very long; but I do not remember how long after.

Q.—Was it within a few days? A.—Within a few days; I should say, within a day or two.

Q.—Now, the next event in the order of time I want to call your attention to was the proposed council of the church—do you recollect that? A.—I recollect that there was to be a council of churches.

Q.—And did you have an interview with Mr. Beecher in regard to it? A.—Yes.

Q.—State what occurred. A.—Mr. Beecher said he did not want Theodore to take any part in that council. That if he could maintain silence and not utter a word until after the dissolution of the council; that, if that could be bridged over, everything would be safe. That is substantially what was said about it.

Q.—Did he speak of Dr. Storrs in that conversation? A.—After Dr. Storrs had made a speech before the council I received from him a letter concerning Dr. Storrs' speech.

Q.—I won't ask for that now. A.—I had said to Mr. Beecher, Sir, that I understood that Dr. Storrs would consider it necessary to be—

Mr. Evarts—That is not drawn out by the question.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, it is. I asked him whether it was drawn out by anything said. [To the witness.] Go on and state what it was? A.—That Dr. Storrs intended to be severe upon Mr. Tilton. I told Mr. Beecher that I did not think that would be a proper course for Dr. Storrs to pursue; that I thought it was not ingenuous for him to do it.

Q.—Go on and finish. A.—And he said that he thought that it would not be right for Dr. Storrs to do it. This was before the speech of Dr. Storrs was made. Then Dr. Storrs made a speech, and then followed the letter.

Q.—Look at the letter I show you now, and say whose handwriting it is. A.—Mr. Beecher's handwriting.

Q.—A letter written to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you receive it at about the time it states? A.—I did.

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Evarts and Mr. Shearman, who were examining the letter)—Have you any objection to it?

Mr. Evarts—I suppose that is all right.

BEECHER TO MOULTON—HE IS INDIGNANT AT DR. STORRS' CONDUCT.

[Confidential.]

MY DEAR FRANK: I am indignant beyond expression. Storrs' course has been an unspeakable outrage. After his pretended sympathy and friendship for Theodore, he has turned against him in the most venomous manner—and it is not sincere. His professions of faith and affection for me are hollow and faithless. They are merely tactical. His object is plain. He is determined to force a conflict, and to use one of us to destroy the other, if possible. That is his game. By stinging Theodore he believes that he will be driven into a course which he hopes will ruin me. If ever a man betrayed another, he has. I am in hopes that Theodore, who has borne so much, will be unwilling to be a flail in Storrs' hand to strike at a friend. There are one or two reasons, emphatic, for waiting until the end of the council before taking any action:

1. That the attack on Plymouth Church and the threats against Congregationalism were so violent that the public mind is likely to be absorbed in the ecclesiastical elements, and not in the personal.

2. If Plymouth Church is disfellowshipped it will constitute a blow at me and the church far severer than at him.

3. That if council does not disfellowship Plymouth Church, then, undoubtedly, Storrs will go off into Presbyterianism, as he almost, without disguise, threatened in his speech, and, in that case, the emphasis will be there.

4. At any rate, while the fury rages in council, it is not wise to make any move that would be one among so many, as to lose effect in a degree, and after the battle is over one can more exactly see what ought to be done. Meantime I am patient as I know how to be, but pretty nearly used up with inward excitement, and must run away for a day or two, and hide and sleep, or there will be a funeral.

Cordially and trustingly yours, H. W. B.
MARCH 25, 1874.

No one can tell under first impressions what the effect of such a speech will be. It ought to damn Storrs.

Q.—Another letter, which you will please look at and see in whose handwriting it is. A.—It is in the handwriting of Mr. Beecher.

Q.—To whom is it addressed? A.—To me.

Q.—Did you receive it at about the time it is dated? A.—I did.

BEECHER TO MOULTON—THE SHAMEFUL PARAGRAPH FROM THE UNION.

SUNDAY NIGHT, March 29, 1874.

MY DEAR FRANK: Is there to be no end of trouble? Is wave to follow wave in endless succession? I was cut to the heart when C. showed me that shameful paragraph from the *Union*. Its cruelty is beyond description. I felt like lying down and saying, "I am tired—tired—tired of living, or of trying to resist the devil of mischief." I would rather have had a javelin launched against me a hundred times than against those who have suffered so much. The shameful indelicacy of bringing the most sacred relations into such publicity fills me with horror.

But there some slight alleviations. The paragraph came when the public mind was engaged with the council and with Theodore's letters. I hope it will pass without further notice. If it is not taken up by other papers it will sink out of sight and be forgotten; whereas, if it be assailed, it may give it a conspicuity that it never would have had. But I shall write Shearman a letter and give him my full feeling about it. I must again [be,] as I have heretofore been, indebted to you for a judicious counsel on this new and flagrant element. My innermost soul longs for peace, and if that cannot be, for death, that will bring peace. My fervent hope is that this prop of gall may sink through out of sight, and not prove a mortal poison. Yours ever,

H. W. BEECHER.

I have written strongly to Shearman, and hope that he will send a letter to T. unsolicited. I am sick—head, heart, and body, but must move on! I feel this morning like letting things go by the run.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, state, if you please, whether you saw a paragraph in the *Union* to which reference is made. A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—State the substance of it.

Mr. Evarts—We should like to have the paragraph.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not necessary that we should produce these newspapers that are incidentally referred to. That is not the rule. I only want to know the subject matter of the article.

The Court—The subject matter we have got. I think the paper ought to be produced.

Mr. Fullerton—It is referred to as a collateral matter, purely and entirely.

The Court—I think the paper is the best evidence. You can produce that hereafter.

Q. (to the witness)—After receiving that letter did you see Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, I saw him.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him in regard to that letter—but I will first read the paragraph.

Mr. Evarts—We assent to this being read, as if the paper were here.

MR. SHEARMAN ON THE SITUATION.

At the close of the services a *Union* reporter approached Mr. Beecher for the purpose of getting his views as to the council, but he declined to be interviewed. Mr. Shearman, the Clerk of the church, however, was communicative. He said he had received no intimation, as yet, what course the council would pursue. In regard to the scandal on Mr. Beecher, he said so far as Tilton was concerned he [Tilton] was out of his mind, off his balance, and did not act reasonably. As for Mrs. Tilton, she had occasioned the whole trouble while in a half-crazed condition. She had mediumistic fits, and while under the strange power that possessed her often spoke of the most incredible things, declared things possible that were impossible, and among the rest had slandered Mr. Beecher. Mr. Tilton himself had acknowledged that all the other things she had told him in her mediumistic trances were false and impossible; then why, asked Mr. Shearman, should the scandal on Mr. Beecher be the only truth in her crazy words?

Q.—What, if anything, did Mr. Beecher say to you in regard to that publication? A.—He thought it was outrageous; he said it was outrageous.

Q.—If you recollect anything else he told you, please state it. A.—He said he would write. I do not remember whether I saw him before he wrote the letter or not; but I had a conversation with him concerning that paragraph; whether it was before or after the receipt of this letter I do not remember; and I said to him, "Mr. Beecher, you know that this statement is false with regard to Theodore, and you know that it is false in regard to Elizabeth Tilton, and Theodore Tilton, unless it is corrected, will make some trouble about it. It is a charge I am not surprised at as coming from Shearman at all. I don't think he is above such matters." That is what I told Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Beecher said to me that he thought it was an outrage, that he thought it was a cruelty, that it occasioned him the most unspeakable agony, and he wept over it. I told him that I should go to see Mr. Shearman about it, and I did go to see Mr. Shearman about it.

Mr. Evarts—It does not matter what passed between you and Mr. Shearman.

Witness—And I saw Mr. Beecher after I had seen Mr. Shearman, and I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Shearman refused to read the paragraph when I placed it before him on his desk, and I told Mr. Beecher that I had subsequently taken Mr. Tilton to see Mr. Shearman, and that Mr. Shearman had made an explanation to Mr. Tilton, which Mr. Tilton denounced as false. I saw Mr. Beecher subsequently, and I told him that. Mr. Tilton refused to receive the explanation on the ground that it contained a deliberate falsehood, and that unless Mr. Shearman did write another letter taking it back, as it should be retracted, Mr. Tilton would make trouble about it; and I told Mr. Beecher subsequently that Mr. Shearman had written a letter of retraction, and had received back from me the letter which he wrote at first, and which Mr. Tilton stigmatized as a falsehood. Mr. Beecher said to me also that it was his opinion that Mr. Shearman was a mischief-maker. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—When was this, Mr. Moulton? A.—After the interview which I had with him concerning this publication in the *Union*.

Q.—When? A.—Shortly after the paragraph in the *Union* appeared.

Q.—When? A.—Shortly afterward.

Mr. Beach—I suppose we have the correspondence, if it is desired to fix the date.

Witness—The date of Mr. Shearman's letter would fix it.

Q.—Look at that letter and see if you can fix the date of Mr. Shearman's letter. A.—It is dated April 2, 1874.

WHEN THE CONVERSATIONS OCCURRED.

Q.—Does that enable you to tell when the conversation which you spoke of took place? A.—The conversation was a short time before or a short time after Mr. Beecher's letter was written.

Mr. Evarts—It was all one conversation? A.—No, Sir; it was several conversations.

Mr. Evarts—I would like to have a line drawn between one and the other.

Mr. Beach—That is sufficiently indicated by his examination so far.

Mr. Fullerton—Can you give us the dates of these several conversations of which you speak? A.—I can't; but they were near.

Q.—Were you present when either of Mr. Shearman's letters was delivered to Mr. Tilton? A.—Mr. Shearman gave to me the letter of April, 1872.

Mr. Evarts—It is all irrelevant.

Judge Neilson—It is a mere incident in the order of dates. I think he may answer what he is about to state.

Witness—Mr. Shearman gave me the letter to deliver to Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton—Who was present?

Mr. Evarts—First let me know what letter? A.—Letter of 2d of April.

Mr. Evarts—All this matter is immaterial, and arises out of a reporter's paragraph in the *Union*. It is not a paragraph printed by Mr. Shearman or by anybody—it is a reporter's statement of an interview with Mr. Shearman, as I understand it, in the Brooklyn *Union*, which is a political and secular paper here. Now, what Mr. Beecher says about that is good evidence, of course, and that we have had; but what passes between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Shearman toward getting before the public what it was complained of was improperly represented in that paragraph of the reporting interviewer, we suppose, is wholly immaterial.

Mr. Beach—Undoubtedly; but we don't offer anything of this kind.

Mr. Evarts—All of this seems to be of that kind.

Mr. Fullerton—The gentleman will see the propriety of this proposed evidence when I inform him that Mr. Beecher himself was present when this letter was delivered.

Mr. Evarts—Whatever took place then is all right.

WHO WAS PRESENT WHEN THE LETTER WAS DELIVERED.

Mr. Fullerton—My question was, Who was present when this letter was delivered?

Judge Neilson—The general view presented by counsel of course is correct.

Mr. Evarts—The whole matter has been irrelevant.

Mr. Fullerton—Who was present, Mr. Moulton, when this letter of April 2 was delivered? A.—I think Mr. Beecher was present, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Do you mean to say he was present? A.—I think he was.

Mr. Evarts—There is no use in detailing any letters at the delivery of which he was not present.

Judge Neilson—The idea of the counsel is that he doubts whether he was there.

Mr. Evarts—I cannot chase after these interviews for a mere notion that the man was present.

Mr. Fullerton—That you can make objections we all admit.

Judge Neilson—What is your best recollection, Mr. Moulton? A.—My best recollection is that he was. I remember that at a conference between Mr. Tilton, Mr. Shearman, and myself he was present.

Mr. Fullerton—Are you clear on that point, Mr. Moulton? A.—I am, Sir. I am not quite clear as to Mr. Beecher's presence when the letter was delivered.

Q.—Look at the original letter and see if you can state whether he was or not? A.—My impression is that I showed this letter to Mr. Beecher before it was delivered, and that he was present when it was delivered.

Mr. Fullerton read the following:

MR. SHEARMAN'S LETTER TO TILTON.

BROOKLYN, April 2, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Having seen a paragraph in the Brooklyn *Union* of Saturday last containing a report of a statement alleged to have been made by me concerning your family and yourself, I desire to assure you that this report is seriously incorrect, and that I have never authorized such a statement.

It is unnecessary to repeat here what I have actually said upon these subjects, because I am now satisfied that what I *did* say was erroneous, and that the rumors to which I gave some credit were without foundation.

I deeply regret having been misled into an act of unintentional injustice, and am glad to take the earliest occasion to rectify it. I beg, therefore, to withdraw all that I said upon the occasion referred to as incorrect, (although then believed by me,) and to repudiate entirely the statement imputed to me as untrue and unjust to all parties concerned.

Yours obediently, T. G. SHEARMAN.
THEODORE TILTON, Esq.

THE BACON LETTER.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, do you recollect what is known in this controversy as the Bacon letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that letter written, in point of time? A.—June, 1874.

Q.—When did you first become acquainted with its existence? A.—The letter itself, the day before its publication.

Q.—From whom did you receive your information? A.—Theodore Tilton.

Q.—By the Bacon letter, do we understand it as the letter written by Theodore Tilton to Dr. Bacon? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State, if you please, what that interview was, and where it was? A.—I remember the interview in my study at which Mr. Shearman, and Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Beecher, and myself were present. Mr. Tilton said to Mr. Beecher that he knew perfectly well that he [Mr. Tilton] was not the creature of the magnanimity of Mr. Beecher, as Dr. Bacon alleged; that he was not the dog and knave he had been described to be: and he could not rest under that imputation, and wanted Mr. Beecher to set the matter right with Dr. Bacon, observing that, if he did not, he [Theodore Tilton] would. That is, substantially, the conversation that I remember; that was the first conference, and then I saw Mr. Beecher afterward about it.

Q.—Don't you recollect anything else that took place at that interview? If there was any reply to the observation, I want to hear it. A.—Mr. Beecher said he did not see what reply he could make; that the case was full of embarrassment; that if he should make a reply to Dr. Bacon it would be construed as something like a confession; he made some reply of that sort; I don't remember the exact language he used, but he pleaded these embarrassments; the general impression to my mind was that he was surrounded with embarrassments which made it difficult for him to do it.

Q.—What was referred to when he spoke of being the creature of Mr. Beecher's magnanimity, that he was not a dog or a knave; what did he refer to? A.—His [Mr. Beecher's] connection with Mr. Tilton's family.

Q.—Did he not refer to the Dr. Bacon letter that appeared in the *Independent?* A.—Yes, Sir, that was the matter under discussion, but the direct reference was with regard to his not being the creature of Mr. Beecher's magnanimity, because, he said, he knew he was not.

Q.—And this proposed letter of Mr. Tilton, called the Bacon letter, was in reply to these various articles in the *Independent?* A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the Bacon letter under consideration there, then? A.—I don't think that it was.

Q.—Was it afterward produced—what Mr. Tilton proposed to publish? A.—No, not at that interview.

Q.—At any subsequent interview? A.—I don't think it was to Mr. Beecher; it was to me.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Beecher? A.—I had no interview with Mr. Beecher, more than one interview, in which I said I would undertake to prevent the writing of that letter.

Q.—State what occurred. A.—I said I would prevent the writing of the Dr. Bacon letter, because I thought Theodore Tilton did not intend to mislead us.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, Mr. Moulton, there may be some misapprehension about your answer. A.—I said I would prevent Theodore Tilton making any reply to Dr. Bacon.

WHAT OCCURRED AT THAT INTERVIEW.

Q.—Tell us all that occurred on that subject in that interview which occurred. A.—I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton had said to me that if he replied to Dr. Bacon, he should tell the whole truth with regard to Mr. Beecher's relation with his family; that I considered it would be an outrage, if Theodore Tilton did it, upon his family, and that he ought not to do it, and so feeling I undertook to prevent the writing of it; and if I could not prevent the writing of it, I should undertake to prevent the publication of it. Mr. Beecher said to me that he hoped I could prevent the writing of that letter.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—After that I saw Mr. Tilton, and I told him that I thought he ought not to write it.

Mr. Evarts—Do not state anything unless you communicated it to Mr. Beecher.

The Witness—I did. I told Mr. Tilton that I thought he ought not to make any reply ——

Mr. Evarts—Whatever you communicated to Mr. Beecher you can state.

The Witness—Yes, yes; I know. I told Mr. Tilton that he ought not to think of writing a reply to Dr. Bacon; that it would be better for him to live it down; that I did not think Dr. Bacon's letters in the *Independent* and his speech at the college would have such an effect in New-England as he expected they would have, and I communicated what I had said to Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Beecher said he agreed with me; that he thought they would not have the effect upon Theodore Tilton in New-England; that he did not think Dr. Bacon had such an extensive influence as he [Theodore] thought he had; then I saw Mr. Tilton after the letter had been fully prepared. I had not seen it during its publication, and he said to me, "I think that I ought to read you the letter." I said, "Well, if you have written it, I would like to hear it read."

Mr. Evarts—We don't want anything unless you connect Mr. Beecher with it.

The Witness—I am going to connect it with Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—State what you said to Mr. Beecher afterward.

The Witness—I said to Mr. Beecher that I had heard the Bacon letter read before its publication, that I had undertaken to have it amended, and that I had succeeded in having taken from that letter the phrase. "He has committed against my family a revolting crime," and substituted in its place a statement that he had committed an "offense." I told him that was as much as I had been able to do with Theodore. That is the substance of what occurred.

Mr. Evarts—It was after the publication? A.—It was after the publication. I told Mr. Beecher that the letter as originally read to me contained the words, "He has committed against my family a revolting crime," and I told Mr. Beecher the reason for having substituted the word "offense" for "crime."

Q.—In the Bacon letter? A.—In the Bacon letter. I told him that I had an idea that if Theodore should state that he, Mr. Beecher, had committed against him and his family "a revolting crime," and there was truth in the charge, there would be no escape from the charge; that if the word "offense" was used and the apology followed the charge of offense and the words of the Bacon letter, that would be considered honorable, considering the attacks upon him by Mr. Beecher and his church; and that I thought that might afford a basis for reconciliation; I mean the use of that word "offense."

Q.—State whether the paper now shown you, you recognize as the letter referred to. A.—Yes, Sir; that is it.

Mr. Fullerton—I now propose to read the letter in evidence. It is as follows:

TILTON'S LETTER TO DR. BACON.

SIR: I have carefully read your New-Haven address concerning the late council, and also your five essays on the same subject, just concluded in the *Independent.*

The numerous and extraordinary misrepresentations of my position which these writings of yours will perpetuate to my injury, if not corrected, compel me to lay before you the data for their correction—misrepresentations which, on your part, are of course wholly unintentional, for you are incapable of doing any man a willful wrong.

In producing to your inspection some hitherto unpublished papers and documents in this case, I need first to state a few facts in chronological sequence, sufficient to explain the documentary evidence which follows:

1. After I had been for fifteen years a member of Plymouth Church, and had become meanwhile an intimate friend of the Pastor, knowledge came to me in 1870 that he had committed against me an offense which I forbear to name or characterize. Prompted by my self-respect, I immediately and forever ceased my attendance on his ministry. I informed him of this determination as early as January, 1871, in the presence of a mutual friend, Mr. Francis D. Moulton.

The rules of Plymouth Church afforded me a choice between two methods of retirement: One, to ask for a formal letter of dismissal; the other, to dismiss myself less formally by prolonged absence. I chose the latter. In so doing my chief desire was to avoid giving rise to curious inquiries into the reasons for my abandoning a church in which I had been brought up from boyhood; and therefore I did not invite attention to the subject by asking for a dismissory letter, but adopted the alternative of silently staying away—relying on the rule that a prolonged absence would finally secure to me a dismissal involving no publicity to the case.

Several powerful reasons prompted me to the adoption of this alternative, among which were the following: The Pastor communicated to me in writing an apology signed by his name. He also appealed to me to protect him from bringing reproach to the cause of religion. He alleged that an exposure would forbid him to reascend his pulpit. These and other similar reasons I had no right or disposition to disregard, and I acted upon them with a conscious desire to see Mr. Beecher protected rather than harmed.

II. At length my absence from the church—an absence of which not three members of the congregation besides the Pastor knew the cause—began to excite comment in private circles.

Some of the members hinted that I had lapsed into a lamentable change of religious views; whereas my views continued to be the same as they had been for many years previous; and though they had long before ceased to find their honest expression in the formal creed which I had professed in my childhood at the altar of Plymouth Church, yet my religious faith had not changed from that early original more than the views of some of the most honored members and officers of the same church had changed within the same time.

Other persons insinuated that I had adopted unchristian tenets concerning marriage and divorce; whereas, touching marriage, I have always held, and still hold, with ever-increasing firmness, the one and only view common to all Christendom; and touching divorce, the substance of what I held was, and still is, the needful abrogation of our unjust New-York code, and the substitution of the more humane legislation of New-England and the West.

Other persons fancied that I had become a Spiritualist of an extravagant type; whereas, I have never yet seen my way clear to be a Spiritualist at all—certainly not to be so much a Spiritualist as some of the most prominent members of Plymouth Church are known to be.

All these suppositions, and many others, but never the right one, became current in the church (and still are) to explain my suddenly sundered membership; the true reason for which has been understood always by the Pastor, but never by his flock.

III. At length, after many calumnious whisperings, near and far, (since evil tales magnify as they travel,) a weekly paper in New-York, in November, 1872, published a wicked and horrible scandal—a publication which some persons in the church ignorantly attributed in its origin and animus to me; whereas I had previously spent many months of constant and unremitting endeavor to suppress it; an endeavor in which, with an earnest motive, but a foolish judgment, I made many ill-directed sacrifices of my reputation, position, money, and fair prospects in life; for all which losses of things precious, since mine alone was the folly, let mine alone be the blame.

IV. In May, 1873, occurred the surreptitious publication of a tripartite agreement signed by H. C. Bowen, H. W. Beecher, and myself—an agreement which, so far as I was concerned, had for its object to pledge me to silence against using or circulating charges which Mr. Bowen had made against Mr. Beecher. This covenant, as originally written, would have bound me never to speak, not only of Mr. Bowen's, but also of my own personal grievances against Mr. Beecher. I refused to sign the original paper. My position in the amended paper was this: Mr. Bowen had made grave charges against Mr. Beecher. These charges Mr. Bowen had been induced to recall in writing. I cheerfully agreed never to circulate the charges which Mr. Bowen had recalled.

V. In August, 1873, Mr. William F. West, a member of Plymouth Church, hitherto a stranger to me, came to my residence, accompanied, (at his request,) by my friend Mr. F. B. Carpenter, and told me that when the Summer vacation was over he, (Mr. West,) meant to cite me before the church on the charge of circulating scandals against the Pastor; declaring, in Mr. Carpenter's presence, that Mr. Beecher had acted as if the reported scandalous tales were true rather than false, and urging that I owed it to myself and the truth to go forward and become a willing witness in an investigation. I peremptorily declined to join Mr. West in his proposed investigation, and declared that as I had not been a member of Plymouth Church for several years, I could not be induced to return to that church for any purpose whatever, least of all for so distasteful a purpose as to participate in a scandal. Mr. West had meanwhile discovered that my name still remained on the church roll, from which circumstance he determined to assume that I was still a member, and to force me to trial. Accordingly, a few weeks later, he brought forward charges which were nominally made against myself, but really against the Pastor; charges which, if I may characterize them by the recently-published language of the present Clerk of Plymouth Church, were "an indirect and insincere method of investigating one man under the false pretense of investigating another."

Some leading members, including especially the Pastor, desired my co-operation in defeating Mr. West, and I cheerfully gave it. To this end, I wrote—with their pre-knowledge and at their urgent desire—a letter declining to accept a copy of the charges addressed to me as a member, on the ground that I had, four years previously, ceased my connection with the church. For this letter, I received, on the next day after sending it, the Pastor's prompt and hearty thanks. An understanding was then had between Mr. Beecher and myself, in an interview at the residence of Mr. Moulton, that Mr. West's indictment against me was to be disposed of in the following way, namely: By a simple resolution to the effect that, whereas I had, four years previously, terminated my membership; and whereas by inadvertance my name still remained on the roll; therefore resolved, that the roll be amended in accordance with the fact. This was to put Mr. West's case quietly out of court without bringing up the scandal.

To my surprise and indignation, I learned, on the morning of Oct. 31, 1873, that the report which was to be presented at the church meeting to be held on that evening, would not be in the simple form already indicated, but would declare that whereas I had been charged with slandering the Pastor; and, whereas I had been cited before the church to meet the charge; and, whereas I had pleaded non-membership as an excuse for not appearing for trial; therefore resolved, that I should be dropped, &c.

This gross imputation, thus foreshadowed to me, led me to appear in person at the church on that evening, there to await the reading of the forthcoming report. This report, when it came to be read, brought me the following novel intelligence, namely, "Whereas, a copy of the charges was put into the hands of the said Tilton on the 17th of October, *and a request made of him that he should answer the same by* the 23d of October," &c.

I do not know to this day whose hand it was that drew the above report, and, therefore, I am happily saved from an offensive personality when I say that the statement which I have here quoted is diametrically the opposite of the truth, for instead of my having been requested to answer the charges, I had been requested not to answer them.

After the public reading of the above report, I arose in the meeting and said in Mr. Beecher's presence, that if I had slandered him I would answer for it to his face; to which he replied in an equally public manner that he had no charge whatever to make against me.

VI. Next, growing out of the church's singular proceedings in this case, came the Congregational Council of which you were Moderator.

DR. BACON GROSSLY MISINFORMED.

The above facts and events—which I have mentioned as briefly as possible, omitting their details—will serve as a sufficient groundwork whereon to base the correction of the unjust and injurious statements which you have unwittingly given of my participation and responsibility in the case. With the Congregational theories and usages which you have so ably discussed I have no concern—you are probably right about them. But as to all the essential facts growing out of my relationship to Plymouth Church, you have been wholly misinformed, as you will see by the following proofs:

1. You say that I retired from the church, giving no announcement of my so doing to any proper officer; in other words, that I stole out secretly, letting no one in authority know of my purpose. Your language concerning me is as follows:

"His position was that he had terminated his membership four years previously—*not by requesting the Church* (as by its rules he might have done) *to drop his name from its roll,*" &c.

You then ask:

"Is this the beautiful non-stringency of the covenant which connects the members of that church with the body and with each other? What sort of a covenant is that which can be dissolved at any moment, not merely by mutual consent, nor by either party giving notice to the other, but by a silent volition in the mind of either?"

The above is a thorough misstatement of the manner in which I left Plymouth Church.

On the very first occasion of my meeting the chief officer of the church, after my retirement from it, I gave notice to him of that retirement. At a later period, I repeated this notice to other officers of that body. In evidence of this fact, I adduce the following extract from a recent card by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, Clerk of Plymouth Church, published in the *Independent,* June 18, 1874. He says:

"Long before any charges were preferred against him, Mr. Tilton distinctly informed the Clerk of the church, and various other officers and members, (myself included,) *that he had withdrawn, and that his name ought to be taken off the roll.*

2. You say that I have either "a malicious heart" or "a crazy brain." I know the fountain-head of this opinion. While the council was in session in Brooklyn, the following startling paragraph appeared in the Brooklyn *Union* of Saturday, March 28, 1874—

Mr. Fullerton—With the consent of my learned opponents I leave out that part of the letter in reference to the interview between a reporter of the Brooklyn *Union* and Mr. Shearman, simply stating that the correspondence which ensued resulted in a letter from Mr. Shearman. Mr. Fullerton then continued to read, as follows:

3. You ask, "When did Mr. Tilton ceas eto be responsible to the Plymouth Church?" I answer that I first ceased my responsibility to that church when I terminated my membership four years ago. I afterward voluntarily renewed my responsibility to the church on the evening of Oct. 31, 1873, by appearing in person at one of its public meetings, and offering to answer then and there, in the Pastor's presence, the charge that I had slandered him. Less than two months ago, I still further renewed my responsibility to Plymouth Church, as will appear by the following correspondence:

TILTON'S LETTER TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

BROOKLYN, May 4, 1874.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Pastor of Plymouth Church; Rev. S. B. Halliday, Associate Pastor, and Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, Clerk:

GENTLEMEN: I address, through you, to the church of which you are officers, the following statement, which you are at liberty to communicate to the church through the Examining Committee, or in any other mode, private or public.

Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., LL.D., Moderator of the recent Congregational Council, has seen fit, since the adjournment of that body, to proclaim, publish, and reiterate, with signal emphasis, and with the weight of something like official authority, a grave declaration, which I here quote, namely:

"It was for the Plymouth Church," he says, "to vindicate its Pastor against a damaging imputation from one of its members. But with great alacrity—the Pastor himself consenting—*it threw away the opportunity of vindication.*" * * * "That act," he continued, "in which *the Plymouth Church threw away the opportunity of vindicating its Pastor,* was what gave occasion for remonstrances from neighboring churches." * * * "There are many," he says, also, "not only in Brooklyn but elsewhere, who felt that the church had not fairly met the question, and by evading the issue had *thrown away the opportunity of vindicating its Pastor.*"

The Moderator's declaration is thus made three times over that the Plymouth Church, in dealing with my case, threw away its opportunity of vindicating the Pastor.

This declaration so emphatically repeated by the chief mouth-piece of the council, and put forth by him apparently as an exposition of the council's views, compels me, as the third party to the controversy, to choose between two alternatives.

One of these is to remain contentedly in the dishonorable position of a man who denies to his former Pastor an opportunity for the vindication of that Pastor's character; an offense the more heinous because an unsullied character and reputation are requisites to his sacred office.

The other alternative is for me to restore to his church their lost opportunity for his vindication by presenting myself voluntarily for the same trial to which the church would have power to summon me if I were a member—a suggestion which (judging from my past experience) will subject me afresh to the unjust imputation of reviving a scandal for the suppression of which I have made more sacrifices than all other persons.

Between these two alternatives—which are all that the Moderator leaves to me, and which are both equally repugnant to my feelings—duty requires me to choose the second.

I therefore give you notice that if the Pastor, or the Examining Committee, or the church as a body, desires to repossess the opportunity which the Moderator laments that you have thrown away, I hereby restore to you this lost opportunity as freely as if you had never parted with it.

I authorize you (if such be your pleasure) to cite me at any time within the next thirty days to appear at the bar of Plymouth Church for trial on the charge heretofore made against me, namely, that of "circulating and promoting scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of the Pastor and injurious to the reputation of the church."

My only stipulation concerning the trial is that it shall not be held with closed doors, nor in the absence of the Pastor.

I regret keenly that the Moderator has imposed on me the necessity for making this communication, for nothing but necessity would extort it.

The practical good which I seek to achieve by this proposition is that, whether accepted or declined, it will in either case effectually put an end forever to the Moderator's grave charge that Plymouth Church has been deprived through me of an opportunity to vindicate its Pastor, or that its Pastor has been by any act of mine deprived of an opportunity to vindicate himself. Truly yours,

THEODORE TILTON.

To the above communication I received the following reply from the Clerk of the Church:

MR. SHEARMAN'S REPLY.

BROOKLYN, May 18, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 4th inst., inclosing a letter addressed to Mr. Beecher, Mr. Halliday, and myself, was duly received.

This letter has been read by Mr. Halliday, with whose concurrence it has been submitted to the Examining Committee; and we all deem its contents to present a question which should be decided by that committee, and which should not be submitted to the Pastor of the church, to whom, therefore, the letter has not been shown, though he has been advised of its substance.

Having consulted the members of the committee, I am informed by them that they see no reason for accepting your proposition, or even laying it before the church.

Whatever view may be taken of the case by others, the Examining Committee and the church have seen no necessity for vindicating any member of the church from charges which no one has made, and the church has never in the twenty-seven years of its history adopted such a course. No one can, therefore, hold you responsible for the loss of an opportunity to the church to do that which it never yet has done, and probably never will do.

We do not understand your letter as implying that you have any charges to make, but to the contrary. If the committee had so understood it, they would have readily entertained and fully investigated them.

It is proper to add that your name was dropped from the roll, not simply because of the statements made by you *after* charges had been preferred against you, but because months, if not years, *before* any charges were made you distinctly stated to various officers and members of the church that you had permanently abandoned your connection with it, thus bringing yourself expressly within the terms of our rule upon this subject.

Yours truly, THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

MR. THEODORE TILTON.

As the above communication by Mr. Shearman seemed to bear no official, but only a private signature, I addressed to him the following note:

ANOTHER LETTER TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

NO. 174 LIVINGSTON STREET,
BROOKLYN, May 23, 1874.

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, Clerk of Plymouth Church:

SIR: My recent communication addressed to the Pastor, the Associate Pastor, and the Clerk of Plymouth Church, is acknowledged by you in a note which you seemed to have signed merely as a private individual, and not as an officer of the church.

I call your attention to the fact that I did not address you in your private capacity, but solely as the Clerk of Plymouth Church.

I therefore respectfully request to be informed by you, definitely and in writing, whether or not I am at liberty to regard your letter as an official reply to mine.

Yours truly THEODORE TILTON.

Mr. Shearman's reply was as follows:

MR. SHEARMAN'S REPLY.

NO. 81 HICKS STREET,
BROOKLYN, May 29, 1874.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry whether my letter of 18th inst. was an official answer to yours of the 4th inst., I beg to say that I did not feel at liberty, without the express authority of the church itself, to sign that letter as its clerk.

In so far as the letter stated that your proposition of May 4 was declined, it was official, since as clerk of the church I declined then, and decline now, to lay the proposal before the church itself, holding myself responsible to the church for so doing.

The remainder of the letter of 18th inst. must be regarded as my individual statement of what I believe to be the unanimous opinion of the officers of the church. Your obedient servant.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

MR. THEODORE TILTON.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Shearman, in answer to my inquiry, characterizes his previous letter to me as partly official and partly unofficial—though how he could originally have expected me to draw the dividing line between its two parts without this subsequent explanation, I am at a loss to understand. But the official portion of his letter (now that it has been pointed out to me) is sufficient to answer your query, "When did Mr. Tilton cease to be responsible to the Plymouth Church?" I respectfully submit that, setting aside all previous cavils and technicalities concerning the church-roll, I may be fairly said to have ceased my responsibility to Plymouth Church when the clerk of that church officially informed me that my voluntary offer to return and be tried was officially declined.

IV. In your five essays you were led, through ignorance of the facts, to make several other erroneous and injurious statements concerning my case; but the corrections and explanations which I have already given will of themselves correct the others.

MR. TILTON'S REASONS FOR MAKING KNOWN THESE GRAVE MATTERS.

It now remains for me to give you some reasons why I have been prompted, after years of reticence, to lay before you the grave matters contained in this communication. Nothing could induce me to make my present use of the foregoing facts except the conviction which the events of the last year, and particularly of the last half year, have forced upon my mind that Mr. Beecher, or his legal and other agents acting in his interest and by his consent, have shown themselves willing to sacrifice *my* good name for the maintenance of *his.* I have come slowly to this judgment—more slowly than my personal friends have done; but that I am not mistaken in it, you shall see by a few illustrative instances.

I. I have already shown you how the church, at a public meeting, on Friday evening, Oct. 31, 1873, by an official document which was published the next morning in every leading journal in New-York, gave the public falsely to understand that I had been cited to answer charges, when I had really been requested *not* to answer them:—a piece of ecclesiastical misrepresentation which was the more grievous to me because it was subsequently accepted by the council as authentic, and because it is still widely believed by the public.

II. Mr. Beecher's journal, the *Christian Union,* published this official falsehood to a wide circle of readers, and took no notice of the correction which I addressed at the time in a brief note to the council. Let me ask you to weigh the peculiar gravity of this omission by that journal. My case, as presented to the council by the two protesting churches, was based by them, not on any private or accurate knowledge of the facts, but solely on the published misstatements of those facts by Plymouth Church. I was described by the two churches to the council as follows:

"Specific charges of grossly un-Christian conduct are presented against him by a brother in the church, *to which charges he declines to answer,*" &c.

You will remember that I promptly addressed to you a reply to the above, in which I used the following explicit words:

"Gentlemen of the council, every man among you knows that I did *not* decline to answer."

You, as Moderator of the council, courteously gave me the ecclesiastical reasons why my letters could not be officially laid before that body; but can you give me any honorable reason why my defense should not have been published in *The Christian Union?* If every other American journal should be destroyed, and only the files *The Christian Union* should remain, that journal's report of my case would represent me as a culprit, first, who had slandered a clergyman; next, who had been summoned before the church to answer for this calumniation; next, who had evaded this summons by resorting to the safe shelter of non-membership; and last, who on account of this moral poltroonery had been dropped from the roll. Such is the record which Mr. Beecher's journal contains of my case up to date.

III. During the council, and when there seemed a probability that Plymouth Church would receive condemnation and be disfellowshipped by the neighboring churches, Mr. Beecher inspired a message from his church to the council, closing with these words:

"We hold that it is our right, and may be our duty, to avoid the evils incident to a public explanation or a public trial; and that such an exercise of our discretion furnishes us no good ground for the interference of other churches, *provided we neither retain within our fellowship, nor dismiss by letter, as in regular standing, persons who bring open dishonor upon the Christian name.*"

This adroit insinuation against me is what you, as Moderator of the council, know to have been the turning point in the fortunes of Plymouth Church before that tribunal. The council's verdict borrows almost these identical words. It says, "The accused person has not been retained in the church, nor commended to any other church." You, too, quote these words—borrowed thus doubly from the church's plea and the council's verdict—and you then logically say, "Therefore, the abnormal method in which the charges against him [me] were disposed of was overlooked."

In other words, the council, on reading the above excusatory petition sent up to it by Plymouth Church, found in it the one and only ground for retaining that church within the Congregational fellowship, and this one and only ground was because Mr. Beecher's final appeal to the council represented me as a person who had neither been retained in his church nor been recommended to any other, but who was dropped from the roll for bringing "dishonor on the Christian name." This document, constituting Plymouth Church's ungenerous defense before the council, was accepted by you in good faith, and has since led you to point against me the following cruel words:

"The Plymouth Church," you say, "made it known that they were no longer responsible for the dishonor which he has brought, or may bring, on the name of Christ. They dropped him from the roll of the church. In one word, they excommunicated him, for such a dropping from the roll was excommunication from the church."

You never could have uttered the preceding injurious words against me had not Mr. Beecher and his church agents given you the materials for so doing by ingeniously putting before the council a document which you, as Moderator, interpreted as being only another way of Plymouth Church's saying that I had brought dishonor on the Christian name, and had, therefore, been excommunicated.

Do not understand me. I will not say that, in my unsuccessful management of this unhappy scandal, I have brought no "dishonor on the Christian name"—the one name which, of all others, I most seek to honor. With infinite sorrow I look back through the last few years and see instances in which, by the fatality of my false position, I have brought peculiar "dishonor on the Christian name," all which I freely acknowledge and hope yet to repair. But I solemnly aver—and no man shall gainsay me—that the reason why Plymouth Church avoided an investigation into the scandal with which *I* was charged was not because *I,* but another man, had "brought dishonor on the 'Christian name.'" And yet this other person—a clergyman—permitted his church to brand me before the council with an accusation which, had I been in his place and he in mine, I would have voluntarily borne for myself instead of casting on another.

FURTHER INSTANCES ADDUCED.

IV. I will adduce a further instance by a quotation from a letter which I had occasion to address to Mr. Beecher, dated May 1, 1874:

Henry Ward Beecher:

SIR: Mr. F. B. Carpenter mentions to me your saying to him that under certain conditions, involving certain disavowals by me, a sum of money would or could be raised to send me, with my family, to Europe for a term of years.

The occasion compels me to state explicitly that so long as life and self-respect continue to exist together in my breast, I shall be debarred from receiving, either directly or indirectly, any pecuniary or other favor at your hands.

The reason for this feeling on my part you know so well, that I will spare you the statement of it. Yours, truly,

THEODORE TILTON.

V. Take another instance. You will perceive that in Mr. Shearman's letter, given above—the letter officially declining my offer to return to the church to be tried—he says, under date May 18, 1874:

"Your note of the 4th inst., inclosing a letter addressed to Mr. Beecher, Mr. Halliday, and myself, was duly received. *This letter has been read by Mr. Halliday, with whose concurrence it has been submitted to the Examining Committee.*"

And yet, a month and a half after Mr. Halliday saw this letter, and a month after Mr. Shearman had officially replied to it, the Brooklyn *Union* of June 19 contained the following singular statement by a reporter who visited Mr. Halliday:

"In an extract," says the *Union,* "from a letter written to the Chicago *Tribune,* it is stated that Mr. Tilton had addressed a note to the 'Trustees of Plymouth Church.' The *Tribune's* correspondent declares that Mr. Tilton 'not only expresses his willingness but desire to answer any summons as a witness during the next thirty days.' A *Union* reporter (Mr. Tilton not being accessible) called on Rev. Mr. Halliday to-day, and, upon presenting the extract to him, was assured that the person who corresponded with the Chicago *Tribune* must have been misinformed. The very fact of his stating that the letter was addressed 'to the Trustees of the Church.' he said, 'was an absurdity.' The Trustees only attended to temporalities of the church. *If Mr. Tilton had written such a letter of which, however, he had no knowledge, it would have been either addressed to the Church, to its Pastor, or to some member or members.* At the last Friday evening meeting no such letter had been presented for consideration, and he was certain none had since been received, although he must say he had been absent in Massachusetts about a week. *He added that he had reason for believing that Mr. Tilton felt a little sore about what Rev. Mr. Bacon had said of him. But whether he would take to writing letters about it he couldn't say.*"

And yet Mr. Halliday, according to Mr. Shearman's testimony above given, had read my letter forty days before this denying that he had ever seen or heard of it.

A similar statement to the above appeared in the Brooklyn *Eagle,* at the same time, (June 20,) as follows:

"The Trustees of Plymouth Church deny that Theodore Tilton has addressed a letter to them offering himself as a witness, and expressing a desire to answer certain charges against Mr. Beecher during the next thirty days. They say that the whole story is false from beginning to end."

The above are recent specimens—not solitary or unique—of the manner in which Mr. Beecher's agents have not hesitated to use the Brooklyn press, on numerous occasions, to misrepresent and pervert my case to the community in which I reside and to the public at large.

VI. Furthermore, I regret to point you to the evidence that Plymouth Church, or rather the attorney who now acts as its Clerk, is attempting to make up a false but plausible record concerning this case, for the purpose of appealing to it in future to my disadvantage. It was to this end that Mr. Shearman ingeniously incorporated in his letter to me dated May 18, 1874, the following words:

"We do not understand your letter as implying that you have any charges to make, but the contrary. *If the committee had so understood it, they would have readily entertained and fully investigated them.*"

The manifest object of the above record is to enable the church to say, a year or five years hence, that if I ever had any charges to make against Mr. Beecher, the church had long ago given me an abundant opportunity to make them. Mr. Shearman is still more bold in his communication to the *Independent,* dated June 18, 1874. He therein says of the church:

"Its officers have, in the proper way, without parade, *given every facility for investigation that could reasonably be desired, even by the most captious critics.*"

The above statement by Mr. Shearman is made in a letter which was put forth by him ostensibly in my interest, and which I am already accused of having inspired. This leads me to disavow the declaration which I have last quoted as insincere and at variance with the truth.

VII. Not to multiply instances needlessly, there is one other to which my self-respect compels me to allude with painful explicitness. In your New-Haven speech you characterized Mr. Beecher as the most magnanimous of men, and in the context referred to me as a knave and dog. You left the public to infer that I had become in some despicable way the creature of Mr. Beecher's magnanimity. Early in April last I called Mr. Beecher's attention to the offensiveness and injuriousness of your statement, and informed him that I should insist on its correction either by him or me. In order to provide him with an easy way to correct it, involving no humiliation to his feelings, I addressed to you the following letter:

TILTON TO DR. BACON.

BROOKLYN, April 3, 1875.

Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just been reading the *Tribune's* report of your Yale speech on the Brooklyn Council, in which occurs the following paragraph:

"Another part of my theory is that Mr. Beecher's magnanimity is unspeakable. I never knew a man of a larger and more generous mind. One who was in relations to him the most intimate possible, said to me: 'If I wanted to secure his highest love, I would go into a church meeting and accuse him of crimes. This is his spirit. But I think he may carry it too far. A man whose life is a treasure to the church universal, to his country, to his age, has no right to subject the faith in it to such a strain. Some one has said that Plymouth Church's dealing with offenders is like *Dogberry's.* The comparison is apt: "If any one will not stand, let him go, and gather the guard, and thank God you are rid of such a knave." So of *Lance,* who went into the stocks and the pillory to save his dog from execution for stealing puddings and geese. I think he would have done better to let the dog die. And I think Mr. Beecher would have done better to have let vengeance come on the heads of his slanderers." * * * *

Setting aside the satire and mirth, if there be any criticism directed toward me in these words in sobriety and earnestness, then I beg you to do me the following act of justice:

Please forward to Mr. Beecher the letter I am now writing, and ask him to inform you, on his word of honor, whether I have been his slanderer—whether I have spoken against him falsely—whether I have evaded my just responsibility to Plymouth Church—whether I have treated him other than with the highest possible fairness—and whether he has not acknowledged to me, in large and ample terms, that my course toward him in this sorrowful business has been marked by the magnanimity which you apparently intimate has characterized his toward me.

If you write to Mr. Beecher as I have indicated, I will thank you for a line as the words or substance of his reply.

With great respect I am truly yours,

THEODORE TILTON.

In reply to the above letter you sent me the following:

NEW-HAVEN, April 10, 1874.

Theodore Tilton, Esq:

DEAR SIR: Not being in Mr. Beecher's confidence, I have doubted what I ought to do with your letter written a week ago. I was not—and am not—willing to demand of him that he shall admit me to his confidence in a matter on which he chooses to be reticent. But as the letter seems to have been written for *him* quite as much as for *me,* I have now sent it to him without asking or expecting any reply.

* * * * *

With the best wishes for your welfare, I am, yours, truly, LEONARD BACON.

It is now between two and three months since I received from you the foregoing letter; and as I have not heard that Mr. Beecher has made a reply either to you or to me, I am at last forced to the disagreeable necessity of borrowing a reply in his own words as follows:

BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1871.

I ask Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other breasts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead. * * *

H. W. BEECHER.

HE IS NOT THE CREATURE OF BEECHER'S MAGNANIMITY.

The above brief extract from Mr. Beecher's own testimony will be sufficient, without adducing the remainder of the document, to show that I have just ground to resist the imputation that I am the creature of his magnanimity.

In conclusion, the common impression that I have circulated and promoted scandals against Mr. Beecher is not true. I doubt if any other man in Brooklyn, during the whole extent of the last four years, has spoken to so few persons on this subject as I have done. A mere handful of my intimate friends—who had a right to understand the case—are the only persons to whom I have ever communicated the facts. To all other persons I have been dumb—resisting all questions, and refusing all explanations.

If the public have heretofore considered my silence as inexplicable, let my sufficient motive be now seen in the just forbearance which I felt morally bound to show to a man who had sent me a written and absolute apology.

But my duty to continue this forbearance ceased when the spirit of that apology was violated to my injury by its author or his agents. These violations have been multitudinous already, and they threaten to multiply in the future—forcing me to protect myself against them in advance—particularly against the cunning devices of the Clerk of the church, who, acting as an attorney, appears to be conducting this business against me as if it were a case at law.

Had the fair spirit which I had a right to expect from Plymouth Church—at least for its Pastor's sake—been shown toward me, I would have continued to rest in silence on Mr. Beecher's apology, and never during the remainder of my life would I have permitted any public word of my mine to allude to the offense or the offender.

But the injurious measures which the author of this apology has since permitted his church to take against me without protest on his part—measures leading to the misrepresentation of my case and character by the church to the council, and by the council to the general public—involving gross injuries to me, which have been greatly aggravated by your writings: all these indictments, conjoining to one end, have put me before my countrymen in the character of a base and bad man—a character which, I trust, is foreign to my nature and life. Under the accumulating weight of this odium, unjustly bestowed on me, neither patience nor charity can demand that I keep silent.

In your capacity as Ex-Moderator of the Council, and as its chief expositor, you have labeled the theme of your animadversions "the celebrated case of Theodore Tilton." You have declared that "the transaction with all its consequences belongs to history, and is in every way a legitimate subject of public criticism." If, therefore, your estimate of the historic importance of the case is true, (though I hope it is not,) I now finally appeal to you as its chief historian not to represent me as playing an unmanly or dishonorable part in a case in which, so far as I can yet see, I have failed in no duty save to myself. Truly yours,

THEODORE TILTON.

At this point the court took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

MOULTON'S EFFORTS TO SUPPRESS THE BACON LETTER—HIS TESTIMONY CONTINUED.

The Court having reassembled, the examination of Francis D. Moulton was resumed by Mr. Fullerton, as follows:

Q.—Mr. Moulton, before the recess you stated that you promised Mr. Beecher, if possible, to prevent the publication of the Bacon letter; if you used any efforts in that direction, you will please now state them? A.—I went to the *Golden Age* office.

Q.—After the—

Mr. Evarts—We do not understand that to be admissible.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you make efforts in pursuance of your promise to Mr. Beecher to prevent the publication of that letter? A.—I did.

Mr. Evarts—That we object to.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—Did you apprise Mr. Beecher of the fact? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—What did you report to Mr. Beecher as what you had done—I knew we would get it right?

Mr. Evarts—I did not want you to get it wrong.

Mr. Fullerton—I have a right to show what he did, and what he reported.

Witness—I said to Mr. Beecher that I went to the *Golden Age* office, the day after the letter had been read to me, to suggest further alterations to Mr. Tilton—changes that I deemed necessary—and I said to him that after I had made these suggestions to Mr. Tilton he told me that the paper had gone to press. I told him that I said to Theodore that I thought the letter ought not to be published; that I had told him the night he read it to me in the presence of witnesses, and that I had said that to him in the presence of witnesses, and I had said that to him the day after I had heard it read. I said to Mr. Beecher: "I have done the best I could; I have procured the introduction of the word 'offense,' instead of the phrase: 'he has committed against me and my family a revolting crime.'"

Q.—Had you done what you reported to Mr. Beecher you had done? A.—Certainly.

Q.—Take the Bacon letter and point out specifically the alterations which you suggested, and which were made in pursuance of your suggestion?

Mr. Evarts—He has testified to that.

Witness—I put: "Committed against me an offense which I forbear to name or characterize," instead of in the original manuscript—the substance I do remember correctly—"that he had committed against me and my family a revolting crime."

Mr. Evarts—One moment; is that original manuscript in existence? A.—I don't know whether it is or not.

Mr. Evarts—We would like to have it, if it is.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not know that it is; I do not suppose that it is. (To the witness)—If any other alteration was made, please state it? A.—I forget the alterations.

Mr. Evarts—He has not testified to any but this one.

Mr. Fullerton—I did not say that he did; I only asked him if any other alteration was made. Now, state it, Mr. Moulton?

Mr. Evarts—You are right in what you asked him. But this is the point—this matter he has stated as having been the subject talked about between him and Mr. Beecher, and this is the only alteration that he has spoken of as being the subject between him and Mr Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—I still do not see the occasion for this interruption.

The Court—You might evade the objection by asking whether he reported any other alterations to Mr. Beecher, and, if so, what?

Mr. Fullerton—That is true, I might incorporate the two questions into one, but I do not know that that is absolutely necessary in the trial of a cause.

The Court—It ought to be limited to what he told Mr. Beecher he had suggested to be altered.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—If there was any other alteration made in the paper, point it out? A.—I did tell Mr. Beecher that I had suggested other alterations; I do not remember what they were.

MR. BEECHER SAID THE BACON LETTER WAS A "DEAD SHOT."

Q.—What occurred subsequently to that in reference to the Bacon letter? Any conversation you had over it with Mr. Beecher in regard to it you will now tell. A.—Mr. Beecher said the "Bacon letter was a dead shot;" I remember that phrase.

Q.—In what conversation did he make use of that term? A.—When he came and asked me what reply I thought it best to make to the Bacon letter, if any.

Q.—And what reply did you counsel? A.—I said to Mr. Beecher that I should recommend the same policy we pursued in regard to Victoria Woodhull—silence.

Q.—Was any other course proposed? A.—Yes, Sir: I submitted to him a paper which I had dictated to Frank Carpenter, and I said, "Mr. Beecher, if anything is said I deem it most judicious that this should be said," and I read to him that which I had dictated to Mr. Carpenter.

Q.—In whose handwriting was that paper? A.—It was in Carpenter's handwriting, and Mr. Beecher asked me for a copy of it.

Q.—Did you give him a copy of it? A.—I did give him a copy of it.

Q.—In whose handwriting was the copy? A.—It was in my handwriting.

Q.—Look at the paper now shown you and see whether it was the original of that paper? A.—Yes, Sir, that is the original.

Q.—What occurred between you and Mr. Beecher in reference to this proposed card, after the interview of which you have just spoken? A.—I have not finished that interview.

Q.—Please finish it. A.—Mr. Beecher asked me for a copy of it. I gave to him a copy of it, with an alteration or two in it, and he said he would make a copy of it in his own handwriting and submit it to some of friends.

Q.—Did he state whether he had submitted it to some of his friends? A.—I do not remember whether he did or not.

Q.—What occurred with reference to that card at any time after that? A.—I met Mr. Beecher after that on July 5, I think, and I said, "Well, Mr. Beecher, you have not uttered from your pulpit, or anywhere given utterance to the words that I prepared for you; at least, I have not seen any such expression. He said, "You advised silence particularly." I said, "Yes, I advised silence, but I think you have had a good opportunity to make that expression," and I said, "At the Plymouth Church Friday prayer meeting your church seemed to be in entire sympathy with you, and I think you might have availed yourself of that occasion to make that expression." He said, "I am not to blame for that; you advised silence, and I followed the course you advised."

Mr. Fullerton—I now submit the paper in evidence.

Witness—I had a subsequent conversation with Mr. Beecher about it, and I told him that I had seen Gen. Tracy concerning a reply to the Bacon letter, and I had asked Gen. Tracy if he had submitted the paper to him, and I said to Mr. Beecher that Gen. Tracy's reply was that he had seen a paper in which he thought he detected my handiwork, and that Gen. Tracy had said to me that the words, "I have committed no crime," really said nothing in denial of the fact as alleged by Mr. Tilton, as to the fact between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher or Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton—their family relations; as nearly as I could remember, his words, "I have committed no crime," would not mean anything, because adultery was not a crime under the common law; that is as nearly as I could repeat it; I said to him that I did not think that was a good objection; the community would accept that card as a distinct denial, or rather that utterance would be accepted as a distinct denial, and it ought to be made, or some such utterance should be made, since Mr. Tilton assented to peace if that utterance was made, or if silence was kept.

Q.—You are now relating a conversation which you had with Mr. Beecher in which you repeated a conversation with Mr. Tracy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you have that conversation with Mr. Tracy as you repeated it to Mr. Beecher? A.—I did.

Mr. Fullerton—I now propose to read the article.

Mr. Evarts—Let us understand about it. I hold in my hand what is considered an original paper in a certain sense. It is a paper in the handwriting of Mr. Carpenter, as I understand?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Written by him upon your dictation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is, he wrote it down from what you said to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, this was shown to Mr. Beecher? A.—I read it to him.

Q.—Well, read it to him—brought it to his attention? A.—Yes, Sir, and I made a copy of it.

Q.—It was an exact copy of it? A.—With one or two unessential alterations in the grammatical construction. That is all.

Mr. Evarts—That we do not know much about. It was not a copy. This paper was shown to Mr. Carpenter, and this paper can be read. Whenever the paper given to Mr. Beecher is to be read that will have to be produced. It was charged; that was shown by his testimony.

Mr. Fullerton read the following:

MOULTON'S PROPOSED STATEMENT FOR BEECHER.

This church and community are unquestionably and justly interested through the recent publication by Theodore Tilton in answer to Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven.

It is true that I have committed an offense against Theodore Tilton, and, giving to that offense the force of his construction, I made an apology and reparation, such as both he and I at the time declared full and necessary. I am convinced that Mr. Tilton has been goaded io his defense by misrepresentations or misunderstanding of my position toward him. I shall never be a party to the reopening of this question, which has been honorably settled as between Theodore Tilton and myself. I have committed no crime; and if this society believes that it is due to it that I should reopen this already too painful subject or resign, I will resign. I know, as God gives me the power to judge of myself, that I am better fitted to-day, through trials and chastening, to do good than I have ever been.

Q.—At whose suggestion, if at any one's, did you submit that paper to the consideration of Gen. Tracy? A.—At my own.

Q.—And what was said by Mr. Beecher in regard to that card? A.—He approved of it.

Q.—What did he say, and what did you say to him? A.—I said to him that I had submitted the paper to Mr. Tracy, and he said nothing further with regard to it; I do not remember that he made any reply.

Mr. Evarts—One moment; is not there some misunderstanding? We understood Mr. Moulton testified that he asked Mr. Tracy if Mr. Beecher had shown it to him. Now, I understand him to say that he submitted the paper to Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Fullerton—I asked him if he had seen any paper.

Q.—Now state what further was said between you and Mr. Beecher with regard to that paper? A.—I said that I had seen Mr. Tracy. I told Mr. Beecher I had seen Mr. Tracy, and that I did not consider his objection a good one.

GEN. TRACY'S CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, had Mr. Tracy been in any way connected with this controversy about that time? A.—He had; yes, Sir.

Q.—And is that the reason why you suggested Mr. Tracy's name in that connection? A.—Yes, that is the reason why I went to Mr. Tracy; yes, Sir, one of the reasons.

Q.—When did Mr. Tracy's connection with the case first commence? A.—After the Victoria Woodhull publication.

Q.—In the Autumn of 1872? A.—November, 1872, I think.

Q.—Under what circumstances did he become connected with it? A.—My partner, Mr. Woodruff, after the publication of the Victoria Woodhull story, came to me and said that I was severely criticised for my position with regard to it, and that several of his friends and my friends thought that I should say something—make some statement with regard to it, and I said I did not want to do it.

Mr. Evarts—What has this to do with the case?

Mr. Fullerton—I shall connect it with Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—We have heard that several times. The best way is to begin with Mr. Beecher's connection.

The Court—I think so. I think the witness ought to state what he reported to Mr. Beecher of what occurred between him and Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. Fullerton—This will be done, if your Honor please, but it strikes me the manner I am pursuing is the best way. It is the natural order of events, and I think we are entitled on our side to all the force and effect growing out of the natural sequence of events as they took place.

The Court—You expect to connect, then, Mr. Beecher, with the interview?

Mr. Fullerton—I think your Honor will give me the credit of intending, in good faith, to connect Mr. Beecher with this interview, but I will now state to the witness—don't, Mr. Moulton, when you state anything that was said to you, state anything that you did not communicate to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Evarts—If you are asking the question, "What did you communicate to Mr. Beecher?" we will take it.

Mr. Fullerton—You may take it in another form.

Mr. Evarts—I think not.

Mr. Fullerton—I think you will.

Mr. Evarts—Then we shall except most positively.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not want to "put the cart before the horse."

Mr. Evarts—Yes; you may "put the cart," and never bring the horse; [laughter;] and that I object to.

Mr. Fullerton—You don't want either cart or horse. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—We want both, if either one.

Mr. Fullerton—We want our horse first, if possible, and then you will see what he draws in the cart. [Laughter.]

The Court—Gentlemen, you see how much a little wit costs; a very little wit costs a good deal.

Mr. Fullerton—My friend has not exhausted his store yet.

Mr. Evarts—Not quite.

Mr. Fullerton—I desire to ask the witness what was told to him which he afterward communicated to Mr. Beecher, and I think there will be no trouble about it at all. I do not intend to prove anything that was said to him that was not communicated to Mr. Beecher.

The Court—Still, it is just as well in my judgment, of course it is just as correct, to ask the witness what he communicated to Mr. Beecher in respect to his conversation with Mr. Woodruff, and then you will have the whole matter.

Mr. Fullerton—We have the whole matter, if your Honor please, in the question: State what was said to you in that interview which you afterward communicated to Mr. Beecher.

The Court—I think in this instance you had better take the other course.

Mr. Fullerton—Of course, I will acquiesce very cheerfully.

MR. MOULTON'S FRIENDS ANXIOUS FOR AN EXPLANATION.

Q.—Now, what did you state to Mr. Beecher that had been stated to you? A.—I said to Mr. Beecher that my partner, Mr. Woodruff, was very anxious that I should make some statement with regard to the Victoria Woodhull publication, inasmuch as many of his friends and many of mine, or several of his friends and several of mine, had criticised my position with reference to the story; that they not only criticised me, but they criticised the firm for my relations to the story; and I said to Mr. Beecher that Mr. Woodruff recommended to me, under the circumstances, to take counsel in the matter; that I had asked Mr. Woodruff who he would recommend, and that he said he would recommend Mr. Tracy. I said to Mr. Beecher that I thought Mr. Tracy was a good man to consult on the subject; that he had a good cool head on his shoulders, and I thought would give good advice, and I said to Mr. Beecher "If you have no objection I will consult with Gen. Tracy, but to consult with Gen. Tracy, and to get his best advice upon the subject, it will be necessary to tell Gen. Tracy the truth. If you have no objection, then, I will assent to my partner's wish and consult with Gen. Tracy." Mr. Beecher said he had no objection if I thought it was best, and I said I did not see that I had any other course to pursue; that my partner wanted me to do it, and I thought it was necessary to take advice, and that I did not know any better man to consult on the subject than Gen. Tracy. I informed Mr. Beecher afterward—I said to Mr. Beecher afterward that I had seen Gen. Tracy and that I had made an appointment with Gen. Tracy, and I had seen Gen. Tracy on the subject of the Victoria Woodhull story.

Q.—In company with your partner? A.—Yes, Sir, with my partner; and I told him what transpired at that interview between Mr. Woodruff, Gen. Tracy, and myself.

IT MUST BE CONCEALED AT ALL HAZARDS.

Q.—Now relate what you said to him? A.—I said to Mr. Beecher: "I told Mr. Tracy the truth of the matter. I told him the fact in the case as it was—that you had been guilty of sexual intercourse with Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, and he said in the presence of my partner that if that was true, it must be concealed at all hazards;" and I said that Mr. Tracy said that although he did not recommend lying, this was one of the cases in which lying was desirable. [Laughter.] But I said my partner, Mr. Woodruff, replied to that, that he would not consent that I should publish a card, with my name affixed to it, denying that which was true; that he would not allow that, and that Mr. Tracy had then said: "Why can't Tilton and Moulton go to Europe for a couple of years?" I also informed Mr. Beecher; I said to him that we had had a consultation at my house, in my study, between Mr. Woodruff, Gen. Tracy, and myself, and between Gen. Tracy, Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Tilton, and myself, and that at that interview I had told Mr. Tracy again the truth, and had laid before Mr. Tracy the letter of contrition.

Q.—Jan. 1, 1871? A.—Jan. 1, 1871; yes, Sir; I laid before Mr. Tracy that letter, and I told Mr. Beecher I had told Gen. Tracy the truth with regard to the whole matter, and that no conclusion at that interview was arrived at; that we had tried to devise a reply to the Victoria Woodhull story, but had not at that interview succeeded; and I told him that I had communicated the fact to Mr. Tilton that I had told Gen. Tracy the fact in the case, and that Theodore Tilton had denounced me for so doing, and had said to me that I had no business to reveal the guilt of Elizabeth to Mr. Tracy without his consent, and that I had pacified Mr. Tilton by telling him that I considered it my duty to take the best advice I could get; also, that I had not consulted Mr. Tracy as Mr. Beecher's friend at all particularly, but as the friend of all the parties, and as a man capable of advising with reference to that, which was best to be done. I told him also that, after awhile, Theodore was willing to see Gen. Tracy, and that he went up stairs to see Gen. Tracy in the presence of Mr. Woodruff and myself; and I told him that as soon as Mr. Tilton met Gen. Tracy, and as soon as the usual salutations between gentlemen were exchanged, Mr. Tilton said: "Mr. Tracy, I do not understand the etiquette of your profession, but I understand that as soon as these facts have been laid before you," or "as soon as these facts and papers have been laid before you, I understand that you will not, under any circumstances, in case Mr. Beecher comes into collision with me act as his counsel," and Mr. Tracy had said, "Certainly not."

THE POLICY OF SILENCE THE BEST.

Q.—What reply, if any, did Mr. Beecher make to this? A.—Mr. Beecher said to me that he was glad that Theodore had assented to that conference—glad that he had assented—and that he hoped some good would come out of it, but that he did not see himself what reply could be made; and he said he considered the policy of silence was, perhaps, the best for all concerned.

Q.—Is that all that took place that you now remember with reference to that branch of the case? A.—I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tracy had stated to Mr. Tilton, in the presence of Mr. Woodruff and myself at that interview, that the interest of all concerned demanded a denial of the story. That is all I remember.

Mr. Evarts—You mean the Woodhull story? A.—The Woodhull story; yes, Sir.

THE BEST FRIEND THAT GOD EVER RAISED UP TO ANY MAN.

Mr. Fullerton—Then we will return to the year 1874 again, and take up the narrative where we left off. Do you recollect a meeting in the month of July in that year, where Mr. Robinson, Mr. Beecher, and yourself were parties? A.—Yes, Sir, I remember that.

Q.—State where that meeting took place. A.—I think Mr. Beecher and myself left the house together and went through Remsen street to Montague terrace, and there met Mr. Robinson, and that some remark, which I do not distinctly remember, between Mr. Robinson and Mr. Beecher occurred, when Mr. Beecher put his hand over my shoulder and said, "Mr. Robinson, this is the best friend that God ever raised up to any man; if it had not been for him I don't think I would have been alive to-day."

Q.—State whether Mr. Beecher knew from you at that time that Mr. Robinson had been put in possession of this secret? A.—Yes, Sir; I told him that I had told both Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Robinson.

Q.—Your two partners? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which Mr. Woodruff? A.—Franklin Woodruff.

Q.—Which Mr. Robinson? A.—Jeremiah P. Robinson.

Q.—When did you tell Mr. Beecher that you had communicated this secret to those gentlemen? A.—It was quite early in 1871, I think.

Q.—You told Mr. Beecher this? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you tell him? A.—I told him that I had told my partners; that they were very anxious to know what was going on. I told him that I had consulted with Mr. Robinson in the very beginning, at the time of the letter of Jan. 1, 1871, to Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Evarts—Tilton's letter? A.—Yes, Sir. I think Mr. Robinson had advised very kindly that Mr. Tilton should carry his own case entirely out on that letter, and not appear in it.

Q.—What did you tell Mr. Beecher? A.—I told him that I told him the facts concerning his relations between Elizabeth Tilton and himself.

Q.—What did you tell him that you had told Mr. Woodruff, your other partner? A.—The same.

Q.—[Letter handed to witness.]—Look at the letter now shown you, and say whose handwriting it is? [Witness looking.] A.—Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—Was it received by you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Before I read that letter I want to ask you whether at any time up to this receipt Mr. Beecher had said anything as to the fact that you had failed to serve him patiently and properly? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you failed in conducting the case in his behalf? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton then read the following letter:

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

PEEKSKILL, July 7, 1873—Monday, 7 P. M.

MY DEAR FRANK: I have just arrived. I called Saturday evening to learn that you would not return till Monday. Can you come up Tuesday, or Wednesday, or Thursday? Let me know by letter or telegram. The trains are A. M., 8, 9:10, 10:45; P. M., 2, 4, 4:15, 5:30, 6:20, and 7. The 4 P. M. is express and good train; if you come in the afternoon you should allow forty-five minutes from City Hall to reach Forty-second Street Station, and about one hour from your store.

I have not seen you since the card. I will take good care of you, and even if others don't think so much of you as I do, I will try and make up. My vacation is begun, and am I not glad? Next week we expect company.

The drouth is severe—no real soaking since the last of May, and things are suffering; but yet the country is beautiful. The birds are as good to me as David's harp. I only need some one to talk to, and that one is you.

Come when you can, and, coming or going, believe me faithfully and affectionately yours,

H. W. B.

Q.—I want to ask you, Mr. Moulton, what card Mr. Beecher referred to in that last letter—"I have not seen you since the card." A.—The card in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, I think, it refers to.

Q.—The letter bears the date of July 7, 1873? A.—It was the card of July; the *Eagle* card is June 2, 1873.

Mr. Evarts—Marked Exhibit No. 25. That has not been read yet; the proposed card was read.

Mr. Beach—The card as published was read.

Mr. Fullerton—Look at the paper [handing it to witness]—Was that card proposed by any one which you now hold in your hand? A.—Yes, Sir; by Theodore Tilton.

Q.—Did you show it to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir, I showed it to Mr. Beecher.

Q.—What did he say in regard to it? A.—This is the card that he said would kill him if it was published.

Q.—I want to ask you whether that card was published prior to July, 1873, when he wrote the letter, "I have not seen you since the card?" A.—It was the card in reference to Mr. Bowen's visit to Mrs. Woodhull and Claflin.

Q.—The letter I now offer you, will you please state in whose handwriting it is? A.—Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—Addressed to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you receive it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Pass it back, please. A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton read the following:

BEECHER TO MOULTON—AN INVITATION TO PEEKSKILL.

THURSDAY EVENING, 9th July, 1873.

MY DEAR FRANK: Why not come on Saturday and spend Sunday? You must get your comfort out of nature and me, and not notice any withholding of countenance elsewhere.

I preach in the village in the morning, but you can lie on the hillside—in peace.

The afternoon and evening will be open for all gracious influences which forests hide or heavens distill. The birds are not yet silent, though their pipes are somewhat feebler. Flowers are burnt, grass withered, grain reaped, grapes not ripe, strawberries gone, blackberries not come, raspberries in good condition and abundant, also watermelons, and, besides, a demijohn of—water!

I want to see you and show you a letter, &c. Do you hear what Bowen is doing? Will he publish? Find out if anything is on hand.

Truly yours, H. W. B.

Send me a line Friday if you shall come, so that I may *meet the train*; otherwise pay your own hack hire.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer the letter in evidence, marked exhibit No. 36.

Q.—[Letter shown witness.]—In whose handwriting is the letter now in your hands? A.—In Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—Addressed to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And was it received about the time of its date? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I offer it in evidence, marked Exhibit No. 37, and read:

ANOTHER LETTER TO MOULTON—BEECHER AT WORK ON HIS BOOK.

MY DEAR FRANK: I looked for you Saturday, and received your *note* this morning—Monday.

Howard writes that T. T. has sent to Mr. Halliday a note announcing that he did not consider himself for two years a member of the church.

There is also a movement to let the other party [meaning Bowen] go to trial, and also to give him an avoidance of trial by some form of letter, I don't know what. I have not been consulted. I do not mean to meddle. It is *vacation*. Gov. Claflin and wife, of Massachusetts, will be here this week. I am getting at my writing again—at work on my book. I despaired of finishing it. I am more encouraged now. For a thousand encouragements—for services that no one can appreciate who has not been as sore-hearted as I have been, for your honorable delicacy, for confidence and affection—I owe you so much that I can neither express nor pay it. Not the least has been the great-hearted kindness and trust which your noble wife has shown, and which have lifted me out of despondencies often, though sometimes her clear truthfulness has laid me pretty flat.

I mean to run down some day. Will let you know beforehand, that I may not *miss* you, for, to tell the truth. I am a little heart-hungry to see you; not now, because I am *pressed*, but because I love you, and will ever be faithfully yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

PEEKSKILL, July 14, 1873.

Letter of Oct. 3, 1873, offered in evidence and marked Exhibit No. 38. Read by Mr. Fullerton as follows:

"FRIDAY NOON, Oct. 3, 1873.

MY DEAR FRANK:—I have this morning got back, sound and fresh, and want to send my love to you and yours. I should see you to-morrow, but shall be out of town till evening. God bless you, my dear old fellow.

H. W. BEECHER.

Q.—In whose handwriting is the paper you now have? A.—Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—And to whom is it addressed? A.—To me.

Q.—And did you receive it about the time of its date? A.—Yes, Sir.

Letters of May 25, 1873, shown witness.

Q.—In whose handwriting is that? A.—Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—Well, I won't ask you to whom it is addressed—did you receive it from him? A.—I did, Sir.

Letter read by Mr. Fullerton:

I have seen Howard again. He says it was not from Theodore that Wilkinson got the statement, but from Carpenter. Is he reporting that view? I have told Claflin that you would go with Carpenter if he could be found, and, at any rate, by 9 to-night I shall see Storrs, but I did not say anything about Storrs. I sent Claflin, with my horse and buggy, to hunt Carpenter. Will you put Carpenter on his guard about making such statements? From him, and with their force, they appear to come from head-quarters. Yours, very truly,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Marked Exhibit 39.

Another letter shown witness.

Q.—Did you ever see the paper before which you now have in your hand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From whom did you receive it. A.—From Mr. Beecher.

Q.—When? A.—About the time that it was written; the date is Oct. 24. I fixed the date of the year as being 1873.

Q.—Where were you when it was delivered? A.—In my house.

Q.—What did he say at the time he delivered the letter to you in regard to it? A.—That I had better take it; he didn't want any such letter around him.

Q.—Did he give any reason? A.—That it was a dangerous thing to have around.

Q.—Do you know the hand-writing? A.—The hand-writing is that of Mrs. Morse.

Mr. Evarts—This is the letter from Mrs. Morse addressed to Mr. Beecher, and handed by him to Mr. Moulton. Of course it goes no further in evidence than the fact that such a letter was written by her and received by him.

Mr. Fullerton—The letter is as follows:

MRS. MORSE'S LETTER TO HER DEAR SON.

OCT. 24.

MY DEAR SON: You must pardon me for the request I now make. Can you help me in any way by the first of November? I am still alone, with no prospect of any one, with a rent of $1,500 and an income of $1,000. The consequence is, with other expenses, I shall be by the first of the month terribly behindhand, as I agreed to pay in monthly installments.

I know full well I have no claim upon you in any way, excepting your sympathy for my lonely and isolated condition. If I could be released from the house I should gladly do so, for I'm convinced it's too far out. All who have been to see my rooms say so. My darling spent most of yesterday with me. She said all she had in the way of money was forty dollars per week, which was for food and all other household expenses aside from rent, and this was given her by hand of Annie Tilton every Saturday. If you know anything of the amount it takes to find food for eight people you must know there's little left for clothing. She told me he [T.] did not take any meals home from the fact she could not get such food as he liked to *nourish his brain*, and so he took his meals at Moulton's. Just think of that!

I am almost crazy with the thought. Do come and see me. I will promise that the "secret of her life," as she calls it, shall not be mentioned. I know it's hard to bring it up, as you must have suffered intensely, and we all will, I fear, till released by death. Do you pray for me? If not, *pray do*. I never felt more rebellious than now, more need of God's and human help. Do you know I think it strange you should ask me to call you "son." When I have told darling, I felt if you could, in safety to yourself and all concerned, you would be to me all this endearing name. Am I mistaken?

"MOTHER."

Q.—Do you know when you received that letter, Mr. Moulton? A.—I have fixed the date of the letter. I can't fix it in any other way now than by referring to the time when Mr. Tilton was giving through Annie Tilton to his wife an allowance of $40 a week. I think it is 1871. I can fix the date positively before I get through with my testimony.

Q.—Where did Mr. Tilton reside in October, 1871? A.—Livingston street.

Q.—No. 174? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And where did Mrs. Morse reside at the time? A.—I don't remember where.

Q.—Did she reside with him, do you know? A.—I don't think she did. No, she did not.

Q.—What paper have you in your hand now, Mr. Moulton? A.—A letter from Mr. Beecher.

Q.—To whom? A.—To me.

Mr. Fullerton read the letter, as follows:

SATURDAY, Sept. 30, 1874.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I feel bad not to meet you. My heart warms to you, and you might have known that I should be here, if you loved me as much as I do you. Well, it's an inconstant world! Soberly, I should be glad to have you see how hearty I am, ready for work, and hoping for a bright year.

I have literally done *nothing* for three months, but have "gone to grass." Things seem almost strange to come back among men and see business going on in earnest.

I will be here on Monday at 10 A. M. I am, my dear Frank, truly and gratefully yours,

(Signed,) HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ANOTHER HANDED TO WITNESS.

Q.—In whose handwriting is that letter? A.—Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—Was it addressed to and received by you? A.—It was.

Mr. Fullerton here read the following letter:

BEECHER SENDS WOODHULL'S LETTER TO MOULTON.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday Evening, 2d January, 1872.

MY DEAR MOULTON: 1. I send you V. W.'s letter to me, and a reply which I submit to your judgment. Tell me what you think. Is it too long? Will she use it for publishing? I do not wish to have it so used. I do not mean to speak on the platform of *either* of the two suffrage societies. What influence I exert I prefer to do on my own hook; and I do not mean to *train* with either party, and it will not be fair to press me in where I do not wish to go. But I leave it for *you*. Judge for me. I have leaned on you hitherto, and never been sorry for it.

2. I was mistaken about the *Ch. Union* coming out so early that I could not get a notice of *G. Age* in it. It was *just the other way*, to be delayed, and I send you a rough proof of the first page, and the *Star* article.

In the paper to-morrow a line or so will be inserted to soften a little the touch about the *Lib. Christian*.

3. Do you think I ought to keep a copy of any letters to V. W.? Do you think it would be better to write it again, and not say so much? Will you keep the letter to me, and send the other, if you judge it wise?

4. Will you send a line to my house in the morning saying what you conclude?

I am full of company.

Yours truly and affectionately,

(Signed,) H. W. B.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, what letter was inclosed to you when that letter was received? The letter signed "V. W.," what letter was that? A.—Victoria Woodhull's letter directing him to proceed.

Q.—And he also inclosed to you his reply to that letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you do with the letter and the reply? A.—I replied to the letter.

Q.—How long was that prior to the meeting? A.—I forget.

Q.—Long or short? A.—Not a very long time.

Q.—Some days or weeks? A.—Some days—I think a few weeks. I received with this letter also, Sir, the first page of the proof of the *Christian Union*.

Mr. Evarts—What's the number of this document of Jan. 2, 1872?

Mr. Fullerton—No. 42.

Q.—In whose handwriting is that letter? A.—In Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—Is it addressed to you? A.—It is, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton here read the letter, as follows:

BEECHER INCLOSES A CHECK TO MOULTON.

SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 16, 1873.

MY DEAR FRANK: I have tried three times to see you this week, but the fates were against me. I wanted to store up a little courage and hopefulness before my three weeks' absence.

I revisit my old home and haunts, and shall meet great cordiality.

I inclose check subject to your discretion.

Should any accident befall me, remember how deeply I feel your fidelity and friendship, your long-continued kindness and your affection.

With kindest remembrances to Mrs. M., I remain always yours,

H. W. BEECHER.

Q.—What check is there referred to? A.—What is the date of the letter?

Q.—Feb. 16, 1873. A.—I have no record of it here, Sir; there was a check inclosed in it.

Q.—Do you know what check it was? A.—No, I do not just now.

Q.—Do you know what the check was for? A.—I suppose it was for Bessie Turner's schooling.

Mr. Evarts—We want what you know, not what you suppose.

Witness—I do not know what it was for, but I could find out.

Mr. Fullerton (showing a letter)—In whose handwriting is that letter? A.—Mr. Beecher's.

Mr. Fullerton read as follows:

MY DEAR FRANK: My papers are all here, and it would be far more convenient to have you here, if you are not too tired. Yours,

H. W. B.

Mr. Fullerton (showing a letter)—In whose handwriting is that letter? A.—In Mr. Beecher's.

Mr. Fullerton then read as follows:

FRIDAY MORNING, July 10, 1874.

MY DEAR FRANK: Can you be seen this morning, and, if so, when and where? Any time after 10 would suit me best, but any other hour I will make do. I came to town last night.

Yours, H. W. B.

IT IS VAIN TO BUILD IF THE FOUNDATION SINK.

Q.—In whose handwriting is that letter? [Showing a letter.] A.—Mr. Beecher's.

SUNDAY—A. M.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Halliday called last night. T.'s interview with him did not satisfy, but disturbed. It was the same with Bell, who was present. It tended directly to unsettling.

Your interview last night was *very beneficial*, and gave confidence. This must be looked after.

It is in vain to build if the foundation sinks under every effort.

I shall see you at 10:30 to-morrow—if you return by way of 49 Remsen.

Q.—Now, Mr. Moulton, who was Mr. Halliday, there spoken of? A.—Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church.

Q.—Do you know anything about this interview with Tilton there spoken of? A.—I know that Tilton had an interview with Mr. Halliday.

Q.—And who was Bell, spoken of? A.—He was then superintendent of the school and a member of Plymouth Church.

Q.—Your interview "gave confidence." With whom did you have an interview? A.—With Mr. Halliday.

Q.—Did Mr. Halliday call upon you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the subject of the interview? A.—The subject of the interview was—

Mr. Evarts—Did he report it to Mr. Beecher? A.—Oh, yes, Sir; I talked with Mr. Beecher about it afterward.

Mr. Fullerton—Answer my question, now. What was the subject of that interview between you and Mr. Halliday? A.—I had a conversation, previous to my conversation with Mr. Halliday, with Mr. Beecher, in which he said that he would like me to see Mr. Halliday, and that he would probably send Mr. Halliday to me with reference to some trouble in the church among the deacons, with reference to the stories that were going around about him, which were being considered, and I told him that he had better send Mr. Halliday; Mr. Halliday did come, and I saw him.

Q.—And that was the subject of your interview? A.—Yes, Sir. Do you want to know what I said to Mr. Halliday, and repeated to Mr. Beecher?

THE DEACONS IN A POOR BUSINESS.

Q.—Tell me what that interview was? A.—Tell you the exact words?

Q.—As nearly as you can recollect, give us the substance of it. A.—I said to Mr. Halliday that I thought the deacons were in a pretty poor business, digging up differences that had been settled, as between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, and I thought they ought to be in a better business than digging out scandals; I told Mr. Halliday in substance, and repeated it afterward to Mr. Beecher, that the stories had originated with Mr. Bowen, and that when he had been asked for the truth—for the evidence to support the stories—he had not been forthcoming with the truth, and I believe I told him that Mr. Beecher was guiltless, and I told Mr. Beecher, before I saw Mr. Halliday, that I would satisfy Mr. Halliday if he would send him to me, and it was distinctly understood between Mr. Beecher and me.

Mr. Evarts—What passed?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, what passed, so that it was distinctly understood? A.—I said I certainly could not tell the facts to Mr. Halliday, and the conversation that I had with Mr. Halliday I repeated to Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Beecher thanked me for it.

Q.—Now, [showing a letter,] in whose handwriting is that? A.—Mr. Beecher's.

Mr. Fullerton then read the following:

THE EAGLE OUGHT TO HAVE NOTHING TO-NIGHT.

SUNDAY NIGHT.

MY DEAR FRIEND: 1. The *Eagle* ought to have nothing to-night. It is *that* meddling which stirs up our folks. Neither *you* nor Theodore ought to be troubled by the side which you served so faithfully in public.

2. The deacons' meeting I think is adjourned. I saw Bell. It was a friendly movement.

3. The only near next danger is the women—Morrill, Bradshaw, and the poor dear child.

If papers will hold off a month we can ride out the gale and make safe anchorage, and then when once we are in deep, tranquil waters, we will all join hands in a profound and genuine *Laus Deo*, for through such a wilderness only a Divine Providence could have led us undevoured by the open-mouthed beasts that lay in wait for our lives.

I go on 12 train after a sleepless night. I am anxious about Theodore's interview with Halliday. Will you send me a line Monday night or Tuesday morning, care of H. P. Kennard, Boston, Mass.

I shall get mails there till Friday.

Q.—(Handing witness a letter)—In whose handwriting is that? A.—Mr. Beecher's.

Mr. Fullerton then read the following:

JULY 13, 1874.

MY DEAR FRANK: I will be with you at 7 or a little before. I am ashamed to put a straw more upon you, and have but a single consolation—that the matter cannot distress you *long*, as it must soon end; that is, there will be no more anxiety about the *future*, whatever regrets there may be for the past.

Truly yours and ever,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The letter was marked Exhibit No. 48.

Q.—Mr. Moulton, was there any new trouble threatened at that time? A.—Any what, Sir?

Q.—Was there any new trouble threatened at that time? A.—What is the date?

Q.—July 13, 1874. He says, "I am ashamed to put a straw more upon you." A.—We were discussing the reply he should make to the Bacon letter before the Investigating Committee.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AND GENERAL BUTLER.

Q.—When was that Investigating Committee appointed; or, rather, When did you first hear of it? A.—July 5 was the first day I heard of it, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear of it from Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, he told me it was to be appointed; that there was to be an investigating committee appointed, and that he would have the naming of the members upon it.

Q.—Go on and state what was said?

Mr. Evarts—What is the date? A.—July 5.

Mr. Fullerton—Give the whole of that interview, Mr. Moulton? A.—On July 5, after he had told me at my house that he intended to follow the policy of silence, or that he had followed the policy of silence that I had indicated, I walked out with him, and he told me that the matter was to come before an investigating commitee; I asked him if he could tell me the names; he said he could, and he mentioned over some of the names; I told him that I thought it was a mistake to have an investigating committee, but that we would try to get along with even that; and I told him that I thought I should take the trouble to have further counsel in the matter, and he said, "Whom do you mean?" I said, "Gen. Butler; I have received a letter from him asking that there should be silence;" and he said, "Ah, yes! I heard something about that. A friend of mine, a Mr. Bowen, in Washington, saw Gen. Butler, and he advised silence, and this Mr. Bowen told to his father, and his father told me. He said he did not believe much in the moral sense of Gen. Butler, but he thought he might be a good counsellor, [laughter,] because he thought and considered him a wise man; thought, at all events, that his advice was good—for silence—and that is all that transpired at that interview.

Q.—You omitted to state the names of the committee. A.—He did state that he would have the naming of the committee.

Q.—Do you recollect anything further at that interview? A.—No. He did not tell me at that interview who was going on the committee. He said he had sent Gen. Tracy to see Mr. Butler.

THE ORIGIN OF THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Did he say at that time, or had he said at any time previous, anything in regard to the origin of the committee—how it came about, how this committee was appointed, who suggested it? A.—He said some of the people in his church wanted a committee. That is all there was said of it. I thought he might get along with it very well.

Q.—Now, how long after the receipt of this letter expressing regret that another straw was put upon your load, did you see Mr. Beecher? A.—On July 13.

Q.—On the same day? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—What occurred at that interview? A.—On July 13 I had replied to his letter that I was going down to his committee July 13 to make a statement in accordance with their invitation, and that I should be at home until a certain hour. My letter stated what hour it was. I think 7 o'clock. And he came round and I read to him the statement which I intended to make to the committee.

Q.—Who were present when that was read to him? A.—I read my statement to him alone, Sir, in my study.

Q.—Was that statement afterward read to the committee? A.—That statement was afterward read to the committee. Before I went down to the committee, I read the statement to Theodore Tilton, who was at the house also.

Q.—What did Mr. Beecher say in regard to the statement when you read it to him? A.—I was about to connect Theodore Tilton with Mr. Beecher in that matter. Mr. Beecher went into the room over the parlor where my wife was, and I said to him, "Mr. Beecher, you consider this statement honorable for me to make?" and he said, "Yes, I do!" I told him that I had read the statement to Theodore Tilton. The reason that Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton did not meet on that day was because Mr. Beecher had said he did not want to see Mr. Tilton; that his presence was always a rebuke to him and unnerved him, and it was useless for him to attempt to reply to him when he spoke to him, as against the facts he could not do it; he did not want to see him.

Counsel handed book containing letters and papers to witness.

Q. (pointing.)—Was that the statement you refer to? A.—This says Aug. 5.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not it—prior to that—July 13.

Mr. Moulton (handing book over to Mr. Tilton)—Can't you find it in here, Theodore?

Mr. Fullerton—If your Honor please, we do not turn readily, in this unpaged book, to the statement which I desire to make. I think we might now have the adjournment.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, we had a substituted paper yesterday, the same as now. We had the substitute; if they have the paper which we may consult, let us have the original now.

Mr. Moulton—I have that in my possession.

Mr. Evarts—Have you the original paper here now?

Mr. Fullerton—I have not.

Mr. Evarts—It is the proposed card which Mr. Tilton was going to publish, and which embodies what they call the letter of contrition.

The Court—And also the *Union* newspaper.

Mr. Fullerton—We have found this statement, your Honor.

His Honor—Perfect that on Monday morning.

Mr. Evarts—Go on with that on Monday; we have put up all our papers now.

THE COURT CAUTIONS THE JURY AND MAKES A SUGGESTION TO THE PRESS.

His Honor (to the jury)—Well, gentlemen, you recollect the admonition made to you, and repeated with the concurrence of the counsel on both sides, requesting you not to read about the case, or converse with any person about it or the details thereof; also my request that if any person should approach you and begin to speak about the subject in your hearing, with a view to influence you, that you report the name of that person to me. And now we adjourn till Monday morning, inasmuch as the engagements of the learned counsel prevent their attending to-morrow, and it will need very great circumspection and prudence upon your part to realize with a becoming sense the responsibility which rests upon you. I trust that you will not be wanting in attention.

There seems to be an incongruity, however, in directing the jury not to read about the case in the newspapers, which, happily, find their way everywhere, and go into every household, and are read by the members of the household and commented upon; they discuss it in editorials and express opinions, and, in view of that, I thought proper to suggest to the gentlemen present connected with the press to convey my expression of hope to the editors that they will not during the progress of the trial discuss the merits of it, or of any particular phase of it. And I trust that that request will be observed. There seems to be a propriety in it and a necessity for it. I want to say to the audience, which is so large to-day, that it has been very agreeable for me, indeed, to observe the order and the patience with which the proceedings have been allowed to proceed. The jurors will be in their places at 11 o'clock on Monday.

The court then adjourned.

MR. BEECHER REFERS TO HIS TRIAL.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH DEPRIVED OF ALL PRIVACY—HIS OWN STATE OF MIND—HE IS "PROBABLY THE HAPPIEST MAN IN THE WHOLE NATION"—CHARGE TO HIS PEOPLE.

The lecture-room of Plymouth Church was densely crowded last evening at the usual weekly prayer-meeting. Mr. Beecher opened the meeting with prayer, after which prayers were offered by Dr. Edward Beecher and Prof. Raymond, who asked for a blessing upon the Pastor and prosperity for the church. Mr. Beecher then referred to the present trial through which the church and its Pastor were passing. He said: "I really think I could say to-night what I want to say, but I suppose it would not be proper. I think it well, of course, to have the public interest such as it is in this church, but when it takes away all privacy, when in the midst of the most extraordinary emergencies of the Pastor's life he cannot say a word to his church that will not be published, it is not so desirable. I am placed now in a position before the world which may be called a new ordination, or imposition of hands, and I have a great many things which ought to be said to the church, and which I should be glad to say without having them published in the newspapers. But then, if I spoke, it would be said that I had designs in doing so. I have no designs at all. In the first place I have this repugnance: while I love you and am loved by you, I prize your sympathy and confidence beyond all price; yet at the same time I shrink from the manifestation of it, and I feel especially that I cannot endure to stand as a post, round which all the morning-glories in the garden are entwining themselves. I do not want to be made an object in any such sense. I have no special desire for this kind of sympathetic heroism, and I do not need it. There are a great many things in this world that we don't value when we have them. It is only when we do not have them that we miss them. Many persons that receive compliments do not value them; but if there are no compliments paid they take notice of that. I should feel very backward if I thought my friends were cold, but I know they are not. If there is anything in the world that people should stand round it is God, and my desire is that you should raise yourselves to the higher mode, regardless of my interests. And you can do it very safely, for I can assure you that, instead of being a suffering creature, I am, probably, the happiest man in the whole nation. [Applause.] I am in the hands of God, and am certain of salvation in God. I am hidden under His influence and surrounded with His grace. I have no fear for the storms and troubles that may come upon me. I have thought my freedom of soul has been of late somewhat greater, and it is the result not so much of any visible or external circumstances as the thought that I am surrounded by the hand of my God. He lives in me, and gives me a promise of peace. You are in a great temptation of a kind of sympathizing idolatry to stand round your Pastor. That is the worst thing that could be, were you to allow your esteem for him to separate you from the love of Jesus Christ. I desire above everything else that the trouble with which you are troubling yourselves should be placed in the hands of God's providence, and I leave all to him. It will give you a very much higher frame of mind and spirit to put your trust in God.

While, therefore, I would say a great many other things if I could speak to you in private, my one wish is this, don't be troubled about me; do not be troubled nor worried one particle. And, secondly, in so far as you are concerned, discharge from your mind everything irritable or vindictive, and keep your mind so sweet and so composed that the proper light and spirit will dwell in you. It is not half so important that my name should be cleared as it is that my Jesus should be glorified. It is not half so important that the unity which exists between you and me should be preserved as it is that you should draw near to Him. One of the conditions of the promise of salvation is that we be sanctified and cleansed from the passions, that we may be able to go out and preach the Gospel with the spirit of power in that form in which He makes it manifest to His people. Therefore, may your prayers abound that this church may be purified and spiritualized, and made strong, not in numbers and worldly influence, but strong in the same strength which contributes to make God God; strong in patience, gentleness, and truth, and full of the wisdom of the Holy Spirit. May God fill your souls with these nobler truths, so that wherever you go you will carry your light with you, and take from the sanctuary a kindled flame. I thank you for all that you have done; for all that you have felt I thank you. I can never thank you sufficiently until I see you in the heavenly life. But, after all, the sense of your earthly affection is not half so strong in me as the unutterable desire that these fires may burn out the dross from us all, and make this church more worthy of Christ Jesus. That is what I desire, and God will do it.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE COST OF SMUGGLING.

THE CASE OF MLLE. JUVIN—REMARKS OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS—SENTENCE BY JUDGE BENEDICT—THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT AND $2,000 FINE.

Mlle. Leonie Juvin, the Parisian *modiste*, who smuggled $7,000 worth of dress goods and toilet articles into this port on the French steamer Ville de Paris, under the pretext that she was a member of the Soldene Opera Troupe, and that the goods were her personal wardrobe, was brought down from Ludlow Street Jail yesterday to the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, to be sentenced by Judge Benedict, her counsel having, with her consent, entered a plea of guilty for her. She was accompanied by a gentleman friend, and bore well the gaze of the crowd. It was the first sentence ever pronounced in this district upon a woman for engaging in smuggling, and was therefore a case of unusual interest. She was dressed tastefully, wearing a close-fitting black suit, furs, jockey hat and veil. She appears to be about thirty years of age, is of medium height, good figure, a brunette, and has a rather pleasant but somewhat bold face, her features being regular and her eyes sparkling.

In moving sentence, District Attorney Bliss said: The accused is a French *modiste*. She has brought goods to this port on at least one previous occasion; but there is no proof that she attempted to smuggle those goods, and there is evidence that the duty was paid on some of them. In the present case she obtained the passing of her trunks on the false statement that they contained her personal wardrobe, to be worn by her as a member of an opera bouffe troupe, and, to strengthen this statement, exhibited to the Customs officials a fraudulent paper purporting to be a contract with her for her services as one of the troupe. After her trunks had been taken by her to her hotel, it was found that her representations were false, and her trunks were seized and examined, when it was found that their contents consisted wholly of goods brought by her to this port on orders from persons in this City. She was arrested and lodged in jail, where she has been ever since Dec. 10. It is a clear case of smuggling, there being no doubt of the guilty intent of the accused. She has suffered greatly, however, already on account of her offense. Her goods, valued at $7,000, have been confiscated by the Government; she has undergone one month's imprisonment, and I am credibly informed that she is penniless. All things considered, while I think that there ought to be some punishment in order to deter others from committing the offense of smuggling, I am of the opinion that imprisonment for sixty or ninety days, with the addition of a substantial fine, would be ample to meet all the requirements of this case. It has been industriously reported that persons of great respectability have been improperly connected with the accused in this smuggling venture. It is only right and proper and but simple justice, for me to say that there is not the slightest evidence that those who ordered goods from the accused had any reason to suppose that she intended to smuggle the articles so ordered, or were at all privy to her unlawful transaction.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Joseph Bell, of counsel for Mlle. Juvin, replied: My client never brought goods into this port but once before, and then she paid the lawful duties. In the present case she was tempted by others. She has no relative nor friend in this country, and she is the sole support of an aged father, who was an actor, and of the children of a dead sister. Her business has been destroyed here, and she dare not go back to Paris for fear that she may be arrested there for debts incurred for the goods which she brought here and which have been confiscated. I hope the court will be as lenient as possible consistent with a due administration of justice.

Judge Benedict pronounced sentence as follows: Your case is one of deliberate smuggling for commercial purposes. You, in your business of dress-making, fraudulently obtained the passing of these goods free of duty, for purposes of gain. There is some reason to suppose that this was not your first offense. You should be punished, not only to deter you from repeating your offense, but to prevent others from following your bad example. I realize and keep in view the facts that you have been imprisoned thirty days already, that you have lost all your property, and that you are said to be the only support of needy relatives; but I must also remember that, by your own deliberate act, you have rendered yourself liable to two years' imprisonment, which, if imposed upon you, would be equivalent to your destruction. In view of all the circumstances, I shall sentence you to pay a fine of $2,000 and to three months' imprisonment, allowing a reduction of one month, however, for the time you have already been imprisoned.

Mlle. Juvin then resumed her seat, looking at first quite serious, but her face soon relaxed into smiles, and she chatted almost merrily with her friend and Mr. Dudley Field, one of her counsel. Her imprisonment is to be served in Ludlow Street Jail, and will doubtless be made as little irksome as possible. By a recent law of the United States, when a prisoner who is fined has been imprisoned thirty days beyond the term imposed, and then swears to inability to pay the fine, a discharge must be given. So that if Mlle. Juvin cannot pay the fine, she will not at the most suffer more than three months' imprisonment.

THE CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A STATEMENT FORTHCOMING FROM EDWARD A. LAMBERT.

A representative of THE TIMES called yesterday on Mr. Edward A. Lambert, formerly President of the Craftsmen's Life Assurance Company, for the purpose of ascertaining if he had any explanation to make public with regard to the statements made in the columns of this paper on Thursday last, in reference to the management of that company before its suspension. Mr. Lambert said he was busily at work on a statement of the company's concerns from the time of its organization in 1868, until its suspension in 1872, which would be ready for publication in the early part of next week. This statement, Mr. Lambert said, could not be prepared satisfactorily until the Receiver appointed to close the affairs of the company had completed his work, and it was only in December last that that officer's report had been filed in court. Mr. Lambert further said that the statement he was preparing would be submitted to the Directors of the company, at a meeting to be called next week by Mr. A. S. Barnes. After it had been examined and verified by them it would be given for publication. Mr. Lambert claims that he will be able to show that under his management the company was conducted in an honest and business-like manner. He also claims that many of the figures published in THE TIMES on Thursday are incorrect.

Mr. J. H. Stedwell, President of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, requests a correction of the impression which certain of the policy-holders of that company received from the recent article in THE TIMES, that the stability of the company is threatened by legal proceedings. This company was only incidentally mentioned, and no reflection upon it was intended.

UNITED STATES COURT NOTES.

In 1863 Leon Haas gave a "non-intercourse" bond for $21,081 that he would not land contraband goods in the States in rebellion. The Government sued the bond on the ground that it had been violated, and the case was tried yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, who gave judgment for Haas, on the ground that the bond went beyond the requirements of the statute.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Benedict imposed the following sentences: Louis Borrero, smuggling, fined one hundred dollars and sentenced to three months' imprisonment; George Brews, smuggling watches from the steamer Egypt, one thousand dollars fine and two months' imprisonment; Blas De Bouchet, selling smuggled cigarettes, thirty days' imprisonment; John B. Martinez, the Wall street "banker," and Havana lottery ticket agent, was fined five thousand dollars for selling smuggled cigarettes, escaping imprisonment on account of the dangerous condition of his health. The sentence was on only one of several counts on which Martinez was convicted, and the court quietly remarked that sentence of imprisonment on the other counts would be suspended until Martinez "gets well," which remark was construed as a warning to Martinez not to re-engage in selling smuggled goods.

"JOE" COBURN AGAIN IN COURT.

"Joe" Coburn, the notorious pugilist, who has been so often arrested on charges of assault and disorderly conduct, was before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, on the charge of feloniously assaulting Patrick D. Burns, keeper of a liquor saloon at the corner of Houston and Elizabeth streets, by presenting a revolver at his breast and threatening to shoot him through the heart. Coburn was arrested by Capt. Irving, on the complaint of Burns, on Thursday evening, just after it was alleged by the latter that the assault had taken place. When Coburn was to be arraigned before Judge Kilbreth yesterday morning, great trouble was experienced in finding Burns and having him come forward to complain against Coburn; and when he was finally produced in court he flatly refused to make the affidavit necessary to base a commitment on, saying that he had no recollection of having seen a pistol in Coburn's hand on the previous evening, and that he was drunk when he made the complaint to Capt. Irving. Judge Kilbreth expressed himself as perfectly satisfied from all the surroundings of the case, that this withdrawal of the charge originally made by Burns was what is vulgarly known as a "put up job" between the complainant and the accused. He animadverted very strongly upon the prevalent custom existing among dangerous men of carrying deadly weapons, and expressed great anxiety to see every effort made to prevent and severely punish felonious assaults. He closely questioned Burns to see if he would not make some admission that Coburn had a pistol displayed, or had assaulted or attempted to assault him, but Burns, who was perfectly sober, was too wary, and adhered to his unqualified denials that Coburn presented a pistol, or that he saw a pistol in Coburn's possession, or that Coburn had attempted to assault him, saying continually: "It was all a muddle, it was all a muddle, and I was drunk." The Judge, failing to induce Burns to make a complaint, was obliged to discharge Coburn, but said that if Burns had admitted seeing a pistol in Coburn's hand he would have forced him to make a complaint, or have committed him to the House of detention as a witness against Coburn.

THE DEFAULTING BANK SECRETARY.

ALL THE TESTIMONY OF THE PROSECUTION GIVEN—NO EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE—THE JURY TO BE CHARGED ON MONDAY

The trial of Frederick Klennen, the defaulting Secretary of the Hoboken Savings Bank, was continued yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions.

The first witness called was Harvey Fisk, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, of New-York, who testified that on Dec. 28, 1872, Mr. Housman purchased $60,000 of United States bonds, $40,000 of which were registered and $20,000 coupon bonds.

W. R. Curtis, a clerk in the office of Fisk & Hatch, testified: I had charge of the bond department in December, 1872, and January, 1873; I keep a record of all transactions; I can't say whether I made a record of the bonds which were purchased by Mr. Housman, but could tell by reference to the sales-book. The sales-book was then produced, and the witness was about to refer to it, but Mr. Abbett objected, on the ground that the witness should be obliged to testify from recollection and individually. Counsel for the prosecution maintained that it was competent evidence, because it was the record of the sales-book. The court decided to allow the testimony to proceed, subject to subsequent ruling. The witness examined the book and stated, "The entry of the sale is in the handwriting of Mr. Fisk."

Mr. Fisk was then recalled and said: I have no recollection of the sale of these bonds independently of the record-book.

Mr. Curtis was recalled, and stated that Mr. Fisk gave him a memorandum to get the bonds for Mr. Housman, which he did, and gave them to Mr. St. John, who received them; afterward the bonds were returned to him, and he entered them correctly in the book, and placed them in a safety-box for safe-keeping; subsequently he delivered them to some one, but to whom he did not know; he entered the number of the bonds in a book kept for that purpose.

The book containing the entry of the numbers of the bonds was offered in evidence, and Mr. Abbett objected, but the court decided to admit it, and exception was taken to the ruling.

Mr. St. John was recalled, and testified that the numbers of the bonds were recorded in his book.

The court allowed an exception to this statement.

A recess was taken at this point, after which the case was resumed, and Mr. Keasby moved that the book referred to by Mr. St. John be admitted in evidence. Mr. Dixon objected, claiming that it was inadmissable, and besides the complete series had not been produced. Judge Hoffman reserved his decision.

Detective McDonough was then recalled and stated that he made a memorandum of the recovered bonds the night after Klennen's arrest in London; he copied it into a book. Counsel for the defense objected to the admission of the memorandum, because it was not the original one. Decision was reserved. Witness continued: A memorandum was given me by the Chief of Police of London. The recovered bonds were here produced and witness said: These were given me by Mr. Williams, a detective; at the examination of Klennen before Sir Thomas Henry these bonds were offered in evidence; Klennen said he had nothing to say in reference to the charge.

The bonds were offered in evidence, and, after a sharp debate between counsel, were admitted.

Mr. Shephard, the ex-President, Mr. S. B. Dod, the President, and Mr. Housman, were placed on the stand and testified that the books of the bank showed no disposition of the stolen bonds for the benefit of the bank. This closed the case for the prosecution and no defense was offered, counsel claiming that no evidence had been produced sustaining the indictment for grand larceny. Counsel then summed up and the court adjourned until Monday, when the jury will be charged.

THE REAL ESTATE FRAUDS.

CHARLES SACIA, THE REPUTED HEAD OF THE CONSPIRACY, DECLARED INSANE.

Charles Sacia, the aged lawyer, who is reputed to be the leading actor in the great real estate frauds and deed forgeries unearthed some months since, was brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday in order that his sanity might be inquired into by a jury. The first witness examined was Mrs. Augusta Lewis, of Fifty-third street, half sister of Sacia, who testified that the prisoner was sixty-one years of age and a lawyer by profession. He formerly lived in Montgomery County, N. Y., where he practiced law in partnership with Senator Mitchell. Insanity was prevalent in the prisoner's family on both sides. His mother and brother had been insane, and his sister was at present an incurable in a lunatic asylum. He had shown extraordinary inattention in family matters, which, under other circumstances, he would have taken great interest in, and his former neat appearance had been altered to carelessness and inattention in his person.

Mary E. Sacia, daughter-in-law of the prisoner and wife of Marcus T. Sacia, who is jointly indicted with the prisoner, testified that she lived with him on Jersey City Heights since her marriage, five years ago. He had always shown extraordinary nervousness and absence of mind, and appeared incapable of doing anything but minding the children.

Eugenia Smith, who lived opposite Sacia, on Jersey City Heights, testified to one or two strange acts on the part of the prisoner, tending to show that he was not in a rational frame of mind.

Warden Quinn, of the Tombs, testified that about a month since Sacia attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat in two places. The prisoner had been kept in a strait-jacket for some time, and before making the attempt on his life his despondency was such that the keepers thought it proper to deprive him of his razor.

Dr. Avery, of Jersey City, said that he [the prisoner] came to his office about three years ago, and witness had noticed him acting strangely on the ferry-boat previous to that time. The prisoner told him of his mental peculiarities, and said that his mind had been a blank for four years. Witness had never treated Sacia, not having been able to keep him in steady conversation long enough to get a proper idea of his case. The prisoner constantly used hair-dye, which witness considered highly dangerous. From his observations of Sacia's actions for years, and as a result of two recent examinations, Dr. Avery was of opinion that Sacia had been for a long time incapable of transacting any business and was now bordering on a state of dementia.

The witnesses for the defense were closely cross-examined by District Attorney Nolan, and Judge Sutherland charged the jury on the case, reviewing the evidence, and instructing them that the question for them to consider was whether Sacia was in a proper state of mind to make a rational defense to the charge on which he had been indicted.

After an absence of forty-five minutes the jury returned with a verdict, finding that Charles Sacia was insane.

The prisoner was then remanded until Monday morning, when the court will make an order committing him to the State Lunatic Asylum.

THE BOARD OF PORT WARDENS.

The Board of Port Wardens met yesterday at No. 77 Front street, H. S. Brown, President, in the chair, and Samuel L. Kennedy, Secretary. The annual report to the State Controller was completed, and after receiving the signatures of all the Wardens was sent to Albany.

The following is the report:

To Nelson K. Hopkins, Controller State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: In conformity with the requirements of the act reorganizing the Wardens' office of the Port of New-York, passed April 14, 1857, we hereby report the following receipts and expenditures for the year ending Dec. 31, 1874:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
January	$4,191 62	$447 98
February	3,303 97	588 58
March	4,354 24	678 92
April	5,695 44	442 22
May	5,468 03	631 43
June	6,180 07	441 76
July	4,366 22	344 48
August	3,262 24	464 41
September	2,945 31	341 88
October	3,566 79	1,449 54
November	2,935 33	487 69
December	3,444 17	1,458 40
Total	$49,514 43	$7,777 29

A SINGULAR CLAIM.

An important suit, affecting the interests of the City, was brought up for argument before Judge Loew and a jury yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas. It was an action brought by Charles A. Hawkins to recover $3,356 40 for advertising the canvass of the election of 1870. It was contended on behalf of the Controller that no proof of publication, and no file of the New-York *Official Railway News*, the paper in which the advertising was pretended to have been inserted, could be produced, and that no authorization had been given to publish said canvass of votes. Mr. Dean, of the office of the Corporation Counsel, who appeared for the City, argued that the Board of County Canvassers had no authority to order such publication except in the usual designated official newspapers, of which the *Railway News* was not one. Judge Loew, on this ground, dismissed the complaint of the plaintiff. Though this action is for a small amount, it was intended to test the right of the plaintiff to obtain about $350,000 for advertising alleged to have been done for the City and County prior to 1872, in the *Official Railway News*, the *Home Gazette*, and the New-York *Argus*, one of which Hawkins claimed to edit, while his wife edited the second, and his sister-in-law the third. The examination made by Controller Green in 1872 into these claims showed them to be of a fraudulent character. Probably no more than 100 copies of either of these papers were ever issued, and all three really contained the same matter editorially, and otherwise differed only in what purported to be their names.

A DANGEROUS ICE-FLOE.

THE EAST AND NORTH RIVERS PACKED.

THREE BUOYS DISPLACED IN THE BAY—EASTERN DISTRICT PASSENGERS FRIGHTENED—THE RAM AND CIRCULAR SAW EXPERIMENTS—ACCIDENTS AND NARROW ESCAPES—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

The ice-floe in the North and East Rivers yesterday, as also in the harbor, exceeded that of any Winter season during the past three years. Fortunately there was no damage which involved loss of life, or even very serious injury to persons. The most serious effect, that which involved the greatest danger, was the carrying away of three buoys in the bay, which, however, will soon be returned to their proper places by the authorities. The seeming danger, which caused the most excited expressions, and, for a time, furnished occasion for the greatest fear among the people who reside in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, but have either business or employment in New-York, was the really densely-packed condition of the East River with ice during the busiest times of the day for travel over the several ferries.

For this fear, and the very strong expression of it, there was not, among the most experienced "river men," a good and sufficient cause. Their statements of the existing conditions were to the effect that the ice-floe, though unusually dense, was made up of thoroughly-broken ice, which, however much travel might be impeded by it, was not such as was at all likely to cause damage to the boats sufficient to endanger either the lives or limbs of passengers. Their feeling was that both the fear and the complaints were occasioned by the fixed impression that there was danger attending the trips on the longer routes up and down the East River, even when the water is free from ice, and that, therefore, there must be still greater danger when it is filled with it from shore to shore. This impression was undoubtedly strengthened by the fact that a view of the ice field from any of the boats during the morning and evening hours furnished within easy vision a number of what may be called ice-crags, ranging from two to eight or ten feet in height and formed of portions of broken "cakes" which had been crushed out from the main body of ice and piled upon each other. These, however, even the largest of them, yielded readily to either the prows or wheels of the boats, and without known damage to them. Even this "ice-mush," however, as the dock and watermen called it, was sufficient to cause an almost entire cessation of business on either of the water lines, while the tide kept the ice-fields moving in and in front of the docks.

On the North River side the obstructions were nearly the same, though not at the same hours of the day and night. On that side the greatest obstructions appear when the tide is flowing outward to the ocean, the supply of ice which causes the obstruction coming from the frozen fields in the river above when broken by tide and warmth. This passes down and outward with the outgoing waters, and on their return very large portions of the ice return, but instead of following the course back to the source of supply, is drawn in to the mouth of the East River, and, in turn, forms very serious obstructions there, running at times even as high as Hell Gate.

Finding that very serious delay to business was the sum of the loss on either of the rivers, the next inquiry was concerning the harbor and the dangers outside. For this information inquiry was made of the Pilot Commissioners, and the pilots themselves who had been in active service during the day. In this regard the veteran Commissioner Blunt furnished the following interesting details: He said that, already in the season, and during yesterday, three very important buoys had been displaced by the ice. Of these, that on the South-west Spit had been carried away to the bar, a distance of two and a half miles; the west bank buoy had been injured and was full of water, and the Swash Channel buoy, No. 3, had been displaced. These, however, he felt sure, would soon be restored, for the facts had been reported immediately to Commodore Trenchard, of the Lighthouse Inspection Board, who would appreciate the great danger to shipping, and have them replaced.

Mr. Blunt and Mr. Britton, both of the Pilot Commission, and both of them veterans in harbor service, have very strongly-defined ideas in regard to the safety of the rivers and harbor in the winter season. Conversation with both of the gentlemen named revealed the fact that they are as one in the following statement: The whole of the trouble from ice in the rivers, at and near their mouths and in the harbor, comes from what may be called the Croton region, up the North River, though, thus far in the season, it is not supposed that the ice comes from so great a distance above. Whenever the ice from the frozen region above the uppermost City line breaks away, it is brought down by the receding tide, and carried some fourteen miles. The return tide does not, however, bring back any portion of that which has passed out, more than eight miles in extent. There is in very cold seasons a continuous increase in the quantity of ice on either side of the City, and in the harbor, which is occasioned by the breaking away of additional fields in the North River, and their combination with the return floe of the ice already below.

Occasionally, when these fresh fields are detached from the mass in the river above, there is a brief but entire closing of navigation here. This occurs but rarely when a large "cake" comes down with the tide and is not broken by the ferry-boats on the North River side. Such cakes, after reaching the line of the Battery, are flooded by the last of the ebb tide upward into the East River, where they sometimes get jammed in the narrow passage near what is now known as the location of the East River Bridge, and which is only about 1,600 feet in width. At this point, once in many years, the people have been enabled to cross on the ice, though such crossing has always been deemed exceedingly dangerous. Commissioner Blunt, to use his exact language, "in 1819 made a fool of himself by attempting to cross on ice which seemed firmly fixed." The tide turned soon after he had commenced his journey; the lodged "cake" was released, and Mr. Blunt owes it to the more than friendly efforts of his sympathizing friends that he was not carried out and lost.

Such occasions for crossing the East River have not occurred more than five or six times in fifty years. A few years ago the river was closed for a very brief time, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, with others, attempted to cross. Like Commissioner Blunt, he got along very well until he had nearly completed his journey, when, as before, the ice gave way, and, as a pious friend expressed it, "if the Lord had not induced a 'longshoreman to run a ladder down to him, and to aid in hauling him up, he would have found a watery grave."

Commissioner Britton says that, some fifty years ago, ice packed not only the rivers, but also the bay, and vessels inward bound were forced to go to what was then known as the Half-moon Fort line for anchorage for some four or five days before they could get inside. Both Commissioners claim that the greatest detriment to the harbor, occasioned by the gathering and moving of ice, is the removal of the buoys. In this regard, however, they name the fact that the buoys are too light for the service they are required to do, for some of the buoys have been displaced by a moderately stiff breeze.

Concerning what should be done, or what might be done, to obviate all the trouble occasioned by the ice-floes in severe Winters, they say that Philadelphia, far inferior to New-York, appropriates $75,000 annually for the preservation of her harbors, while New-York, with a harbor of much greater extent, and enormous commercial value, appropriates only $4,500 for the same purpose. Even the State of Massachusetts appropriates $12,000 annually, and the City of Baltimore alone sets aside $40,000 annually for the care of the harbor there. Some years ago, says Mr. Blunt, a contract was made with Capt. Schultz to break up the ice, and keep the river and harbor free of it, for which he was to have $30,000 per year. The Captain made an arrangement with the Stephenses, of Hoboken, and two steamers were prepared for the service, each with a ram and circular saws, with which to cut and break the ice. Unfortunately for the success of the contract, the following Winter was very mild, and there was no opportunity for testing the apparatus. For this reason the underwriters declined to pay the amount agreed upon, and the subject was referred to the Pilot Commissioners. The Commissioners made a careful examination of the preparations made by Capt. Schultz, and reported in favor of payment of the whole sum agreed upon. The amount was paid for the Winter, during which there was no occasion for testing the apparatus; but as they declined to continue the contract, the matter was dropped, and there has not been anything done since in regard to it. The Commissioners, are, however, strong in their belief that something should be done for the protection of the rivers and harbors during the season of ice, and Mr. Blunt inclines to the opinion that the Police-boat, if sufficiently strong, might be fitted for the service, having the apparatus so arranged that it could be detached from the boat when not required. If not sufficiently strong, he thinks propellers could be readily prepared for the work, when needed, and that at no very large expense. Some such arrangement would, it is believed, keep both the rivers and the harbor free from positive danger to navigation in the severest Winters, even if as severe as when navigation was closed from the Battery to Cummings' Point, and they are very earnest in their recommendation that some such preparation should be made, and that, too, without delay. It is thought that the promise of the present Winter is that there will be an unusual abundance of ice in the rivers, and the hope is that the safety of navigation will soon be secured.

AN ALLIANCE OF CHURCHES.

About a year ago committees of the Southern Presbyterian and Reformed Churches met in conference in this City with the view of considering a plan for "intimate co-operative alliance." After mature deliberation of the subject, a system of co-operation was reported to their respective denominations, which referred it back to the committee for the addition of further details. In compliance with this order the committees reassembled yesterday morning in the chapel of Dr. Ormiston's church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, and continued in session throughout the day. The proceedings were strictly private, and the result will not be made known until the system under consideration is adopted and meets the approbation of both bodies concerned. The conference will probably last for two or three days.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK. SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—TWIXT AXE AND CROWN—Mrs. Rousby, Mrs. Isabella Waldron, Mr. G. F. Clarke, Mr. W. Edwards. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinee at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. George F. Rowe, Miss Louise Henderson. Matinée at 1:30. Matinee at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—Mr. Davenport, Mr. Louis James, Miss Carlotta Leclercq. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinee at 2—GRAND CONCERT, under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WIZARD SKIFF—CARPENTER OF ROUEN—Mr. J. B. Studley. Matinée at 2—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of* THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.

Mr. FRANCIS KERNAN carried the Democratic caucus last night by a strong majority. The Brooklyn men made a vigorous fight for Mr. MURPHY up to a late hour, but JOHN KELLY and Mr. SEYMOUR were too strong for them. As they are pretty well used to snubbing, this last failure will not be likely to affect them very seriously. Mr. KERNAN is a man of good repute, and an unusually accomplished lawyer, and we can only hope that he will perform with credit to himself and his State the duties of his new position. There is plenty of room on the Democratic side for a really able man.

It seems that even the Senate is getting somewhat tired of the discussion which discusses nothing, and of which the state of affairs in Louisiana is only the pretext. After listening to Mr. TIPTON's eloquence yesterday for four mortal hours, an adjournment was had for an evening session, at which Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, was to speak. But only fourteen Senators were in their seats, and the performer advertised did not appear. He will, however, speak to-day at 12 to anybody who is willing to go and hear him.

Investigating committees appear under all their various forms to have peculiar ideas about the nature and value of legal evidence. Here, for example, is the special committee appointed to investigate charges against the management of the Hebrew Benevolent Asylum, which has just issued a report two months after the conclusion of its inquiry. The charges in question were directed against the adequacy of the religious tuition and the quality of the food supplied to the children in the Orphan Asylum. The committee, appointed by the accused officials, first find the charges not proved and then proceed to make charges on their own account against the Principal of the Industrial School, a Mr. SCHNABEL, whose seven years of faithful service to the institution do not appear to have been sufficient to clear him from the imputation of furnishing facts detrimental to the management of the institution. Meanwhile, the Principal has been dismissed, and challenges the Trustees to assign reasons sufficient for their action, while the author of the original charges declares his intention of publishing the evidence taken before the Investigating Committee as the best commentary on their decision. Mr. MYER STERN, our lately-removed Commissioner of Charities, is the most prominent of the managers of this peculiarly regulated institution.

A novel feature in the Brooklyn scandal trial is the flower business. Various personages on the defendant's side of the suit have been presented with bouquets from outside friends and sympathetic admirers. The plaintiff's side of the house sat flowerless. Observing this, the partisans of that interest yesterday endeavored to destroy the moral effect of Thursday's floral offerings. The plaintiff and the plaintiff's table were decorated with bouquets, testimonials of the devotion of stanch friends. The other party was not remiss, and the report of Friday's proceedings is punctuated with bunches of flowers sent to both parties. This is a new manifestation of that kind of good-will that is called "popular." The air of the court-room is very bad—even "mephitic," according to the reporters. The perfume of these tributes of sympathy may sweeten things; but the more prettily they represent the partisan sentiments of their senders, the more they help to belittle the real issues at stake.

Mr. GLADSTONE's resignation of the party leadership seems to have taken English Liberals somewhat by surprise. The action of the Ex-Premier has obviously created a good deal of soreness, and both his constituency and his colleagues on the opposition benches appear to think that his "personal views regarding the method of spending the closing years of his life" decidedly interfere with his usefulness in any parliamentary capacity whatever. The coming leader of her Majesty's opposition seems to be Hon. W. E. FORSTER. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and the Marquis of HARTINGTON are spoken of, but neither of them possesses the obvious qualifications for mediating between the Whig and Radical elements of British Liberalism which distinguish Mr. FORSTER. As a statesman who thoroughly understands and appreciates the nature of the relations which ought to subsist between the United States and Great Britain, the elevation of Mr. FORSTER to a place of so much immediate, and potential influence, would be hailed with considerable satisfaction on this side of the Atlantic.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LOUISIANA.

The House of Representatives yesterday received some light on the condition of parties in Louisiana from a report of the subcommittee recently in session in New-Orleans. This committee, it will be remembered, consists of Mr. CHARLES FOSTER, Republican, of Ohio, Mr. POTTER, of New-York, Democrat, and Mr. PHELPS, of New-Jersey, Republican, and the present report embraces only those points as to which the committee entirely agree. The committee was eight days in New-Orleans, and devoted itself to the investigation, first, of the operations of the Returning Board, and second, of the nature and operations of the White League. We invite the attention of our readers to this report. It does not, so far as relates to the Returning Board, affect the action of the military on the 4th of January, but it shows very clearly on what kind of tactics the Republican leaders in the State relied to get the control of the Lower House of the Legislature, and it suggests the extreme caution which should be observed in every case where the United States Government is called on to support a State Government controlled by these men. Without going into the general statements of the report, or the conclusions with reference to the White League and the alleged intimidation of voters, we would note what is said of the means by which the Returning Board changed the political complexion of the House. The returns as received from the Commissioners of Elections gave the Democrats a majority of 29 in 111. The returns finally made by the Board gave the Republicans 53 and the Democrats 50, five cases being undecided. Of the 53 Republicans three were from the Parish of Rapides. In this parish the returns from the Commissioners elected three Conservatives. The only paper filed in evidence touching the election in this parish was the affidavit of the United States Supervisor of Elections to the effect that the election was in all respects full, fair and free. At one of the latest meetings of the Returning Board, three Republicans were declared elected on the ground that there was intimidation at certain polls, which were accordingly thrown out. The evidence of the intimidation consisted of an affidavit from the President of the Returning Board, ex-Gov. WELLS. He was not in the Parish on the day of election. He did not appear before the Committee for examination, and declined to be examined before a Commissioner, and would only consent to give his evidence in the form of a deposition, which the committee declined to receive. On this state of facts the committee say that they "are constrained to declare that the action of the Returning Board in the rejection of these returns from the Parish of Rapides and giving seats to the Republican candidates was arbitrary, unfair, and without warrant in law." The committee add that if they "were to go behind the papers before the board, and consider the alleged charge of intimidation upon the proofs before the committee, their finding would necessarily be the same." And it is further stated that many witnesses from both parties were examined as to this parish, and "they show beyond question that there was a free, full, fair and peaceable election and registration there," and "there was no evidence of any intimidation of voters." Had the Returning Board given Rapides to the Conservatives it would have given that party the House.

This is certainly very important evidence, and the remainder of the report is equally important. It is stated that it is the intention of the full committee of which the subcommittee is a part to go to New-Orleans and make a more complete investigation of the affairs of the State. We are glad they are about to do so. The report of the subcommittee leads us to think that it is not impossible for Congress to get at the facts, and to reach a clear and well-grounded conclusion in regard to Louisiana. It seems more possible than it has done heretofore that that body may give to the unfortunate State stability of government, and avoid any repetition of such occurrences as have recently (and only too often before) rendered the whole country extremely anxious.

REPUBLICANS IN STATE AND LOCAL POLITICS.

The public are likely to have cause, before long, to appreciate in this State and City the functions of a conscientious opposition in politics. The Democratic majority of the New-York Board of Aldermen is evidently more impressed with the freedom from restraint involved in the abolition of the Board of Assistant Aldermen than with the obligation resting upon them to demonstrate the fitness of the Municipality to enjoy the blessings of "Home Rule." At Thursday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen there were about a dozen resolutions submitted, and either referred to the appropriate committee or laid over, providing for the paving, sewering, or lighting of streets, avenues, and places. About the merits of these proposals, we leave adjoining property-owners, who will have to pay the larger part of the assessment which they entail, to judge. It is impossible to get the general tax-payer sufficiently interested in such details of local government to provide any kind of check against street opening or paving enterprises which are either premature or useless. If those immediately interested do not protest, the general body of tax-payers are not likely to do so.

But those who pay for such works in the form of taxes and those who pay for them in the form of assessments have equally the right to expect that they will be protected by that very salutary provision of the charter which requires all work exceeding the value of one thousand dollars to be given out by contract. Two Commissioners of Charities have already been removed for disregarding, in its less practicable application to the purchase of daily supplies, this very salutary enactment. From a Board of Aldermen amply qualified, as Mayor WICKHAM assumes, to exercise the functions of "Home Rule," it was, therefore, to be expected that the three-fourths vote necessary to authorize the carrying out of street improvements by day's work instead of by contract would be withheld unless in very special cases. Instead of showing any disposition to regard the salutary restraints of the Contract law, the majority in the Board of Aldermen have no sooner laid their plans for authorizing the expenditure of several millions on public works, than the Legislature is applied to for the purpose of practically repealing the Contract law altogether.

As the charter stands, all Corporation work above the value of one thousand dollars must be put up to open competition. It has been possible, even under this limitation, to divide a job into several sections, and thus evade the spirit of the law. It has also been possible to secure in a large number of cases the three-fourths vote of the Board of Aldermen necessary to dispense with the obligation of making public contracts for City work. But the Democrats both in the local and State Legislatures are not content with the chances for political huckstering thus afforded them. Without the alliance of several Republicans in the Board of Aldermen, they cannot command the necessary three-fourths vote. Some of their number have, therefore, applied to the Legislature to make a two-thirds vote sufficient for authorizing the conduct of public improvements by special contract or day's work. In this way, every Democratic Alderman can become a labor broker, and can make his assent to any given resolution of this character conditional on his right of appointing a certain number of laborers. If the experience of the past has not taught the people of this City how dearly they will be called upon to pay for this sort of jobbery, no arguments of ours will be likely to enforce the lesson.

But it has also been proposed in the Legislature that the minimum amount of supplies or work subject to the operation of the Contract law should be increased from one thousand dollars to ten thousand dollars. If it be easy, under the existing statute, to subdivide work so as to evade the obligation of public letting, it would, obviously, be tenfold easier under the proposed charter amendment. The fact is that both amendments are simply and solely in the interests of corruption, and the Democratic majority in the Assembly, like the Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen, show a decided sympathy with their predecessors under the reign of TWEED, in thus favoring one of the most corrupt forms of local legislation. In view of this fact, the Republican minority of one-third of the Board of Aldermen have a public responsibility of more than usual importance. Let the tendency of the Democrats toward jobbery and corruption be ever so pronounced, the Republicans must be an opposition in act as well as in name, to earn the title to public confidence which their adversaries are likely to forfeit. So in the Legislature, the Republican majority in the Senate must stand as a bulwark against the reckless schemes for pillaging this City which are already being matured in the Assembly, if they would demonstrate to the people that they they are one whit more worthy of confidence than the Republican Senators who assisted TWEED in 1870 and 1871.

THE DESCRIPTIVE REPORTER.

A never-satisfied demand for something sensational has produced the descriptive reporter. This variety of nuisance has replaced his less florid predecessor, who had one set of expressions for each class of occurrences. A great fire was a "disastrous conflagration." Now it is "ravages of the Fire Fiend." And the aforesaid fiend, in the hands of a truly great descriptive reporter, and on great occasions, is a remarkable character. He devours with "avid eagerness;" he "roars tumultuously," or "flashes his flaunting banner to the far-off skies." He did all these things in a Chicago paper not long ago, and some of our nearer neighbors have done quite as well by the Fire Fiend. The descriptive reporter is never content to call a spade a spade. Far be it from him to write plain English. A rich farmer is not so much an "opulent agriculturist" as he was in the hands of a former generation of phrase-mongers; but he is one who "has garnered his rich, full stores of wealth from the smiling fields of husbandry." This is elegant; it makes more lines in the "copy," and it is more difficult to the mind of the average reader—all of which is desirable to the descriptive writer. Then a supper is not a supper; it is a "bounteous feast, where the golden light pours liquidly over the amber, translucent jellies, sparkles in the rich brown juice of Xeres, toys with the costly floral decorations of the table, glints in the crystalline purity of the oysters," and so on, and so on. A ball used to be "the mazy dance," or at the worst, it made occasion for some mention of "the light fantastic;" but now, several of the muses are made to do duty on such an occasion. A late social event, as these balls are called, is described as "Charitable Revelry," and the somewhat dingy chandelier of the Academy of Music was declared by the descriptive reporter to be "instinct with the spirit of Terpsichore," which is a fine way of saying that it jingled, though we don't believe it did. On these occasions there is not a crowd; it is "an ocean of satin, silk, velvet, lace, and diamonded billows" that ravishes the eye of the Homeric reporter and engages his pen. He is so surcharged with emotion that he lacks words big enough to wreak his thought upon expression.

But when the descriptive reporter brings the lens of his observation to bear upon eminent public characters, he is chiefly in his glory. Whether it is a hanging or a political convention, the excited imagination of the reporter careers as wildly over the principal figures in the piece as if he were writing a thrilling tale instead of relating facts. A murder-trial is a rare opportunity. The leading witnesses, the great lawyers, and the prisoner, are all described with a microscopic minuteness which does them so much more than justice that their nearest and dearest fail to recognize them in print. A very ordinary form of expression is described as "a saturnine smile," or "tempest-tossed frown," or an "awful blank," according to the special requirements of the great describer. In the Brooklyn trial, one hapless witness is set down as "bluff, agricultural FRANCIS D. MOULTON." Why agricultural? And why is another witness "a fifth wheel in the wagon of justice"? And what is the wagon of justice? and why is it thus needlessly trundled into this fine writing? Then there is "the round-headed man," who eats up people with his ears and nostrils; and the "tall, florid, loosely-strung man, of a good deal of spasmodic vivacity;" and there is the lady who wore "a black knit cap" and "a doomful smile;" and the agricultural person is further described as red-haired, so "darkly red," indeed, that hair and moustache "seem to have their roots in some saturated oxide of iron;" which is fine writing—as well as scientific.

Another descriptive reporter, in his wild wrestle with various parts of speech, requires two or three columns of type to tell his tale. He divides his elaborate work into chapters, one of which is devoted to the telling of "Mr. MOULTON's Manner," another to something else, and others to various "phases," as the cant phrase goes, of the trial. To wade through all these introductions and prefaces is like a tedious ramble through a wilderness of vestibules—you wonder why the portico is so big and the house so little. But the model reporter of the period is graphic or he is nothing. He takes a savage pleasure in keeping two or three phrases in the air at the same time. He juggles with words as a sleight of hand performer does with plates and balls. Of course, in all this welter of epithet and pictorial prose, the truth must take care of itself. One cannot be bothered by such trifles when fine writing is in demand. An advanced female, swinging her bonnet and calling for three cheers for a Woman's Rights platform, is a good figure in a bit of descriptive writing. To be sure, the bonnet-swinger was not a woman of any sort; and, possibly, there was no such woman anywhere about. No matter, the figure is wanted there and then; so it goes into the picture; and some of these days, men will rise up and call that "history." It is not history at all; it is the distempered imagination of a man who must make a sensational story out of nothing. The scene is bare and poor; but the writer's mind is richly furnished with figures, tropes, and metaphors, and he looses the "lightning-like steed of his fancy," to quote one of his own expressions, and so flies through space to the great amazement of plain people, who demand facts and a language that can be understood. The descriptive reporter is like the stage hero who struts about with frequent spasms, interlarding his speech with "Aha-a-a," and guttural allusions to "Blood!" He tears his passion to the very rags. When he has done with our unfortunate language, there is not much left of it. If he keeps on with his highly-wrought sentences and mysterious meanings, he will destroy himself and all his race.

WATER PIPES AND GAS METERS.

The plumbers and gas-fitters would doubtless consider it very cruel were any person to invent a simple and inexpensive means for keeping the water from freezing, the pipes from bursting, and the wet gas meters from getting out of order in dwelling houses during the continuance of very cold weather. Yet a good many housekeepers would have been glad enough could they have been so fortunate as to incur the displeasure of these worthy mechanics by passing Saturday and Sunday without requiring their services. To be awakened at midnight by mysterious noises down stairs and not be able to light the gas, suggests a condition of things that cannot be much improved by calling the maid-of-all-work and directing her to go to the cellar and examine the meter. An explosion from the direction of the water-pipes in, say an hour afterward, can hardly be supposed to make the slumbers of the household more peaceful. It would probably take a good many columns of THE TIMES to give publicity to the names of all the families in this City and Brooklyn that had experiences of the foregoing character on Saturday night; but we venture to say that one column would easily contain the names of the heads of families who will take the trouble to look for a way to prevent similar annoyance in the future, or who will not have forgotten all about the presence of the plumbers and gas-fitters in their houses by the time the bills for services are presented.

Now, we may say at once, that we are not prepared to state as a fact that there are no patented inventions for protecting water and gas pipes from the effects of hard frosts. Nothing of the sort. We should not feel ourselves justified even in asserting that there are not hundreds of such inventions, but what we do assert is that there is no method which, being applied in the kitchen, will prevent the water from freezing in the pipes within the house. The managers of the Water Department will tell you that the proper remedy is to cut off the supply from the main pipes before going to bed. The gas men will tell you to get dry meters, and so on. In the way of advice, this, of course, does very well; but the trouble with it is that it doesn't work well. One house-owner out of a thousand might follow it to the letter, while the remaining nine hundred and ninety-nine might be depended upon to do just the opposite. Servants, it is almost needless to say, would prefer to take the chances of "coming out all right," or even of having to fetch the plumber, rather than to go to the bother of shutting off and letting on the supply from the main pipe six nights in three months.

In regard to wet gas meters, there ought to be very little trouble, for it will probably be maintained only by manufacturers under certain patents that the dry meter is any worse than the wet one. Even admitting for argument sake that it is more economical and causes the gas to burn more brilliantly, still it would not be easy to convince us that in the long run its advantages would not be more than counterbalanced by the annoyances that seem to be inseparable from it. Some days ago at Indianapolis a little incident occurred that will go far to support this opinion. One of the hotels of that city happened to be supplied with a wet meter, and an original genius in the person of a servant. The former had been indulging in a series of very aggravating pranks, and the latter, feeling himself responsible for a better condition of things, puzzled his brains not a little over the matter. After much cudgeling he conceived the very novel idea of keeping up a blaze about the meter until the weather should moderate. With this purpose in view he procured a stick, which he speedily rigged up with rags. These he saturated thoroughly with coal-oil, and set them on fire. Presently the pipes began to melt, the gas poured through and became a mass of flame. The hotel proprietor was confined to his bed by sickness, but, luckily for him, his wife happened to be endowed with a rare presence of mind. Without telling him of the danger, she gave directions which resulted in stopping the flow of gas at the main pipe, and in extinguishing the flames. We have no equally strong illustration to offer that would suit the case of frozen water pipes, but are pretty sure, notwithstanding, that housekeepers will be none the less interested should some man with a talent for useful inventions provide them with a simple appliance that can be set up in the kitchen, and employed there for shutting off the water at the main pipe.

THE "COSPATRICK" DISASTER.

Details of the burning of the English emigrant ship *Cospatrick*, received by foreign mails, add to the horrors of the scene, as briefly sketched in our cable dispatches. It will be remembered that this vessel, a wooden sailing-ship, was bound from London to New-Zealand, with four hundred emigrants and a crew of forty men. She was burned while near the Cape of Good Hope, and of the vast number on board, only four escaped alive to land. One of these died soon after being picked up; so that we have a loss of life of four hundred and thirty-seven—a fearful sum-total. The wretched survivors drifted for ten days in an open boat, without natural food or means of sustenance. The little party dwindled by degrees, the living subsisting on the bodies of the dead, until a passing ship descried them, and took the four surviving sufferers to St. Helena. No words of ours can describe the horrors of that brief voyage in the boat on the open sea. Those who recollect the stories of shipwrecks and voyages on rafts or spars, narrated by old writers, may form some idea of the harrowing tale these men have to tell.

But if these few men, rescued after incredible suffering, have a doleful story to tell, what must have been the sum of misery wrought in the burning of the ship? Fire on a ship at sea is like an earthquake in a crowded city. There is no place to flee to. The fire burst out suddenly, and within two hours the worst was over; the ship was burned. For two days longer the charred and blackened wreck, still smoldering and smoking, floated in the sight of the horror-stricken boat's crew; then it sunk. In that short space of time—only two hours—boats or rafts must be launched and provisioned, women and children taken off the ship, and preparations for a long cruise be made. There could not have been boats enough for the large number of passengers, and there was no time for raft-building. Even those who finally escaped put off with almost nothing to provision their boat. So it followed that the crowds on the ship were driven into the waves. Death was before them and behind them. They leaped into the sea to escape the hungry flames that licked up the good ship. An eye-witness of the burning of the coolie ship *Dolores Ugarte* says that when the burning planks of the vessel burst asunder, and the poor wretches confined in the hold were poured out into the sea, his heart stood still with the horror of the spectacle. It is no wonder that his hair grew white in the misery of that night. But we need not imagine the details of the tragedy of the *Cospatrick*. Whole families were swallowed up in the waves. Hopeful young emigrants seeking a home in the New World, and expectant friends going out to be reunited to old companions, were drawn down to death.

It makes but little difference now whether this fire was the result of accident, carelessness, or some unavoidable combination of circumstances. Here was a ship commanded by an experienced and brave sailor, who attested his heroism by staying by his vessel until the flames drove him overboard and he perished with his passengers. The vessel was not unseaworthy; she had made many prosperous voyages. But there was something radically wrong about her equipment and furniture. If it be admitted that a vessel—however well guarded and provided—may burn up in mid-ocean, with four hundred people on her, we at once advertise to every intending emigrant that the chances of his safely crossing the ocean are all against him. What has happened to the *Cospatrick* may happen at any time to any ship. Men and women emigrate to better their condition. But it were a thousand times better for England, and for those who are now bereft, that the four hundred passengers of the *Cospatrick* had never left the shore. This way will reason many people who might be intending emigration. The lurid light from the burning Australian packet will shed its rays into many distant and scattered homes. For years to come men will tell her dreadful story to deter others from undertaking the voyage. But we cannot admit that such disasters cannot be made impossible. Such an admission is a reflection upon the progress which has been made in naval science. When these calamities are fully investigated, it is usually—almost invariably—found that carelessness was the cause. On the *Cospatrick* the means for quelling the fire were not equal to the task of keeping it under long enough to give the people on board time to prepare for escape. They were almost as suddenly thrown into the sea as if they had been vomited forth by an explosion. Plainly, the means of preventing or reducing the severity of the calamity were inadequate. We cannot tell how the fire originated; but it is folly to suppose that a ship cannot be so vigilantly watched that a fire cannot break out and envelop the craft without early detection. Ships are built to withstand the strain of the sea and the wear of the service in which they are engaged; but the frequency with which they are burned proves that there is yet some radical defect in their building or equipment. The loss of the *Cospatrick* is a fearful lesson to the civilized world. It is not the first of the same tragical nature, but the completeness of the disaster will cause it to be long remembered.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S CONCERT.

No person interested in music ought to forget that Mr. Thomas gives a special matinée concert at Steinway Hall, to-day. We printed the programme yesterday. It is, however, worth while mentioning once more that it includes one of Berlioz's most agreeable works, his symphony called "Harold in Italy."

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The second concert of the present season may be attended at the Brooklyn Academy this evening. Mr. Thomas' orchestra—largely increased in numbers—will supply the instrumental music, and Miss Drasdil is to sing.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"The Shaugraun" will be acted at to-day's matinée at Wallack's, and will be the play, as usual, by night. Its attractiveness is undiminished, and, all arrangements having been made to prevent any interruption of its performances, it will doubtless bring together audiences of unvarying magnitude until its withdrawal—at the end of March.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

There will be a matinée performance of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-day, and the last rehearsal of Shakespeare's tragedy may be attended there this evening. Monday and Tuesday "Charity" will be represented, and Wednesday "Women of the World," a new and original comedy, is to be brought out.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The vein of success happened upon by the management of the Union Square Theatre, about a year ago, seems to be as rich as ever, and "The Two Orphans" continues to attract overflowing audiences. The matinée performance every Saturday is a welcome incident of the week.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

"'Twixt Axe and Crown" will be acted at the matinée performance at the Lyceum to-day, as well as this evening. The excellent impression produced upon the public by Mrs. Rousby's personation of the *Princess Elizabeth* maintains itself, and, as a consequence, the audiences muster in strength, and depart under the pleasant influence of a chaste and artistic entertainment.

PARK THEATRE.

The first and only matinée recital of "Le Voyage en Chine" may be enjoyed at the Park Theatre to-day. "Le Voyage," although a most amusing comedy, and illustrated by a good deal of vivacious music, is to be promptly withdrawn, and its representations this week may be the last it will have.

BRIEF MENTION.

Besides the matinées referred to above, other places of amusement may be visited this afternoon as well as this evening. *Après midi* performances are announced at Booth's ("Little Em'ly"), at Wood's Museum, at the Hippodrome, at Robinson Hall (Mr. Maccabe), at the Bowery and Olympic Theatres, and at Bryant's and the San Francisco Minstrels'.

VIRGINIA.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 15.—The State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry has been in session here two days. There are about 300 delegates present, including many representative men of Virginia. The reports of the officers show an increase of over 450 granges in the State and 12,000 members in the past year. Officers were elected to-day, as follows: Master, Col. J. W. White, of Charlotte County; Overseer, Thomas T. Treadway, of Prince Edward County; Lecturer, J. W. Morton, of Charlotte County; Steward, Gen. William McComb, of Louisa County; Assistant Steward, J. B. Dunn, of Washington County; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. John C. Blackwell, of Buckingham County; Treasurer, W. B. Westbrook, of Petersburg; Secretary, M. W. Hazelwood, of Henrico County; Gate-keeper, M. B. Hancock of Charlotte County. The State Grange adjourns to-morrow.

Robert Edmonds, the founder and owner of the packet line on the James River and Kanawha Canal, died this morning, aged sixty-seven. He was a native of Vermont, but had been a resident of Richmond over forty years.

ALABAMA.

DEATH OF STATE SENATOR ERVING—THE WEATHER.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 15.—Hon. R. H. Erving, Conservative Senator in the State Legislature from Wilcox County, died at his home a few days ago. The news reached here last evening, and to-day both Houses adjourned over till to-morrow in respect to his memory. He was for several years Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama Masons.

After a three weeks' rain it has cleared off with cold weather to-day.

THE ESTATE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Judge Cadwalader, in the United States District Court to-day, delivered an opinion in the case of Gibson and others against Lewis, Trustee of the Jay Cooke estate, deciding that the Trustee should be temporarily prohibited from disposing of the stock in the Northern Pacific Railroad belonging to the estate. The Railroad Company will, if any payment be hereafter assessed upon the shares, have security upon them under the sixteenth section of the charter, and whether this will prove to be the only security for assessments or not, it should be retained for the present, at least; but no other interlocutory relief can be granted.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad to-day agreed to report a bill amendatory to the act relative to filing reports of railroad companies, approved June, 1868. The bill requires, among other things, a statement of the amount of stock subscribed, and the amount thereof actually paid in; amounts received for the sale of lands and sale of bonds; amounts of bonded and floating debts; value of roads and other property; number of passengers and tons of through freights carried during the year preceding the making of the report, the earnings, expenses, &c. The bill also provides that the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall report the amount received during the year for the transportation of passengers and freight across the Missouri River, between Council Bluffs and Omaha, with the schedule of rates charged for the same. Every corporation neglecting to make and furnish such report at the time and manner hereinbefore specified, shall forfeit to the use of the United States of America the sum of one hundred dollars for each day's neglect, to be recovered by the Secretary of the Treasury, and if any corporation unreasonably refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of said section, it shall forfeit for every such refusal or neglect a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and a continuous neglect or refusal by any corporation for the term of six months shall work a forfeiture of all its rights and franchises.

SENDING PACKAGES THROUGH THE MAILS.

Mr. E. S. Sandford, of Adams Express Company, was heard by the House Committee on Post Offices to-day, with reference to the law allowing packages weighing less than four pounds to pass through the mails at the rate of half a cent an ounce. Mr. Sandford claimed that the express company pays the railroad companies more than double this rate and have notified the railroad companies that if express business continues to be put into the mails the company cannot continue to pay the railroad companies the rates now charged for its express packages. The present Post Office law, while injuring the express company, involves a heavy loss to the Government. The express company asks that the evil shall be remedied. There will be a further hearing.

THE COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

Although the Select Committee on Southern Affairs have resolved to visit New-Orleans in full committee, all of them will not go, Messrs. Foster, Phelps, and Potter having already been there. The majority, Messrs. George F. Hoar, Wheeler, Frye, and Marshall will leave in a day or two.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF NAVY-YARD PROPERTY TO THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

A committee representing the city authorities of Brooklyn were at the Navy Department to-day, and had an interview with the Secretary with regard to the transfer of a portion of the Navy-yard property to the City of Brooklyn.

THE LATE SENATOR BRODERICK'S PROPERTY.

The case of Keele and others against McFlynn and others, from the California Circuit Court, involving the question of the genuineness of the late Senator Broderick's will, and the validity of the disposition of his property made under it, was to-day argued before the Supreme Court.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $10,714,081; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,035,000; coin, (including coin certificates $28,047,100,) $71,604,967; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

L. T. Craus, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Marysville, Cal.; John Claghorn, to be Register of the Land Office at Del Norte, Colorado.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Seth L. Phelps, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, vice H. T. Blow, resigned.

R. W. Shufeldt, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in the Navy Department.

Charles T. Hibbett, Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

Master William W. Kimball, to be a Lieutenant in the navy.

Ensigns Willie Kilburn, M. C. Dimock, and H. C. Nye to be Masters in the navy.

Postmasters.—J. H. Howland, Napa City, Cal.; H. H. Pratt, Kewanee, Ill.; A. F. Miller, Galva, Ill.; John Walker, Aurora, Ind.; Charles Miller, Brashear, La.; E. S. Hussey, Brazil, Ind.; W. T. Burgess, Fairfield, Iowa; W. C. Fuller, Nunda, N. Y.; Andrew Bridgman, Westchester, N. Y.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A destructive fire occurred at Utica, N. Y., yesterday morning. At about 2 o'clock fire broke out in the Gardner Block, owned by the Gardner estate, and before it could be brought under control the entire block, with nearly all its contents, was consumed. The first floor was occupied as three stores, the second floor by various offices, and the third by the Business College of McCreary & Shields. The principal losers are the Gardner estate, on the block in general, $30,000, insured for $25,000, chiefly in the Niagara, Franklin, Citizens', New-York and Connecticut companies; S. H. Hananer, furnishing goods, $11,000, insured for $8,500, in the Hartford and Queen's companies; Mrs. Sarah Costello, ladies' furnishing goods, $2,100, covered by insurance; Arnold & Griffiths, boots and shoes, stock saved, but damaged fifteen per cent. by water, covered by insurance; C. Bamber, gentlemen's furnishing goods, stock nearly all saved, but damaged forty per cent., loss covered by insurance; F. Vioyan, ladies' furnishing goods, stock partially saved, but damaged fifteen per cent. by water; the Hackett Block, adjoining the Gardner Block, was damaged by water; Condon Hackett, confectioner, sustained a loss of about $1,000 by water.

The fire at Rutland, Vt., on Thursday night, was most disastrous. The following are the principal losers by the fire: H. S. Howe, candy manufacturer; C. H. Cushman, liquor saloon; S. Hayward, groceries and provisions; Ryan & Batcheller, stoves and tinware; C. W. Nichols, picture gallery; H. W. Kingsley, clothing; H. E. Adams, jeweler; the Central House; C. A. Perry, laundry, and Chester Kingsley, groceries. Many other business firms moved their stocks of goods, and lose more or less by the removal. A large number of families were burned out, in many cases losing everything. The insurance underwriters are busy in making up a list of the losses. The insurance companies will probably lose about $100,000, and the net loss of property will probably reach $200,000.

The German Catholic Church in the Eighth Ward of Wheeling, West Va., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance very small.

N. Tabell's farm-house and barn, at Hatfield, Mass., were burned on Thursday night, together with a quantity of hay and grain. Loss $6,000; partially insured.

THE CANADIAN FUR TRADE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 15.—The fur market is dull. Traders say a great deal of fur is held back by trappers, owing to the reduced prices and in anticipation of the figures advancing. A number of fur-dealers are in this city buying Winter stock. One of them has already secured a large quantity for the American market. Musk-rat skins have advanced from five to fifteen per cent., and beaver skins have fallen fifteen per cent.

A JEWELRY THIEF IDENTIFIED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The man who was arrested here on Tuesday last, having in his possession a large amount of jewelry, supposed to be stolen property, has been recognized as Harry Nelson, a professional thief, who stole a satchel containing jewelry from a traveling agent for a New-York house at Poughkeepsie, in October last, and who robbed a jewelry store in Troy.

THE MAINE SENATORSHIP.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 15.—At the Democratic Senatorial caucus for United States Senator last evening John C. Talbot, of East Machias, was nominated, receiving forty-three votes against eleven for all others. The nomination was made unanimous.

PACIFIC MAIL.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS IN THE CASE OF IRWIN.

THE LOBBY WORKING TO SECURE THE RELEASE OF THE RECUSANT WITNESS—A STATEMENT BELIEVED TO BE INSPIRED BY IRWIN—CHARGES OF CRUELTY AGAINST HATCH AND BELL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

Judge Macarthur refuses to receive any return in the habeas corpus case not accompanied by the body of Irwin. The House has instructed Mr. Ordway to carry Irwin into court, but not to surrender his custody, or in other words, not to place Irwin in that situation when the court will have any power to admit him to bail, or to interfere with the execution of the order of the House. This makes the case an unusual and complicated one, but it is the opinion of some of the best lawyers in the House that the order will permit the Seargent at Arms to comply with the law which requires the body to be produced. The only chance for a quibble about this law is as to whether Irwin is held by the United States within the meaning of the law. It is the prevailing opinion that the Judge will, as soon as a return has been made which he considers satisfactory, dismiss the writ. All the lobby influence is used to secure the release of Irwin. The more they can cripple the investigations of the House the safer will be the dealings with its members.

The following statement, which, to say the least, is very interesting, comes from a friend of Irwin, and is undoubtedly "inspired" and approved by Mr Irwin himself: Clark Bell was counsel for the original Credit Mobilier. His first appearance in this case was through a return by telegraph the evening before Irwin was first examined before the House. From that time to this the money and influence of the company have been used freely by Bell and Hatch to secure the most cruel punishment that the House could inflict or would tolerate. Last Wednesday, Rufus Hatch proposed in the Board of Directors to employ two private physicians, to be paid by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, on the ground that he (Hatch) had no confidence in Drs. Johnson and Garnett, and feared that Irwin might be released from jail on their certificate. Last Monday Surgeons General Barnes and Beale, of the Army and Navy, were privately sent for by the committee to examine Mr. Irwin's quarters. Their report was strongly confirmatory of the report of Drs. Johnson and Garnett, and they strongly condemned the cruelty of his confinement in the District Jail, a building which has been repeatedly condemned by the Grand Jury as an unfit place for the confinement of the most degraded criminals, and where Hayes, the safe burglar, permanently lost his health, and one of the two places in the District of Columbia where malignant typhus fever is prevailing as an epidemic. Their report, as charged by Gen. Butler, has been withheld from members of the committee and from the House. It is reported on good authority that one of the counsel for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company proposed to Mr. Irwin's counsel, about Christmas time, to make it for their interest to admit that all the subsidy money was lost in stock speculations in Wall street, and that this offer was indignantly declined. The counsel concerned are believed to be Clark Bell and Libbeus Chapman.

THE IRWIN HABEAS CORPUS IN THE HOUSE.

DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF OBEYING THE WRIT—A RETURN ORDERED, AND THE BODY OF THE PRISONER TO BE BROUGHT INTO COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Mr. Dawes brought before the House again to-day the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Richard B. Irwin, the recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, and informed the House that the Judge, McArthur, after the reargument to-day, had delivered an opinion insisting on the production of the prisoner. He [Mr. Dawes] would not argue the matter now, but called attention to the following head-note in the case of Abelman against Booth [21 Howard, page 506]:

"When a writ of habeas corpus is served on a Marshal or other person having a prisoner in custody under the authority of the United States, it is his duty, by a proper return, to make known to the State Judge or Court the authority by which he holds him; but at the same time it is his duty not to obey the process of the State authority, but to obey and execute the process of the United States."

He also read the opinion of Chief Justice Taney on the same point. He said he had no idea that the Judge desired to do anything beyond what seemed to him his plain duty. There was no intimation that the Judge was acting otherwise than according to his convictions. He understood the Judge's view to be, that although the petition for the writ of habeas corpus might substantially set out the fact that the man was held for contempt of the House, and that, although he was willing to concede that he ought not to go behind that, yet that the petition also contained an allegation that the proceedings for contempt were of such a character as ought not to have resulted in a commitment for contempt. In other words, that the committee and the House had put to Irwin questions which should not have been put to him. To concede to the court a right to review the action of the House would be to yield up the whole case on which the House rested, namely, that the House was the sole judge of what constituted a contempt.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, submitted from the Committee on Ways and Means a resolution ordering that the Sergeant at Arms make known to the Judge that he has Irwin in custody, pursuant to an order of the House on its judgment that he was in contempt of the House, and for no other reason. Also, that the House requires him to retain the body of Irwin in his custody until Irwin shall offer to purge himself of such contempt. Also, to inform the Judge that as an officer of the House he cannot disobey its orders by releasing or transferring Irwin from his custody.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, called attention to the curious circumstance of a Radical Republican [Mr. Dawes] relying in a Republican House of Representatives on the decision of Chief Justice Taney in the fugitive slave case.

Mr. DAWES remarked that that decision was unanimously affirmed by the present Supreme Court in a case in 13 Wallace.

Mr. BUTLER said that the court in that case had simply followed a precedent, but he held that the decision in the Booth case did not touch this question at all. There a State court undertook to interfere with the jurisdiction of a United States court. There were two separate jurisdictions, distinct, separate and foreign, one undertaking to interfere with the power of the other. Here all were parts of the United States. The court was a United States court. He could not be accused of a desire to keep Irwin's lips closed, or to shield certain persons who were shown to have had a part of the money. These persons (alluding to newspaper correspondents) were not such friends of his as to make him desirous of shielding them. The writ of habeas corpus was a great prerogative writ, not of the King but of the citizen. The very meaning of the title of the writ was that the body must be produced.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—Is not the House the sole judge of the question of contempt?

Mr. BUTLER—Certainly.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Can our discretion in that respect be revised by a co-ordinate branch of the Government?

Mr. BUTLER—By no means.

Mr. LAWRENCE—That is what the Judge proposes to do.

Mr. BUTLER—No, he does not. He proposes to have Irwin brought before him that he may examine and see whether the prisoner is rightfully detained.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Then he proposes to go back of our sentence, and that he cannot do.

Mr. BUTLER—Pardon me, he wants to see if there is any sentence, and he cannot adjudicate on that question until he has the body before him. That is the whole of it.

Mr. TREMAIN, of New-York, took the position that the writ of habeas corpus could never be used to inquire into the validity of a commitment for contempt by a tribunal of competent jurisdiction. He defied anybody to find a case in England or America where a prisoner was discharged on habeas corpus who had been adjudged guilty of contempt by any House of Parliament or of Congress. He referred to the following head-note in a case in 7 Wheaton:

"The court will not grant a habeas corpus where a party has been committed for contempt, adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction. In such a case the court will not inquire into the sufficiency of the commitment."

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, argued that the question presented was not that of the power of the House to punish for contempt, but whether, when a writ of habeas corpus has been issued under the statute it is not the duty of the person to whom it is directed to obey it, and produce the body before the court. He argued that such was the duty of the Sergeant at Arms in this case.

Mr. DAWES here moved the previous question in the midst of cries of "Vote!" "Vote!" on the Republican side of the House, and an appeal from Mr. Eldredge that the Democratic side of the House should have a chance to be heard. Amid the uproar Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, repeated several times the phrase, "Crucify him!" "Crucify him!" Finally, the House refused to second the previous question, and the debate was resumed.

Mr. ELDREDGE expressed his gratification that the House was not so impatient as it had been represented to be by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Dawes.) He thought it becoming that the House should not exhibit impatience over so grave and important a subject as that of suspending the writ of habeas corpus. His Democratic friends certainly could not have forgotten the intense feeling created throughout the country when President Lincoln suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and yet the President had, under some circumstances, the power to suspend that great writ of liberty, but the House of Representatives had no power to suspend it, or to interfere with it in any way. He argued that there never was a proper return made to a writ where the body was not produced, and he quoted the following from Say's *Parliamentary Law*: "Habeas corpus is binding on all persons whatever who have prisoners in custody, and it is therefore competent for Judges to have before them persons committed by the Houses of Parliament for contempt."

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, offered as a substitute a resolution directing the Sergeant at Arms to make a careful return to the writ that the prisoner is duly held by authority of the House of Representatives to answer proceedings against him for contempt, and to take with him the body of Irwin before the court when making such return, as required by law. He said he saw nothing left for the House but to obey the law. If the law was not good it should be repealed, but so long as it stood the House had to obey it.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked whether the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy had not, by authority of the Committee on Ways and Means, examined Irwin and reported that his confinement in the common jail placed his life in danger.

Mr. DAWES said that, at the proper time, he would report on that subject to the House.

Mr. BUTLER—Perhaps after the man is dead.

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, argued that as all the steps taken by the House in the matter of Mr. Irwin's commitment for contempt were correct and legal, there was no jurisdiction in the court to disturb his imprisonment. He put the case of a recusant witness, in case of the impeachment of the President before the Senate, and asked whether any court had the right to interfere and discharge the prisoner. He was in favor of standing by the action of the House yesterday.

Mr. BURROWS, of Michigan, cited from Kent's Commentaries, a case where the Supreme Court of Massachusetts decided that while the Legislature of Massachusetts might commit a person for contempt, the Supreme Court might inquire by habeas corpus into the propriety of the commitment.

The discussion being closed, Mr. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend Mr. Beck's resolution by adding to it that the Sergeant at Arms be further directed to obey the order of the court.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BECK's resolution was then adopted as a substitute for that offered by Mr. Kasson.

Mr. KASSON moved to reconsider, but as a motion to adjourn had first been made, the motion was not regarded as before the House, and then the House, at 6:40 P. M., adjourned till Monday.

DONN PIATT EXPLAINS HIS FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR AFFAIR WITH IRWIN—HE DENIES ALL KNOWLEDGE OF TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN CONGRESSMEN AND THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY—DECLINING TO ANSWER FURTHER.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Ways and Means Committee met at 11 o'clock to-day to continue the Pacific Mail investigation.

Col. Donn Piatt was recalled, and Chairman Dawes put to him again the question, "Through whom did you make payment of your note of five thousand dollars to Richard B. Irwin?"

Mr. Wood, a member of the committee, at this point remarked that he was not present when this question was previously asked the witness, or he would have interposed an objection. This objection he would now make. Witness having stated that the money was obtained and used by him only for the purpose of returning a loan, and that the transaction had no connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy matter, it appeared to him (Mr. Wood) that the committee were now going outside of the line of questions which a witness could be compelled to answer on penalty of being considered in contempt. After some discussion Mr. Wood withdrew his objection.

Mr. Piatt then said he had already testified that the five thousand dollar transaction had nothing to do with the so-called "corruption fund" which they were investigating to see if any of it had gone from the lobby to Congressmen. He was satisfied that he had made a mistake the other day in appealing to this committee for justice before the public, and wished now to appear simply as a witness, and with his bank-book and vouchers show what he did with the money.

The question was then repeated by the Chairman.

Witness—The committee has nothing to do with my private affairs, but, under protest, I will answer that I do not know through whom the payment was made; but I do know where I got the money. Under the same protest I will state that it came from Mr. William Neeley Thompson, part of it being money earned and part a loan to me. Mr. Thompson had no connection whatever with the Pacific Mail Company or the subsidy. As a matter of fact, he was not in favor of it.

Q.—What was Thompson's business here in 1872? A.—Bless my soul, I can't tell you what his business was.

Q.—What was his vocation? A.—He was a gentleman.

Q.—What did you understand to be his business? A.—I decline most positively to answer, for you have no business to ask me the question. In response to other questions, witness said he thought the other day that he did know through whom the note was paid, but on further reflection and inquiry of Irwin, he found that he was mistaken, and really now he did not know anything more about it than this, to wit: That Thompson left Washington with the understanding that he would take up the note in California, and witness presumes that he did, as the note came back to him. Witness deposited the five thousand dollars in the Freedman's Bank; he patronized that institution because it had given him a column advertisement, and he wanted to reciprocate patronage. [Laughter.] His aggregate deposits up to Sept. 6 were $6,600.

Here the witness proceeded to read from the stubs of his check-book a complete account of how he used all of this money. After reading a record of a number of trifling checks, Mr. Roberts suggested that this was not necessary.

Witness—Oh, yes; I would rather give you all my transactions with butchers, bakers, and tailors. I have had them with every one except Congressmen, and that is all that has saved me from utter disgrace. Witness also offered to produce his account with the First National Bank, which was at home. At this point the question was asked:

Q.—Do you know of any members or officers of Congress being paid anything in connection with the subsidy matter? A.—I know nothing of the kind whatever, though I have my own opinions.

Q.—How much of the money you received from Mr. Thompson was a loan to you? A.—He owed me, I think, some $3,000.

Mr. Dawes—Please answer my question.

Witness—This is going into my private affairs too much. I am getting tired.

Mr. Dawes—If you are tired you may take a seat.

Witness—I am getting tired, not in my legs, but in my patience.

Q.—Where were you when you repaid to Thompson his loan to you? A.—I decline to answer any more such questions.

Will you inform the committee when or in what way you paid it? A.—No; you are going into another transaction not connected with this.

Q.—Did you ever receive any other money from the Pacific Mail Company, or any agent thereof? A.—I never received a cent from that company, and never received anything from any agent thereof, except the five thousand dollars loaned me individually by Mr. Irwin.

Q.—Do you know whether Thompson was connected with the New-Idria Quicksilver Mining Company?

Witness—I decline answering anything about it. The question is an insult. You have got beyond all your legitimate powers.

The Chairman then said that the witness could consider himself excused for the present, and the committee could determine whether he would be required again. Adjourned.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me through the columns of THE TIMES to make two suggestions to the stockholders of the "Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company."

First—Call a meeting of the stockholders and request Mr. Rufus Hatch to resign.

Second—If he does not resign, then get out an injunction restraining him from acting as a Director of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, until the charges made against him by Mr. Whipple are either proved or disproved.

A STOCKHOLDER.

THE NEBRASKA PRISON REVOLT.

The revolt in the Nebraska State Prison came to a sudden termination at daylight Tuesday morning by the surrender of the mutineers. It transpires that only eight men engaged in the revolt. A company of soldiers arrived from Omaha Monday night, and assumed guard over the prison. McWaters and Quin Bohan were the leaders of the revolt. Much astonishment is expressed that the prisoners did not escape while they had possession of the prison, but the night was extremely cold, and probably they feared that they would freeze to death in crossing the almost treeless prairies. The guard shot in the leg will be a cripple for life. Mrs. Woodhurst, of whose safety fears were entertained, was found uninjured at daylight. Upon demand of Warden Woodhurst, McWaters agreed to surrender if treated leniently, which was guaranteed, and the doors were immediately opened. The best of the prisoners were not concerned in the affair. All was quiet at the latest accounts, and the soldiers had returned home.

THE WYOMING PRIZE MONEY.

DEFEAT OF THE BILL IN THE HOUSE—THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The bill reported by Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States ships Wyoming and Takiang, was discussed at great length by the Committee of the Whole in the House to-day. It directed the sale of the bonds belonging to the Japanese Indemnity Fund, to the amount of $125,000, and the distribution thereof among the officers and crew of the United States ship Wyoming, and those who manned the Takiang on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th of September, 1864, in full satisfaction for all bounty or claim for bounty on the part of such officers and crew for the destruction of piratical vessels at Simonoseki on the 16th of July, 1873, and the bombarding of the forts at the Straits of Simonoseki in September, 1864.

The bill was advocated at length by Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and was opposed by Mr. Willard, of Vermont, the latter claiming, among other things, that the Indemnity fund was really not the property of the United States, and should be returned to the Japanese Government.

Mr. BUTLER lauded the American Navy, and ridiculed the member from Vermont. He intimated among other things that a cartoon of the naval fight in the Japanese waters should be painted, and in one corner should be a portrait of the Queen of England, recognizing the distinguished services of the commander of the American vessels, and in the opposite corner the portrait of a member of the House scowling upon him.

A Representative—Name the member.

Mr. BUTLER—It is not necessary; there will be no difficulty in pointing him out.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, represented that the bill jumbled together two incongruous things—the disposition of the Japanese indemnity fund, and the appropriation of rewards or gratuities to the gallant sailors of the Republic. He thought that as to the first, the Government should return the fund to Japan; and that as to the second, the appropriation should be made directly from the Treasury; and he moved to amend the bill in the latter particular.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, sustained Mr. Hale's amendment, and represented the bill as being got up on the principle of paying a doubtful claim out of a doubtful fund. He protested against any disposition of that fund except returning it to Japan. He would not be so stubborn as to the matter of paying these sailors if there was anything like a reasonable excuse for doing it. He was willing to join in all the music, the poetry, the bell-ringing, and the cannon-firing which anybody could devise in honor of the American Navy. He was proud of it, and should continue to be proud of it; but when gentlemen sang its glories in the manner the House had just heard from Messrs. Butler and Myers, who wound up by saying "give us money," he was reminded of those street musicians who, after playing delicious airs, send around the hat. "Glory to the Navy; give us $125,000"—that was the burden of the song they had just heard.

Mr. Hale's amendment was agreed to, and then on motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, the enacting clause was struck out of the bill by a vote of 98 to 57, thus defeating it in the committee.

The committee rose and reported its action to the House. The action was concurred in by a vote of 99 to 51, and thus the bill was rejected.

RATIONALLY TREAT YOUR COLD from the start, by using DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and you may escape Lung troubles, not so easily gotten rid of.—*Advertisement.*

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold," which would yield to a mild remedy; if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and almost immediate relief.

My breath is bad; I feel quite blue—
Use SOZODONT.
My teeth decay; what shall I do?
Use SOZODONT.
You're right, my friend, I will, thank you,
Use SOZODONT.

Xtraordinary Cures of Coughs and Colds, result from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Obstinate Cases of Piles of Twenty Years' standing, have been cured by DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Crests, Monograms, Note Paper.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph is a protection families cannot afford to be without. Office, No. 571 Broadway.

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Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

HOLBROOK—EICHELLS.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William D. Thompson, MILO HOLBROOK to MARTHA A., eldest daughter of William G. Eichells, all of this City.

HOWE—SECOR.—On Monday, Jan. 11, 1875, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, James B. Nicholson, West 23d st., by the Rev. Father Dealy, S. J., JOSEPH W. HOWE, M. D., to LIZZY SECOR. No cards.

PERKINS—SEYMOUR.—At Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 13, by Rev. Wm. Wells Holly, HENRY C. PERKINS, of New-York, to ELIZA M. SEYMOUR.

SCHULTE—NELSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Rev. BERNARD SCHULTE, of Erie, Penn., to JULIA LOW, daughter of the late Edward D. Nelson, of this City.

TOLLEY—HOLEYWELL.—Jan. 4, by Rev. Dr. Hall, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, HENRY TOLLEY to A. E. HOLEYWELL.

WOODFORD—CRAMER.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, at Newton, N. J., by Rev. M. Barrett, O. P. WOODFORD to RACHEL A. CRAMER.

DIED.

BRIGHAM.—At Washington Heights, New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 14, suddenly, of typhoid pneumonia, JULIA R. FULLER, wife of Jewett B. Brigham.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, 155th st., corner 10th av., on Sunday, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COLES.—At his residence, Glen Cove, Long Island, on Fourth day, 13th of First month, ISAAC C. COLES, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from Friends' Meeting-house at Matinecock, on First day, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages at Locust Valley Depot on arrival of the train that leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30.

DE VISSER.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 14, of pneumonia, at the Grand Hotel, SIMON DE VISSER, aged 58.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at South Reformed Church, 5th av. and 21st st., on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

HAWS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, at his residence, No. 61 West 46th st., GEORGE T. HAWS, late Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, and son of J. H. Hobart Haws, deceased, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ignatius' Church, 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Saturday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875. }

The members of this association are requested to attend the funeral services of our late fellow-member, GEORGE T. HAWS, on Saturday morning, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, at St. Ignatius' Church, West 40th st.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.

C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

HEARN.—On Friday, Jan. 15, of diphtheria, LAURA FRANCES HEARN, daughter of George A. Hearn, Jr., and Laura Frances Hearn.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 110 West 12th st., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of her parents and of her grandparents, James A. Hearn and Howel Hoppock, are respectfully invited to attend.

HEDDEN.—On Jan. 15, 1875, MARSHALL NYE, son of Henry and Loretta J. Hedden, aged 3 years, 1 month, and 17 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 337 West 24th st., on Sunday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

INNESS.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, MARY INNESS, widow of the late John W. Inness, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, Stephen Pell, No. 148 Macon st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M. Take Fulton Avenue cars at Fulton Ferry.

JOHNSON.—On Thursday, Jan. 14, Miss JANE S. JOHNSON, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her nephew, Rev. Dr. Burchard, No. 51 7th av., Monday, Jan. 18, at 1 P. M.

KELLOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Jan. 15, after a brief illness, ADAM N. KELLOCK.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KETCHAM.—On Friday, Jan. 15, 1875, ANDREW LE ROY, son of John B. and the late Catherine E. Ketcham, aged 9 months and 8 days.

Funeral from No. 45 East 128th st. on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

KNAPP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 14, 1875, GEORGE F. KNAPP, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 464 Pacific st., on Sunday, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends, also the friends of his sons, Theron S. and George F., are respectfully invited to attend.

MARTIN.—At Barrytown, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 14, after a brief illness, AUGUSTUS MARTIN, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, at Barrytown, on Sunday, 17th inst., at 12 M.

McKAY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1875, at his home in Huntington, Long Island, GEORGE S. McKAY, aged 29 years.

ODELL.—On Friday, Jan. 15, 1873, of membranous croup, LOTTIE G., daughter of J. S. and Charlotte E. Odell, aged 10 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, George W. Lowerre, No. 445 Lexington av., Sunday, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M.

SHEVILL.—On Friday, Jan. 15, of scarlet fever, WELLINGTON C. SHEVILL, only child of J. B. O. and Julia Shevill.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 17th inst., at 3:30 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 1,503 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

TALBOT.—On Dec. 20, at his residence, Dublin, Ireland, in his 76th year, SAMUEL W. TALBOT, formerly of this City.

TUTHILL.—On Friday, Jan. 15, 1875, J. A. TUTHILL, son of the late Dr. J. W. Tuthill, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, Jan. 17, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his uncle, Dr. M. C. Tully, No. 118 East 19th st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Body will be taken to Middleburg, N. Y., for interment.

TOMPKINS.—At Rye, Westchester County, Jan. 15, 1875, of diphtheria, HENRY ALLEN, eldest son of Abbie S. and Noah Tompkins, in the 7th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 1:30 o'clock.

WARD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 13th inst., ANNA C., daughter of the late James O. Ward.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, George E. Ward, No. 272 Ryerson st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

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[FROM THE BOSTON GLOBE.]

Of the various Sunday papers published in the larger cities of the Union, none so nearly approaches the character of a model as the Sunday edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. *Its publishers fully appreciate the fact that the public requires a different class of reading on Sunday than during the rest of the week; yet, while furnishing it, they manage to give a thorough résumé of all the important news of the day. The best literary talent attainable at home and abroad has been laid under tribute in the past for the delectation of the readers of* THE TIMES, *in the way of sketches and stories, a feature which has aided greatly to the popularity of that excellent journal. We are glad to know that the efforts of the publishers have been duly appreciated, and that the circulation of* THE TIMES *has not only very largely increased within the past year, but is constantly increasing.*

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THE TIMES OF TO-MORROW WILL CONTAIN A NEW AND ORIGINAL STORY, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER BY COL. J. W. DE FOREST, ENTITLED,

"WAS IT A GHOST?"
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THE TIMES OF TO-MORROW WILL CONTAIN IN ADDITION TO COL. DE FOREST'S STORY A NUMBER OF SPECIAL ARTICLES ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

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NO. 387 BROADWAY,
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BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, }
MADISON AV., CORNER OF 26TH ST., }
NEW-YORK, JAN. 14, 1875. }

PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION ADOPTED by the Club at its regular meeting this evening, a special meeting will be held at the Club-house, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock, to consider what action shall be taken by the Club in regard to affairs in Louisiana. By order
GEO. H. B. HILL, Secretary.

A FULL REPORT
OF THE
INFANT ASYLUM BALL
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
With names of the participants, description of the ladies' toilets, &c., will be published in
TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 16, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 6 and 11:30 A. M., on Wednesday at 6 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 9 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, P. M.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.
Opposite Herald Office.

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Then, to still further popularize this volume, all the strictly scientific matter, of which there was an immense mass in Livingstone's note-books—the register of the daily rain-fall, the record of temperature, barometrical, and hypsometrical observations—have all been reserved for separate publication, an arrangement with which none but professional meteorologists will find fault.

The history of the manuscripts on which this volume is based, it will thus be seen, is full of the most romantic interest, and it only remains to be added that the editor has so correctly appreciated the curiosity which the public naturally feel in this regard that he has given reproductions in fac-simile, by the aid of photography, of several leaves from Livingstone's note-books, including the very last entry made in the journals, together, as we have already said, with a page written across newspaper print in pale red ink extemporized from the juice of a tree.

The fact that the sad sequel to this remarkable narrative was known for months before the publication of this volume, will not at all detract from the absorbing interest with which Livingstone's own account of his wanderings and explorations will be read. Indeed, it is only through following him step by step that his self-sacrificing labors can be at all appreciated. It is not necessary to magnify their interest, however, by imagining that Livingstone, during these last seven toilsome years, was constantly struggling with a desire to return to his home and friends. Thirty years of his life had been spent in Africa. During twenty years the determination to discover the sources of the Nile had gradually taken stronger hold upon him, until it had grown to be his ruling passion. In pursuit of this purpose Africa had become, in a certain sense, his adopted country. He knew its people, and had become so attached to them and so wonted to the climate of the country, that he actually felt more at home there than in his native England. His later visits to England, it is well known, were shortened by the home-sickness which he felt for Africa, and it is not strange to find him using this language when he had the opportunity of going back with Mr. Stanley. He writes: "Mr. Stanley used some very strong arguments in favor of my going home, recruiting my strength, getting artificial teeth, and then returning to finish my task; but my judgment said, 'All your friends will wish you to make a complete work of the exploration of the sources of the Nile before you retire.' My daughter Agnes says, 'Much as I wish you to come home, I would rather that you finished your work to your own satisfaction than return merely to gratify me.' Rightly and nobly said, my darling Nannie. Vanity whispers pretty loudly, 'She is a chip of the old block.' My blessing on her and all the rest." It is easy to see that this advice fell in with his own inclinations, and that the desire to return to England was not in itself so strong or deep-seated as it might naturally be supposed to have been. More than this, the enthusiasm with which Livingstone invariably returns to his chosen field of labor is forcibly, illustrated by an entry which we find in this diary under date of March 26, 1866, just as he was leaving the coast for the interior. He writes:

> "Now that I am on the point of starting on another trip into Africa, I feel quite exhilarated; when one travels with the specific object in view of ameliorating the condition of the natives every act becomes ennobled. Whether exchanging the customary civilities, or arriving at a village accepting a night's lodging, purchasing food for the party, asking for information, or answering polite African inquiries as to our objects in traveling, we begin to spread a knowledge of that people by whose agency their land will yet become enlightened and freed from the slave trade. The mere animal pleasure of traveling in a wild, unexplored country is very great. When on lands of a couple of thousand feet elevation, brisk exercise imparts elasticity to the muscles, fresh and healthy blood circulates through the brain, the mind works well, the eye is clear, the step is firm, and a day's exertion always makes the evening's repose thoroughly enjoyable. We have usually the stimulus of remote chances of danger either from beasts or men. Our sympathies are drawn out toward our humble, hardy companions by a community of interests, and, it may be, of perils, which makes us all friends. Nothing but the most pitiable puerility would lead any manly heart to make their inferiority a theme for self-exaltation; however, that is often done, as if with the vague idea that he can, by magnifying their deficiencies, demonstrate our immaculate perfections. The effect of travel on a man whose heart is in the right place is, that the mind is made more self-reliant; it becomes more confident of its own resources—there is greater presence of mind. The body is soon well-knit; the muscles of the limbs grow as hard as a board, and seem to have no fat; the countenance is bronzed, and there is no dyspepsia. Africa is a most wonderful country for appetite, and it is only when one gloats over massive bones or elephant's feet that indigestion is possible. No doubt much toil is involved, and fatigue, of which travelers in the more temperate climes can form but a faint conception; but the sweat of one's brow is no longer a curse when one works for God; it proves a tonic to the system, and is actually a blessing. No one can truly appreciate the charm of repose unless he has undergone severe exertion."

From such utterances as these, and because of the considerations we have already named, we are justly entitled to take all the satisfaction that we may from the reflection that Livingstone's privations were not rendered absolutely intolerable by the additional burden of nostalgia.

As is the case in all narratives of this description, it is difficult for one who has not made the country explored a special study to follow the traveler step by step through his diary, and gain an intelligent idea of the general route. It will, therefore, be useful to summarize briefly Livingstone's travels, the full account of which we have in this volume. Leaving the coast on April 7, 1866, he struck for Lake Nyassa, which he reached in four months. This was a familiar region to him from previous explorations. Skirting the lower end of the lake, he spent 1867 in the mountain ranges south of Lake Tanganyika, traveling nearly due west to Lake Meroe. Having remained for several months with a native chief near the shores of Lake Meroe, he next journeyed southward to Lake Bangweolo. The latter half of 1868 and the first of 1869 were spent in the return journey to Lake Tanganyika and Ujiji, and during the two years following the hitherto unknown Manyuema country was explored. It was on his return from this region that Mr. Stanley met him in October, 1871, at Ujiji. Trough the treachery of those who had been trusted with the care of his stores, Livingstone found himself helpless and destitute, and had it not been for the valuable assistance which he received from the energetic American it is probable that the career of the great explorer would have terminated at this point. Greatly encouraged by the evidence which this timely succour gave him of the interest which America, as well as England, took in his labors, and strengthened for his work by the material aid which he had received, Livingstone, as we have already seen, resisted all entreaties to return home. After waiting at Ujiji, or in its near vicinity, for reinforcements during nearly all of 1872 (Mr. Stanley left him in March of that year) he started in the Fall to renew and complete his exploration of the great Bangweolo Lake. He had partly made the circuit of this lake when a return of the dysenteric malady which had for years afflicted him established too strong a hold to be shaken off, and on May 1, 1873, he died in Chitambo's village, on the banks of the Molilamo. His faithful followers completed the journey around the lake, and finally succeeded in reaching the coast with the remains, which were thence transported to England.

Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the uncertainties of African exploration than the slender results which it is possible to claim as the fruit of Livingstone's last labors. Incredible as it may appear, there now seems little reason to doubt that the veteran explorer was entirely astray in his notions regarding the sources of the Nile during these closing years of his life. It was his firm conviction to the last that the Lualaba was the Nile; yet the more recent researches of Lieut. Cameron seem to establish the impossibility of this hypothesis, while geographers—the "theoretical discoverers," as Livingstone terms them—are as yet reluctant to accept the notion that the Lualaba is the Congo. A very few years cannot fail to dissipate this mystery, which has become more intense as the area which embraces it has been narrowed. All who are interested in the question must regret that the solution of this geographical problem had not been accomplished by Livingstone. To this reward his years of steadfast perseverance and heroic self-sacrific abundantly entitled him. But while others are to achieve the distinction of being the discoverers of the sources of the Nile, none can rob Livingstone of the honors which his labors have gained for him in this field, where so many have failed before him.

It is curious to note an idea which seems to have taken full possession of Livingstone during these last years of his life, and which did much to make him linger in the region where Lake Meroe was located. Under date of Bambarré, Aug. 25, 1870, he writes:

> "One of my waking dreams is that the legendary tales about Moses coming up into Inner Ethiopia with Merr, his foster-mother, and founding a city which he called in her honor 'Meroe,' may have a substratum of fact. He was evidently a man of transcendent genius, and we learn from the speech of St. Stephen that 'he was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds.' He deeds must have been well known in Egypt, for he 'supposed that his brethren would have understood how that God, by his hand, would deliver them, but they understood not.' His supposition could not be founded on his success in smiting a single Egyptian; he was too great a man to be elated by a single act of prowess, but his success on a large scale in Ethiopia afforded reasonable grounds for believing that his brethren would be proud of their countryman and disposed to follow his leadership, but they were slaves. The notice taken of the matter by Pharaoh showed that he was eyed by the great ruler as a dangerous, if not powerful, man. He 'dwelt' in Midian for some time before his gallant bearing toward the shepherds by the well commended him to the priest or prince of the country. An uninteresting wife, and the want of intercourse with kindred spirits during the long forty years' solitude of a herdsman's life, seem to have acted injuriously on his spirits, and it was not till he had, with Aaron, struck terror into the Egyptian mind that the 'man Moses again became very great in the eyes of Pharaoh and his servants.' The Ethiopian woman whom he married could scarcely be the daughter of Reuel or Jethro, for Miriam was descended from Keturah, Abraham's concubine, and they were never considered Cushite or Ethiopian. If he left his wife in Egypt she would now be some fifty or sixty years old, and all the more likely to be despised by the proud prophetess Miriam as a daughter of Ham. I dream of discovering some monumental relics of Meroe, and if anything confirmatory of sacred history does remain, I pray to be guided thereunto. If the sacred chronology would thereby be confirmed, I would not grudge the toil and hardships, hunger and pain, I have endured—the irritable ulcers would only be discipline."

It is unnecessary to say that no discoveries which Livingstone made lent a shadow of probability to this curious hypothesis.

While Livingtone could be mistaken as to the sources of the Nile, or while he might indulge in hypotheses which seem like phantasies regarding the biblical relics which were to be found in Central Africa, his detestation of slavery and its cruelties became intensified with increasing years. Now and then the barbarities which he witnessed, and which he was powerless to prevent, gave him "the impression of being in hell," and he cannot find words to express his horror and detestation of this "great open sore of the world," as he repeatedly terms the slave trade. Certainly, Livingstone himself would not regard his life as spent in vain if the burning words with which he denounces this "twin relic of barbarism" should have any effect in hastening its termination, and that this must be the result there can be no doubt.

The geography of the regions through which Livingstone traveled, the customs peculiar to the different tribes, and the habits of the various animals which he encountered are described in this journal with his usual care, accuracy, and fullness. The soko, which Livingstone speaks of interchangeably with the gorilla, seems after all to be an entirely new species of chimpanzee, and as such is entitled to the distinction of having his portrait reproduced at length, just as the explorer graphically sketches it. In the Manyuema country, under date of Aug. 24, 1870, he writes:

> "Four gorillas, or sokos, were killed yesterday; an extensive grass-burning forced them out of their usual haunts, and coming on the plain they were speared. They often go erect, but place the hand on the head, as if to steady the body. When seen thus, the soko is an ungainly beast. The most sentimental young lady would not call him a 'dear,' but a bandy-legged, pot-bellied, low-looking villain, without a particle of the gentleman in him. Other animals, especially the antelopes, are graceful, and it is pleasant to see them, either at rest or in motion; the natives also are well made, lithe and comely to behold, but the soko, if large, would do well to stand for a picture of the devil. He takes away my appetite by his disgusting beastiality of appearance. His light yellow face shows off his ugly whiskers and faint apology for a beard; the forehead villainously low, with high ears, is well in the back-ground of the great dog mouth; the teeth are slightly human, but the canines show the beast by their large development. The hands, or rather the fingers, are like those of the natives. The flesh of the feet is yellow, and the eagerness with which the Manyuema devours it leaves the impression that eating sokos was the first stage by which they arrived at being cannibals. They say the flesh is delicious. The soko is represented by some to be extremely knowing, successfully stalking men and women while at their work. Kidnapping children and running up trees with them—he seems to be amused by the sight of the young native in his arms—but comes down when tempted by a bunch of bananas, and, as he lifts that, drops the child. The young soko in such a case would cling closely to the armpit of the elder. One man was cutting out honey from a tree, and naked, when a soko suddenly appeared and caught him; then let him go. Another man was hunting, and missed in his attempt to stab a soko. It seized the spear and broke it, then grappled with the man, who called to his companions: 'Soko has caught me.' The soko bit off the ends of his fingers, and escaped unharmed. Both men are now alive at Bambarré. The soko is so cunning, and has such sharp eyes, that no one can stalk him in front without being seen, hence, when shot it is always in the back. When surrounded by men and nets, he is generally speared in the back, too. Otherwise he is not a very formidable beast. He is nothing, as compared in power of damaging his assailant, to a leopard or lion, but is more like a man unarmed, for it does not occur to him to use his canine teeth, which are long and formidable. Numbers of them come down in the forest, within a hundred yards of our camp, and would be unknown but for giving tongue like fox-hounds. This is their nearest approach to speech. A man hoeing was stalked by a soko, and seized. He roared out, but the soko giggled and grinned, and left him, as if he had done it in play. A child caught up by a soko is often abused by being pinched and scratched and let fall. The soko kills the leopard occasionally, by seizing both paws and biting them so as to disable them. He then goes up a tree, groans over his wounds, and sometimes recovers, while the leopard dies. At other times both soko and leopard die. The lion kills him at once, and sometimes tears his limbs off, but does not eat him. The soko brings forth at times twins. A very large soko was seen by Mohamads hunters sitting picking his nails. They tried to stalk him, but he vanished. Some Manyuema think that their buried dead rise up as sokos; and one was killed with holes in his ears, as if he had been a man. He is very strong, and fears guns, but not spears. He never catches women. He draws out a spear, but never uses it, and takes some leaves and stuffs them into his wound to stanch the blood; he does not wish an encounter with an armed man. He sees women do him no harm, and never molests them; a man without a spear is nearly safe from him. They live in communities of about ten, each having his own female; an intruder from another camp is beaten off with their fists and loud yells. If one tries to seize the female of another he is caught on the ground, and all unite in boxing and biting the offender. A male often carries a child, especially if they are passing from one patch of forest to another over a grassy space; he then gives it to the mother."

It is easy to summarize the routes which Livingstone traveled, and to glean here and there interesting and curious facts from his diary; but the more succinct the statement the greater is the task left to the imagination of filling out this sketch with any adequate representation of the hardships which he endured, the physical discomforts he constantly experienced, and the actual dangers to which he was frequently exposed. During the first of these seven years—in 1866—Livingstone was overtaken by a disaster, the consequences of which cannot be exaggerated. Two of his attendants deserted, and they took with them the box containing the explorer's entire store of medicines. To make the loss more aggravating, there was the knowledge that the deserters would inevitably throw away the box as soon as they learned what it contained. But there was no help for it; the density of the forest through which the party was passing was so great that pursuit was useless, as all track of the fugitives was lost. "I felt as if I had now received the sentence of death, like poor Bishop Mackenzie," (who had all his drugs destroyed by the upsetting of a canoe,) writes Dr. Livingstone; and this discouraged utterance was not far from the truth. The disaster occurred Jan. 20, 1867. Ten weeks later Livingstone was at the southern extremity of Lake Tanganyika, and early in April he writes: "After I had been a few days here I had a fit of insensibility, which shows the power of fever without medicine. I found myself floundering outside my hut and unable to get in; I tried to lift myself from my back by laying hold of two posts at the entrance, but when I got nearly upright I let them go and fell back heavily on my head on a box. The boys had seen the wretched state I was in, and hung a blanket at the entrance of the hut that no stranger might see my helplessness; some hours elapsed before I could recognize where I was." Then, on Jan. 7, 1869, we have this pathetic record:

> "Cannot walk. Pneumonia of right lung, and I cough all day and all night; distressing weakness. Ideas flow through the mind with great rapidity and vividness, in groups of twos and threes; if I look at any piece of wood, the bark seems covered over with figures and faces of men, and they remain, though I look away, and turn to the same spot again. I saw myself lying dead in the way to Ujiji, and all the letters I expected there useless. When I think of my children and friends, the lines ring through my head perpetually:
>
> 'I shall look into your faces, and listen to what you say,
> And be very often near you, when you think I'm far away.'"

The narrative leaves it doubtful whether Livingstone secured a new supply of medicine, even in 1871, when Stanley met him at Ujiji. That his stores were then replenished in this, as in all other respects, there can be little question; but by that time his constitution must have been more thoroughly undermined than he himself fully appreciated. The rest which was enforced by the necessity of his remaining at Ujiji, until reinforcements were sent him from the coast, unquestionably recuperated him somewhat; still he chafed under this compulsory idleness. When he had fairly started to complete his exploration of the Bangweolo Lake, the indications that he had overestimated his strength in supposing that it would respond to drafts as great as those which he had formerly made upon it, are more and more frequent. The entries in the diary become at intervals painfully brief, and full of such ejaculations as these:

> 19th March (1872, just after Mr. Stanley had left.)—Birthday. My Jesus, my King, my life, my all; I again dedicate my whole self to Thee. Accept me, and grant, O Gracious Father, that ere this year is gone, I may finish my task. In Jesus' name I ask it. Amen, so let it be.
>
> DAVID LIVINGSTONE.
>
> Feb. 14, 1873, (just after he had come in sight of Lake Bangweolo.)—I remain here because of an excessive hemorrhagic discharge. If the good Lord gives me favor, and permits me to finish my work, I shall thank and bless Him, though it has cost me untold pain and travel. This trip has made my hair all gray.
>
> March 25.—Nothing earthly will make me give up my work in despair. I encourage myself in the Lord my God, and go forward."

And so the sad record deepens in pathetic brevity until April 27, 1873, when the mournful climax is reached in this incoherent entry—the last Livingstone ever made—and evidently written with the greatest and most painful effort:

> "Knocked up quite, and remain—recover—sent to buy milch goats. We are on the banks of the Molilamo."

The next two days were spent in vain efforts on the part of Livingstone's faithful followers to procure him nourishing food, and to carry him still further in the direction in which he was impatient to move, but again and again exhaustion supervened. Finally they succeeded in getting him across the river to Chitambo's village, and into a hut which they hastily threw up to protect him from the drizzling rains. Livingstone was laid upon his rude bed in this shelter only the day before he breathed his last. The story of his last hours, as gleaned from his attendants, is thus told by Mr. Waller:

> "On the 30th April, 1873, Chitambo came early to pay a visit of courtesy, and was shown into the Doctor's presence, but he was obliged to send him away, telling him to come again on the morrow, when he hoped to have more strength to talk to him, and he was not again disturbed. In the afternoon he asked Susi to bring his watch to the bedside, an explained to him the position in which to hold his hand, that it might lie in the palm while he slowly turned the key. So the hours stole on till nightfall. The men silently took to their huts, while others, whose duty it was to keep watch, sat around the fires, all feeling that the end could not be far off. About 11 P. M. Susi, whose hut was close by, was told to go to his master. At the time there were loud shouts in the distance, and, on entering, Dr. Livingstone said: 'Are our men making that noise?' 'No,' replied Susi; 'I can hear from the cries that the people are scaring away a buffalo from their ansa fields.' A few minutes afterward he said slowly, and evidently wandering: 'Is this the Luapula?' Susi told him they were in Chitambo's village, near the Mulilamo, when he was silent for a while. Again, speaking to Susi, in Luaheli this time, he said: 'Likun 'gapi kuenda Luapula?' ('How many days is it to the Luapula?') 'Na zani zikutatu, Bwana' ('I think it is three days, master,') replied Susi.
>
> A few seconds after, as if in great pain, he half signed, half said: 'Oh, dear, dear!' and then dozed off again.
>
> It was about an hour later that Susi heard Majwara again outside the door: 'Bwana wants you, Susi.' On reaching the bed the Doctor told him he wished him to boil some water, and for this purpose he went to the fire outside and soon returned with the copper kettle full. Calling him close he asked him to bring his medicine-chest and to hold the candle near him, for the man noticed he could hardly see. With great difficulty Dr. Livingstone selected the calomel, which he told him to place by his side; then directing him to pour a little water into a cup, and to put another empty one by it, he said in a low, feeble voice, 'All right, you can go out now.' These were the last words he was ever heard to speak. It must have been about 4 A. M. when Susi heard Majwara's step once more. 'Come to Bwana, I am afraid; I don't know if he is alive.' The lad's evident alarm made Susi run to arouse Chumah, Chonperé, Matthew, and Maranyaséré, and the six men went immediately to the hut. Passing inside, they looked toward the bed. Dr. Livingstone was not lying on it, but appeared to be engaged in prayer, and they instinctively drew backward for the instant. Pointing to him, Majwara, said, 'When I lay down he was just as he is now, and it is because I find that he does not move that I fear he is dead.' They asked the lad how long he had slept? Majwara said he could not tell, but he was sure it was some considerable time; the men drew nearer. A candle, stuck by its own wax to the top of the box, shed a light sufficient for them to see his form. Dr. Livingstone was kneeling by the side of his bed, his body stretched forward, his head buried in his hands upon the pillow. For a minute they watched him; he did not stir; there was no sign of breathing. Then one of them, Matthew, advanced softly to him and placed his hands to his cheeks. It was sufficient; life had been extinct for some time, and the body was almost cold. Livingstone was dead.
>
> His sad-hearted servants raised him tenderly up and laid him, full length, on the bed; then, carefully covering him, they went out into the damp night air to consult together. It was not long before the cocks crew, and it is from this circumstance—coupled with the fact that Susi spoke to him shortly before midnight—that we are able to state with tolerable certainty that he expired early on the 1st of May."

Thus passed away a life which must hereafter be fruitful of good to all who can be influenced by the story of a career prompted by high and noble purpose, full of earnest love for humanity, with all its impulses and aims steadied and strengthened by a simple and earnest faith in God. Absorbingly interesting as is the narrative of the last years of Livingstone's career, no chapters in this volume will be more eagerly read than those in which are related the details of the toilsome march of Livingstone's followers to the coast with the remains of their dead master. The splendid fidelity of Chuma and Susi deserved a better reward than it received, first, in the hesitation of the British Goverment to take them to England with all that was mortal of him for whom they had so tenderly cared, and second, in the failure, so far, to bestow upon them some substantial recognition for all that they dared and accomplished when left to their own responsibility and guidance. This, however, was perhaps to have been expected in view of the tardy recognition which Livingstone's own labors received. The scanty annuity which the British Government has given to the family of the explorer cannot certainly be taken as a measure of the value set upon his labors by the majority of his countrymen. Livingstone's name, however, is as well known in the United States as it is in England, and it will be some gratification to the public to feel that in purchasing Messrs. Harpers' edition of these journals they may be testifying, in a substantial way, their regard for the memory of the great explorer. The American edition of the work pays a regular copyright to the Livingstone family, and the Messrs. Harper, we understand, have already indicated their confidence in the sale the work is to have here by remitting £1,000 on account, in advance of the publication of the work.

BELIEVED HE WAS MISTAKEN.

A California paper says: "Not long since, a German was riding along Sansom street, near Sacramento, when he heard a pistol shot behind him, heard the whizzing of a ball near him, and felt his hat shaken. He turned and saw a man with a revolver in his hand, and took off his hat, and found a fresh bullet hole in it. 'Did you shoot at me?' asked the German. 'Yes,' replied the other party; 'that's my horse; it was stolen from me recently.' 'You must be mistaken,' said the German, 'I have owned the horse for three years.' 'Well,' said the other, 'when I come to look at him, I believe I am mistaken. Excuse me, Sir, won't you take a drink?'"

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

SEASONABLE TOILETS—OUT-OF-DOOR SUITS—HINTS FOR THE BALL-ROOM.

It is, no doubt, on account of the excessively cold weather experienced of late, that the inventors of fashions have furnished a fresh supply of beautiful outer garments, many of which are trimmed and lined with fur. Tight-fitting articles are still in favor. Some of the newest have immense sleeves, which are quite graceful. A stylish form has long ends in front, about the middle of which is a pocket with a bow and ends of ribbon; in the back the garment is quite short; it is bordered with fur.

Another garment is out with short flaps in front, and is long in the back. This, too, is bordered with fur, and trimmed all the way up the front with small pieces of galloon, on each strip of which is a button. The back is trimmed to correspond with the front. This garment is quite pretty when made of colored cloth, and worn over a plain skirt.

A pelisse can be made to advantage of gros grain silk, wadded, and trimmed with guipure lace and beaded passementerie. The sleeves are cut quite open; a trimming is placed on in the middle of the back, in the form of a bretelle; two deep pieces of guipure lace border the garment.

A dolman mantle may be trimmed with fur and beaded galloon. This garment is in the shape of a dolman in the back; the front is altogether different, and falls in two long flaps, which are almost covered by the large sleeves, commencing at the seam on the shoulder, and by this means joining the garment at the top and falling in a point over the end of the flap to which it is fastened. Another style is a paletot, half-fitting in the back, and in mantle form in front. The fullness of the garment forms the sleeves; bands of galloon are placed up these, through the centre of which are buttons; where these buttons terminate the sleeves are taken up; then, over the part which is taken up, are large loops of ribbon, with ends and ornaments. Down the seam in the middle of the back is a trimming with buttons corresponding with the trimming on the sleeves, having also loops, ends, and ornaments at the bottom. The whole garment is bordered with fur.

A stylish and simple visiting dress is made in a polonaise of black velvet, with a front piece of matelassé closing all the way down. On each side of the neck to about the middle of the waist is beaded passementerie trimmings. The sleeves have two cuffs, one standing and the other falling over the hand; between these cuffs is a beaded passementerie trimming. The skirt of the polonaise is looped up in the middle of the back with an appropriate ornament. The train skirt is of black matelassé. The hat suitable to be worn with this simple toilet is of black velvet; it has a very broad brim, and is worn quite down over the forehead; the front of the crown is trimmed with three large loops of velvet; over the back of the crown fall two long feathers.

A suit of gray cachemire de l'Inde is made in the following manner: the underskirt has a deep flounce at the bottom, made of chestnut colored velvet, cut bias, and with a heading. The tunique is in polonaise form, and drawn up tight over the hips; at the back it falls in a long, square flap, taken up on one side in a deep plait, and on the other gathered; the entire tunique is trimmed with bias bands of chestnut-colored velvet and bands of fur.

Another suit for visiting or reception purposes may be made in a Jeanne d' Arc cuirass, worked with jet and bordered with feathers. It includes a scarf folded down in front, and trimmed with two bands of feathers, fastened at the sides with a bow. The train is plain; the front of the skirt is shirred about three-quarters of the length down, crosswise; the remainder of the shirrs are lengthwise, placed on diagonally, and separated by folds extending from the top to the bottom of the shirrs. At the side is a shell-shaped trimming, fastened against the skirt by a band of feathers. The corresponding bonnet has a large upturned brim; underneath is a large twist of faille, in the middle of which is a pink rose, with leaves; another rose is placed a little more toward the side, and ostrich feathers fall over the crown.

A handsome silk suit may be made in the following manner: The skirt at the back has a deep silk flounce, at the bottom of which is a narrow velvet one with but little fullness. The tunique is cut very long, shirred crosswise up the front, and separated at regular intervals by four narrow puffings, the front by this means being entirely puffed. The remainder of the material is draped up at the back under a velvet sack, which first goes under the goods and falls at the bottom in two long ends; a fringe of steel and jet beads border the entire tunique; a short space above the first fringe in front is another. The waist has a very short flat basque, cut in a point in the back; it is bordered with fringe to correspond with the tunique. The sleeves are shirred outside, and finished at the wrist by a closely-plaited ruffle, above which there are small velvet points; between the ruffle and velvet points is a ribbon tied in a bow on the outside.

We see with pleasure the revival of the former fashion of Chantilly and point d'Angleterre laces, to be used in various ways. Some are arranged in the Watteau style on the waist and over the train of light silk dresses. The lace may also be arranged in revers on the tunique. This is very rich and quite new. The effect of Chantilly on a black or colored velvet dress is beautiful. It is easy to diminish gradually the width of the lace toward the waist; bows are needed for this style of dress, which, instead of displaying laces in flowers, bring them into requisition for the Watteau train.

A ball dress of white satin and white tulle makes a very handsome toilet for a young lady. The train skirt is of white satin, the front puffings are of white tulle, placed on diagonally; the bottom of the train is trimmed with tulle flounces with a puffing above; these extend to about the middle of the skirt. The supplementary apron of white tulle is worked with white jet beads or spangles; it is surrounded by a narrow puffing and by beaded lace; this apron is taken up at the sides, and is covered at the back with a large puffing of beaded tulle, which falls in a flap at the back; at the side of this flap are two or three rows of shirring, under which falls a piece of beaded lace. The waist is of satin, and has a square basque entirely covered with beaded tulle, and trimmed at the bottom and up the front with narrow beaded lace; the low neck is finished with a puffing and with lace; a white satin bow is placed in the middle of the waist. The hair is dressed very high on the top of the head, with small curls falling over the forehead; in the middle of the head is placed a black velvet bow, on which there is a star and a tuft of diamonds.

Another very charming ball dress may be made of sky-blue silk; it has a very long train, and is finished at the bottom with a broad box-plaited piece fastened top and bottom. The apron is made of crêpe lisse; it is slightly shirred, and surrounded by a band of blue velvet and a deep, rich lace; it is raised at the side under a bouquet of roses, lilies of the valley, and leaves, which fall in a long spray nearly to the bottom of the skirt. The royal tunique is made of white crêpe lisse, and surrounded by a handsome lace similar to that on the apron, and surmounted by a turban twist of crêpe lisse and blue velvet intermixed; the border of the tunique at the side of the apron turns over twice in shell form, showing a lining of thin blue silk, against which a spray of flowers is fastened. The corsage is of blue faille and crêpe lisse and is low in the neck; it is flat over the hips, and has small lengthwise shirrings down the front and back. The botton is trimmed with a wide lace, and the neck finished with a narrow one. The small, short, puffed sleeves are finished with lace, above which there is a band of blue velvet. Two long loops and ends of narrow blue velvet fall over the tunique from under the basque behind. The hair is dressed with a long spray of flowers corresponding with those on the dress, and falling from the front of the hair over the back.

An evening dress may, with advantage, be made in the following manner: The silk tunique is altogether worked with jet beads. It reaches nearly to the bottom of the dress in front. A deep beaded fringe borders it. Much further up is another and similar fringe. The back of this tunique is much shorter than the front. The waist is cut low in the neck, and has short sleeves. A spray of flowers falls over the sleeves. The front of the underskirt is either shirred or made of matelassé. The train has a deep flounce, with a puffing above. There are narrow flounces all the way up.

A ball dress of pink or blue silk may be thus made: The whole train and back part of the waist are made of silk; all the way up the sides, from the apron to the end of the waist, is white lace placed in shell form; three bows of ribbon with ends are in front of the low-necked waist; a black velvet sash is taken across the back and fastened at the side in large loops and ends. The apron is made of white taffetas, gathered up at the sides; it is bordered with lace. The bottom of the skirt is of white faille, with a deep knife-plaited flounce at the bottom, with three small puffs above; then comes a second flounce and two more puffings. In the folds of the lace trimming the sides are bunches of large roses, and intermixed loops of velvet.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

POOR CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whatever kind words are said in THE TIMES for charities always bring in a bountiful return. Your generous appeal for us at Christmas, with friendly words in other journals, aided us to put clothing and shoes on several thousand of poor children; to give good Christmas dinners to hundreds of hungry ones, and to send several hundreds of homeless little ones to homes in the country. These kind gifts—doubly valued in this year of straitened circumstances—enabled us to make a happy Christmas tide for thousands who have few pleasures. We have not published the names of the generous givers, as they do not desire the publicity, but have acknowledged the gifts individually.

The inclosed letter, however, seemed so well put that we venture to ask space for its publication. We would also gratefully acknowledge, through you, the many personal acts of charity performed among the poor by ladies near our industrial schools, in answer to a late appeal published in THE TIMES.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, New-York, Thursday, Jan. 14, 1874.

TO A TRUSTEE OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to inclose my usual subscription to the Clerical Insurance Society; also the same sum for the Children's Aid Society. This latter institution unquestionably ranks as the best of the kind in our land, and is a practical indorsement of the sentiments of the great Milton, when he says: "Were I the chooser, a dram of well-doing should be preferred before many times as much the forcible hindrance of evil-doing. For God sure esteems the growth and completion of one virtuous person more than the restraint of ten vices."

Richard Baxter used to say that if parents brought up their children in the nurture of religion and piety, clergymen would not need to preach sermons. It may be also said, that if your society was unlimited in its means and appliances, we would have very little occasion for Police in New-York. The inclosed clippings from THE TIMES, struck me forcibly as to the importance and value of the society in preventing so many of the young from being the victims of vice and infamy.

It is a great and good work, and I hope will continue to be supported not only by those who desire "peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety to be established among us to all generations," but also by tax-payers and others whose interests are identified in our City. I trust also, in time, it may be able to do as much for the poor female children as it now does for the boys. Excuse this long epistle. With much regard,

Respectfully and truly yours,
THOMAS McMULLEN.

A RETURNED STREET-BOY'S SPEECH.

The newsboys at the well-known "lodge" in New-Chambers street, were much impressed by the appearance there on the usual Sunday evening meeting, of a well-dressed young gentleman, who was introduced as "a former street-boy from the Fourth Ward, sent to the West by the Children's Aid Society."

After some preliminary remarks by the young gentleman, of a general moral nature, which were not appreciated, he said: "Boys, I was just like you once. My father was a 'longshoreman, and he lived down in a cellar in Roosevelt street, and I have been there, but I cannot find my people or the house. I used to loaf about the streets, and stole lead from the roofs and took it to the pawn-broker's, and with the money I got a ten-cent ticket for the "Old Bowery." It isn't where the Bowery Theatre is now, for that was about eighteen years ago. I made my meals off from the ears of corn which the people threw away, when they bought them from an old colored woman who kept a stand in front of the theatre. Sometimes I stole things from the stands. When it came night I would turn in in a box, and one Winter night I was snuggled up in a box and nearly froze. [Here much hilarity among the boys, as if at a familiar experience.] The fact was I was growing up a thief and a vagabond, and my parents weren't of much good to me. When my father came home at midnight, drunk, he used to beat me black and blue with the end of his strap, (he was a 'longshoreman,) and strike my mother till she foamed at the mouth. [At this narrative of domestic experiences there was a kind of sinking of eyes and heads among the boys as though they knew only too much of such scenes.] So I took to the streets, and never went home. I should soon have been on Blackwell's Island or at Sing Sing, if the Children's Aid people hadn't found me and sent me West. I remember I went out in a party of about thirty, and I was the worst of the whole, so that I was the last one taken by the farmers when they chose us. My employer—this was in Indiana—was a large farmer and a good man. He put me right at school in the Winter, and he gave me a calf and a pig; and I tell you, boys, it's fun to sit before a big wood fire at night and roast your apples and hear the people talk, and know your calf is growing in the barn and will soon be a cow, which you can sell and make some money. I kept my stock and sold them, and turned over money in one way or another; and I studied hard a tschool, and by and by I taught school myself in Winter, and at last I had three hundred dollars saved. So I told my employer I wanted to go to Yale College and study for the ministry. He advised me against it, and said he would give me a farm of forty acres if I would stay. But I said no, and I went on, and I have worked my way through in one way and another. Sometimes I rang the bell, sometimes I did jobs; this Summer I sawed wood for eleven hours a day and earned something. Now I am studying for the ministry in this City.

Now, boys, my advice to you is not to be content with being on the street always. Try for something else than being boot-blacks and newsboys, and see if you can't make men of yourselves."

A storm of applause followed, and various sharp little rovers appeared at the office in Fourth street next day to "go West."

A CONFESSION OF MURDER.

The inquest held by Coroner L. D. Miller over the remains of Mrs. Catharine Hughes, who was killed at her home in Ogdensburg, Sussex County, N. J., by her husband, a week ago, resulted in a verdict that "John Hughes did willfully and feloniously kill and murder the said Catharine Hughes." The evidence taken showed that the prisoner and his wife had long been on unhappy terms, because of her refusal to give him a share of a little sum of money that had been bequeathed to her. On the morning of the murder he asked her for some of the money, and she refused to give it to him. Having rendered her unconscious by the use the hatchet, he stole the money and set fire to the chest in which his wife had kept it. The post-mortem showed six wounds upon the head. Three of these wounds penetrated the skull. Hughes was a desperado, who has for years been the terror of the quiet neighborhood of Ogdensburg. The murdered woman was his second wife. When he was first taken to the jail he manifested extreme violence, threatening to kill any one who approached him. Since he has recovered completely from the effects of his debauch he has confessed the murder, saying, as he said when first arrested, that he is glad she has gone, and that he expects to die for it.

A HOTEL THIEF PUNISHED.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Anton Martine, an oily-looking Spaniard, was placed at the bar, charged with grand larceny. Martine by some means obtained an entrance into the room of Miss Irving, a guest at the Anthony House, on Broadway, and stole therefrom clothing and other property valued at $300. Martine rushed past the chamber-maid and bell-boy, gained the street, and would have escaped but for the prompt action of Mr. Charles Merritt, Superintendent of the Anthony House, who pursued the thief, captured him at Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, and found the stolen property in his possession. Martine pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

STATE BANKING.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR CONDITION—PRIVATE CORPORATIONS—THE CURRENCY AND HOW MUCH IS NEEDED—SPECIE RESUMPTION.

The report of Mr. D. C. Ellis, Superintendent of the State Banking Department has been submitted to the Legislature. It is a very elaborate document, and contains important statements concerning the condition of State banking institutions, the currency question, and other matters of kindred interest. Of the State banks it says that on the 1st of October, 1874, there were eighty-one banks organized under State laws and reporting to the department. Five banking associations were organized during the fiscal year, three of them under the law of 1874, with less than one hundred thousand dollars capital. Four banks closed during the year, three of which went into liquidation voluntarily, the other failed. The following shows the condition of the State banks at the close of each of the last two official years:

Condition of the banks in the State, Sept. 13, 1873:

Capital	$26,958,890
Loans and discounts	71,073,544
Due depositors	70,733,491
Total resources	116,536,734

Condition of the banks, Sept. 26, 1874:

Capital	$26,336,290
Loans and discounts	66,435,729
Due depositors	62,471,308
Total resources	111,180,340

The report then goes on to show that while the shrinkage in deposits and in loans and discounts was somewhat large, the diminution in capital was trifling during the last year.

The outstanding secured circulation, Sept. 30, 1873, was $650,240; it was reduced last year to $367,438. The aggregate circulation not secured last year, but outstanding and charged to the incorporated banks on Sept. 30, 1874, was $737,751 50; the amount of the same Sept. 30, 1873, was $743,876 50. The amount of the bills received and burned during the year was $9,368. Of these $8,535 were notes of free banks, and $833 were those of incorporated banks. Sixty-seven banks were credited with lost circulation to the amount of $285,559, the time for the redemption of the bills, as fixed by law, having expired. The total sum of outstanding circulation issued by all the banks in the State on the 30th of September, 1874, was $1,105,189 50. The incorporated banks have $737,751 50 of this circulation. The incorporated banks which are now in the way of closing have a circulation of $160,301, which will be cancelled during the next year.

The whole amount of securities held by the Superintendent in trust Sept. 30, 1874, was $1,320,422 69; $790,043 71 were deposited by banks, and $530,378 98 by trust companies. The mortgages have nearly disappeared in the list of securities deposited by the banks; only $23,900 now remain, these having been deposited many years ago. The bank deposits are all United States or State of New-York stocks. Deposits by trust and other companies are chiefly State or United States bonds; in two instances, however, the stocks of cities in this State have been deposited.

The report suggests that, as the Banking Department is uniformly behind the Controller of the Currency in the completion of a summary of the report of the banks in the State, the law be amended so as to permit the Superintendent to call for a statement of the condition of the banks at any time during the quarter, and that the banks have five days for making out their statements after the call. It also remarks that it did not seem to be quite just or good policy to refuse banks the right to bring their capital within the sum which they discovered by actual trial is all they can use with advantage. It would be more in harmony with the banking system of the State to pass a general law establishing a practical and safe mode by which a bank may reduce its capital when desirable. The report likewise suggests that a condition is now found to exist which seems to call for legislation, in order to remedy what threatens to become an unsafe and too extended a kind of banking in the State—individuals or co-partnerships, who are in the "bank" or brokerage business under titles which give the public the idea that their "bank" is a chartered institution.

Discussing the currency question, Mr. Ellis speaks of the evils of an irredeemable paper currency. He says the practical question of the amount of currency required is debatable. In 1860, before the normal monetary conditions of the country were disturbed by the rebellion, we had a circulation of about $207,000,000 of bank notes, in all the States, with gold and silver of about $140,000,000, in all $347,000,000. The population at that time was, in round numbers, 31,000,000; the amount of paper money per capita $6 59. The population, Jan. 1, 1874, was in round numbers 41,000,000; an increase of 10,000,000, while the paper money was, including fractional currency in round numbers $778,000,000, which, added to the gold and silver, $140,000,000, made the total circulation authorized by law, $918,000,000—a per capita of $22 36. Deducting the gold and silver which is practically withdrawn from the channels of business, and we have a paper currency of $778,000,000, and a per capita of $19 98, against $207,000,000 and a per capita of $6 59 in 1860; an increase of population in the last fourteen years of about thirty-three and a third per cent., and an increase of paper money of nearly 350 per cent.

I think it will be conceded that the demands of business were fully met in 1860, with the then circulating medium, and it would be a hard task to show that an increase of circulation, if redeemable in coin, in proportion to the increase of population since that date, would not be commensurate with the requirements of the business of to-day.

Speaking in this connection of the resumption of specie payment, Mr. Ellis says: "The present business condition of the country, the limited trade, a lack of confidence in future legislation, the temper of the people, all favor a quick return to the old landmarks. Prices of the great staples—breadstuffs, cotton and woolen goods, iron in all its varied forms—are nearly or quite as low as they were when the inflation began, and the maximum during that period was fully double the minimum, or present price. The gradual reduction in the cost of living, the price of labor and all manufactures, the excess of exports over imports, the increase in the accumulation of gold, are all favorable to resumption." Then he suggests the following methods of resumption:

"It would be feasible, I think, for the Government to issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest for the purchase of gold. With the gold avails of the bonds begin immediately to purchase and cancel greenbacks, at the rate of $50,000,000 a year, until the amount outstanding shall be reduced to $150,000,000. Also, call in and destroy the fractional currency, and issue silver coin in its stead, in denominations of from five to fifty cents.

Establish free banking, with the condition of redemption on demand. Finally, provide for the gradual cancellation of the remaining greenbacks, in sums equal to the increase of bank bills issued over and above the amount now outstanding. While this would contract the paper money $278,000,000 in from four to five years, it would set afloat the gold and silver, now estimated to be $166,000,000, which would be increased by the sale of the new bonds to a much larger sum, so that the real contraction would not be oppressive or severe.

There would then remain of paper money $500,000,000 in round numbers, with the power of substitution of bank notes for $150,000,000 of legal tenders, subject to expansion and contraction of amount by the demands of trade and the ability of banks to redeem.

This would still give us an aggregate of paper money one and a half times greater than was wanted before the war, with a population increased by only one-third."

The remainder of the report was devoted to the statement of a plan for free banking, under the State supervision, with a national currency, which was fully explained in his previous report.

THE SENTENCE ON SARAH MEYERS.

Sarah Meyers, convicted of keeping a disorderly house at No. 239 Wooster street, was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday for sentence. District Attorney Nolan having moved for sentence, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for the prisoner, appealed to the court for clemency. After stating that it was the first case in the history of legal contests where a person who did not reside on the premises had been convicted of maintaining a nuisance, counsel alluded to the character of the evidence on which Mrs. Meyers was convicted, and then referred in scathing terms to the conduct of Messrs. George Patrick Fox and John Gilsey toward the prisoner while she was being conveyed to the Tombs in custody of Court Officers Daly and Knight. Counsel characterized the actions of those men as cowardly and unmanly, and contended that they had been guilty of a misdemeanor in creating a disturbance in the public street, which tended to a breach of the peace. This conduct toward a poor fallen woman in the hour of her humiliation, counsel argued, showed that the evidence of these witnesses against the prisoner must have been prejudiced and unfair toward the prisoner. Counsel also stated that the prisoner was the mother of a young child which required her daily care, and for this as well as a number of other reasons, appealed to the court in passing sentence to send Mrs. Meyers to the City Prison instead of the Penitentiary. Judge Sutherland agreed with counsel in his denunciations of the conduct of Messrs. Fox and Gilsey, which he characterized as the most unmanly he had ever heard of—in fact he could not conceive how any human beings in the shape of men could be found guilty of gloating over the humiliation of a woman in trouble. It had been proved, however, that the prisoner had been engaged in an illegal and immoral business, out of which she lived in comparative luxury, and the court had a duty to perform. Considering all the circumstances of the case, and the fact that he did not wish to separate a mother from her child, Judge Sutherland sentenced Mrs. Meyers to four months' imprisonment in the Tombs, and to pay a fine of $250.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000	N. Y. C. 1st, C.	112	200	Atlan. & Pac. Pf.	16½
600	Western Union	74	1000	Lake Shor	74¼
2400	do	73⅞	1100	do	74⅜
1300	do	73¾	1500	do s3.	74¼
1100	do	73⅝	700	do s3.	74⅛
5800	do	73½	1200	do s3.	74
600	do	73⅜	800	do s3.	73⅞
7300	do s3.	73¼	1200	do	74
1400	do	73⅜	800	do	74⅛
600	do c.	73⅜	500	do s3.	74
1500	do	73⅜	500	do s3.	74⅛
1800	do	73½	900	do b3.	74¼
400	do	73⅝	200	do	74⅛
600	do	73½	1000	do s3.	74
1000	do s3.	73⅜	2600	do	74⅛
100	do s10.	73¼	1000	do	74¼
1200	do	73½	100	St. Paul Pref.	58⅝
200	A. & P. Telegraph	29⅛	100	do	58½
100	do s3.	29	800	St. Paul	37⅜
40	do	28½	300	do s3.	37⅛
1000	Pacific Mail	35	400	do c.	37¼
100	do	35⅛	100	do	37⅛
900	do s3.	35	300	do s3.	37
600	do s3.	34⅞	700	do	37⅛
400	do	35	12	Pacific R. of Mo.	50¼
100	Union Pacific	36⅞	600	Northwestern	44½
3200	do	36¾	400	do	44⅝
600	do s3.	36⅝	600	do	44½
500	do s3	36½	200	do	44⅜
600	do	36⅝	500	do	44¼
100	do	36¾	300	do	44⅛
1700	do s3.	36¾	2300	do	44
100	do b3.	36⅞	500	do	44⅛
7500	N. Y. C. & H. s3.	101⅛	600	do	44¼
41	do	101¼	700	do	44⅛
300	Rock Island c.	102½	600	do	44
600	do	102⅞	500	do	43⅞
200	Erie Railway	28¾	100	do	43¾
1200	do	28⅞	300	do	43⅞
400	do	28¾	800	do	44
100	do	28⅝	200	do	44⅛
400	do	28¾	500	do	44¼
800	do	28⅞	300	Northwestern Pf.	60½
500	Tol. & Wabash	18	1500	Ohio & Miss	30¼
50	do	18¼	700	do	30⅝
300	do	18	300	do	30¾
200	do s3.	17⅞	100	C. C. & I. C.	9½
200	do	18			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 TO 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	12.118¾	$10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg.	12.115
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	114⅝	500 U.S. 5-20 C., '67	118
10,000 do	12.114⅝	10,000 do	12.118⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64	12.116	1,000 do small	117⅞
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64	116⅛	4,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68	118⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	12.117⅛	1,000 do	118¼
		5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	114

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$15,000	Mo. 6s, L. B.	95	300	West. Union b. c.	73½
2,000	N. Y. St. B. L., C.	106	3900	do	73⅝
12,000	Tenn. 6s, new,		2100	do	73¾
	ex-coup	53	1100	do s3.	73⅝
8,000	do	53¼	300	do	73½
3,000	do	53	300	do	73⅝
3,000	N.Y.Cen.1st, C.	112	500	do s3.	73¼
20,000	do	112⅜	600	do	73⅜
2,000	N.Y.C'n.6s,'87.	99½	800	do	73¼
1,000	C. & R.I. & P. 7s.	105¾	1600	do	73⅛
1,000	do	105⅝	1600	do	73
5,000	do	105¾	800	do	72⅞
2,000	M.&St.P.7 3-10.	95	800	do s3.	72¾
8,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st,		500	do	72⅞
	La C. Div.	88	3100	do	73
1,000	Chi. N. W. Con.		500	do	73⅛
	C. Gold bds.	82½	300	do	73
5,000	Mich. So. 2d.	101½	10	do	73¼
2,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	102⅜	500	do	73⅛
5,000	Gal. & C. 1st.	106¼	2700	do	73
4,000	H.&St.J.8s,C'n.	89	2900	do	73⅛
35,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	82	1300	do s3.	73
5,000	Erie 4th	97½	1100	do	73
1,000	do b. c.	97¼	500	do	72⅞
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	93¾	100	do s3.	72¾
10,000	do	93⅝	300	do	72⅝
5,000	do	93¾	200	do	72⅝
10,000	do	93⅝	800	do	72½
8,000	do	94	300	do	72⅝
1,000	Cen. Pac. 1st,		2700	L.S.& M. So. b. c.	74¼
	San Joaq. Br.	84⅝	1100	do	74⅜
4,000	Cen. P. 1st. Cal		1400	do s3.	74¼
	& Oregon Br.	83¼	3700	do s3.	74⅛
2,000	West. Pac. bds.	85½	700	do	74⅛
6,000	Union Pac. 1st.	91⅝	2100	do s3.	74¼
10,000	do	91¾	200	do	74⅛
10,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G.	90¾	100	do	74⅜
5,000	do b. c.	90½	1400	do	74¼
1,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	81½	1800	do s3.	74⅛
1,000	P.R. of Mo. 2d.	80	1100	do s3.	74
9,000	do	79½	1500	do c.	74⅛
8,000	C.&N.W.C.b.c.	91¾	2400	C. & N. W. b. c.	44⅜
2,000	C.,C.&I.C. 1st.	68½	1000	do	44½
10,000	do	69	100	do	44⅝
1,000	do b c.	69¼	1800	do s3.	44½
1,000	do	69½	1000	do	44½
3,000	Tol. & W. 2d.	62	400	do	44⅜
1,000	do	62½	1600	do	44¼
10,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88.	80½	500	do	44⅛
2,000	C.,B.&Q.8s,b.c.	112	1900	do	44¼
5	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	200	700	do	44⅜
50	Fourth Nat. Bk.	96½	1800	do	44½
1	Del. & H. Can. b c.	118½	200	do	44⅜
100	At. & P. Tel. b. c.	28⅞	800	do s3.	44¼
200	do b3.	29	100	do	44⅜
100	do	29⅛	500	do	44¼
100	do	29¼	900	do	44⅛
100	do	29⅛	25	do	44⅜
500	do	29	600	do	44⅛
15	do	29¼	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	60¼
100	do	29⅛	100	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	37¼
500	do b30.	29¼	100	do s3.	37⅜
200	do	29	500	do	37¼
30	American Ex.	64½	500	do	37½
120	do	65	200	do	37⅜
50	Consol. Coal. b. c.	42¾	100	do	37⅝
10	Wells-Fargo Ex.	80	100	do	37¾
56	do b3.	80	100	do	37⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	101⅛	100	do	37½
200	Mich. Cen. b. c.	80½	300	T., W. & W. b. c. s3.	18⅛
30	Clev. & Pitts. G'd.	89	100	do	18
20	C. & R. I. b c. b3.	102⅝	100	do	17⅞
100	do	102⅞	100	do	17¾
500	do	102¾	20	Chi., Bur. & Q.	110½
500	Pacific Mail b. c.	35	50	P., Ft. W. & C. G. b. c.	94¼
1000	do	34⅞	10	Warren	88
700	do s3.	34¾	140	Mor. & Ess. b. c.	95⅝
200	do	34⅝	5	do	95⅞
200	do	34⅞	20	Del., Lack. & W.	107⅝
2400	do	34¾	40	do	107½
100	do c.	34¾	50	N.Y.,N.H.&H. b. c.	134
1100	Erie b. c.	29⅛	20	Pac R. of Mo. b. c.	51
350	do s3.	28⅞	100	do	50½
800	do	29	303	N. J. Railroad b3.	130
100	do b3	29	100	Han. & St. J. b. c.	25
100	do	28⅞	100	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	16½
1200	Un. Pac. b. c. s3.	36⅞	500	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	30¾
200	do	36⅞	500	do	30⅝
200	do	36¾	100	do s60.	30⅜
700	do	36⅞	100	do s3.	30½
200	do	36¾	100	do	30¾
1400	do s3.	36¾	200	do	30⅝
400	N. J. Cen. b. c.	107¼	500	do	30½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000	U. P. 1st.	91⅞	500	Lake Shore	74½
90	Am. Ex.	65	2100	do s3.	74
200	Pacific Mail	34¾	1000	do	73⅞
200	do	34⅝	1500	do	73¾
1300	do s3.	34½	300	do	73⅝
500	do	34⅝	3600	do s3.	73½
100	do b3.	34⅝	500	do	73½
5000	West. Union	72½	2000	do	73⅝
1600	do	72⅜	2500	do	73½
4100	do	72½	3800	do	73⅝
100	do s3.	72⅜	100	do c.	73⅝
500	do	72⅜	200	do s3.	73⅝
200	do s3.	72¼	300	do s3.	73½
800	do	72¼	100	Rock Island c.	102⅝
200	do s3.	72⅛	100	do	102½
[illegible]	do	72⅛	100	Toledo & Wab	18
2100	do	72	1000	North-west s3.	44
800	do	71⅞	500	do	44⅛
2000	do	71¾	200	do	44¼
100	do u.r.	71⅞	100	do	44⅛
500	do	71⅞	800	do s3.	44
2500	do	72	100	do c.	44
1200	do	72⅛	2000	do	44
600	do b3.	72¼	500	do	44⅛
100	do	72⅛	500	North-west. Pref.	60⅜
400	Atlantic & Pac. T.	28⅞	100	do	60¼
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	101	700	St. Paul	37⅜
200	Erie Railway	28¾	100	do s3.	37¼
1900	U. Pacific s3.	36⅝	15	Chi. & Alton	105
600	do	36⅝	100	Pacific R. of Mo.	50½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.	118¼	$9,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68.	118⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	117¼	40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b.c.	118⅛
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	118⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s, L. bds.	94⅞	100	Ill. Central	101½
4,000	Tenn. 6s, old,		20	C. & Pitts. Guart.	89
	ex Coup. b. c.	53	1300	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	73⅝
10,000	do	53⅛	2000	do	73½
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	91⅝	100	do	73⅜
15,000	U. P. 7s, L. Gt.	90¾	100	do	73¼
2,000	T. & Wab. 1st,		6300	do s3.	73⅜
	St. Louis Div.	65	600	do s3.	73½
5,000	Internat. 1st.	74	400	do	73½
5,000	A. D. & I. Co. 7s.	98¾	600	do s3.	73¼
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	105½	3500	do	73⅜
7,000	Erie 3d	101	200	do s3.	73⅜
6,000	C. & N. W. C.	91	2100	do	73½
20,000	N. J. C. 1st, C.	108⅝	600	do b3.	73⅝
55	Bk. of North Ame.	97	600	do	73¾
16	D. & H. C. Co. b. c.	118¼	100	Chic. & R. I. b. c.	102½
100	Quick. Min. b. c.	34½	25	P., Ft. W. & C G. b. c.	94¼
200	At. & P. Tel. b. c.	28¾	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	26
50	do	29	200	Un. Pac. b. c. b3.	36⅝
20	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	101¼	1500	do s3.	36½
100	do	101	2100	do	36⅛
100	Erie Railway b. c.	28⅞	300	do	36⅜
1000	West. Un. b. c.	72⅛	300	do	36½
1800	do	72¼	900	do	36⅝
400	do	72⅛	1300	C. & N. W. b. c.	44¼
500	do	72	200	do	44⅛
400	do	71⅞	1000	do s3.	44
800	do	71¾	1600	do	43⅞
200	do	71⅝	100	do	44
1200	do	71½	1300	do	43⅞
800	do	71⅝	600	do	43¾
900	do	71¾	1600	do	43⅞
900	do	71⅝	200	do s3.	43¾
1300	do	71½	1500	do	44
1000	do	71⅜	400	do	44⅛
1200	do	71¼	140	M. & Essex b. c.	95½
500	do	71⅛	900	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	37⅜
1500	do	71	100	do s3.	37¼
7200	do	70⅞	500	do	37¼
5200	do	71	100	do	37⅜
1800	do	71⅛	10	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	58⅛
8000	do	71¼	100	Tol., W. & W. u. r.	18⅛
900	do	71⅜	200	do b. c.	18
10	U. S. Ex. b. c. b3.	64	50	do	18⅛
25	Wells-F. Ex. b. c.	80	400	do	17⅞
100	Pacific Mail b. c.	34⅝	1200	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	30½
900	do s3.	34½	200	do	30⅜
300	do	34½	100	do	30½
500	do s3.	34⅝	100	do b3.	30⅜
1900	do	34¼	50	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	9½
200	do	34⅜	100	do	9¼
200	Har. R R. b. c. s3.	127			

SALES FROM 2:30 to 3 P. M.

600	Western Union	71⅜	500	At. & Pac. Tel.	28¼
800	do	71½	200	Quicksilver s3.	34½
200	do	71⅝	800	Union Pacific	36⅝
2100	do	71½	1000	do	36⅞
500	do	71¾	500	do s3.	37
500	do	71⅞	100	do b3.	37⅛
800	do	71¾	500	do s3.	37⅛
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	37¼
400	do	[illegible]	500	do	37⅜
300	do	[illegible]	1300	do	37¼
1500	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	37⅜
1500	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	37¼
3600	do	[illegible]	400	do	37⅛
200	do	[illegible]	100	Han. & St. Jo. b3.	25
100	do	72	200	North-western	4 ¼
100	do	[illegible]	100	do	44⅜
200	do	[illegible]	100	do b3.	44½
100	do	[illegible]	100	do s3.	44½
2000	do	72	300	do	44⅝
1200	do	72	200	do	44¾
2500	Erie Railway	29	100	do s3.	44¾
600	do	29	300	do	44⅞
100	do b3.	29	300	do s3.	44⅞
1500	do	29	200	do	45
1500	do	29⅛	1100	do	45⅛
400	Pacific Mail	[illegible]	300	do b3.	45
500	do	[illegible]	1700	do	45
500	do b3.	34½	100	do	44⅞
300	Pacific Mail	34¾	100	Rock Island	102¾
200	do	34⅞	500	do	103
500	do	35	600	do b3.	103
300	do	35⅛	200	St. Paul	37½
1300	do	35¼	400	do	37⅝
300	do	35	5	do	37¼
100	do b3.	35	500	do	37¾
300	do s5.	35	200	do	37⅞
300	Lake Shore	73¾	200	do	38
1100	do	73⅞	300	do	37⅞
1400	do	74	7	St. Paul Pref.	58½
900	do s3.	74⅛	100	Tol. & Wab. b3.	18
500	do	74¼	100	do	18⅛
2000	do	74⅛	100	do	17⅞
500	do b3.	74¼	200	do	18
1100	do	74¼	100	do b3.	18⅛
300	do s3.	74¼	100	Ohio & Miss.	30¾
100	do	74⅜	100	do	30⅞
1100	do	74½	400	do	31
1300	do	74⅝			

FRIDAY, Jan. 15—P. M.

The share speculation on the Stock Exchange was very much depressed to-day, under heavy sales of stock for the bull account arising out of the weakening of margins by the decline for some days past. The selling movement continued from time to time during the day, and was general. The sales of Western Union, however, formed the great feature of the day's business, amounting to 111,000 shares. The earliest sales of the stock were at 74, and toward the conclusion of the second board the price touched 70⅛, amid much excitement. The decline in the remainder of the list ranged from ⅜ to 1 ₱ cent., principally in Lake Shore, North-west, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph. As the day drew to a close the shorts began to cover and prices advanced. Western Union recovered 2 ₱ cent., but at the close sold at 72⅝. After this stock, Lake Shore, North-west, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, and Erie made the greatest improvement. The failure of one small broker was announced, and for a time there were rumors of financial troubles in more important quarters, in consequence of a further decline in prices to-day. The recovery late in the afternoon, in addition to the covering of short contracts, was caused by the fact that all the prominent brokers had got through, and that, if any trouble did exist, it was tided over. In regard to Lake Shore, it was stated that the papers to show cause as to enjoining the dividend had been served. The shrinkage in values to-day caused the sale of considerable stock which was being carried by weak parties.

The Money market is still characterized by extreme ease and low rates of interest. The rates for call loans to-day were 2½@3 ₱ cent., and time loans are offered at 5 to 6 ₱ cent. for one to three months. Mercantile paper is sought for, and prime grades are rapidly absorbed, the rates for this class being 5½ to 7 ₱ cent.

The London market continues easy, the rate of discount for three months bills in the open market having, to-day, been 3⅝ ₱ cent., and the rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities 3 ₱ cent. The London market for securities was weak for United States bonds, although prices were without important change, closing at 107½@107⅝ for 1865s old, 107⅜ for 1867s, 104⅜@104½ for 10-40s, 102⅜@102½ for new 5s. Erie was quoted at 26¼@26½. Consols closed at 92¼@92⅜ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account. Sterling exchange was firm, bankers sixty-day bills selling at 4.86@4.86¼, and sight at 4.89½@4.89¾. Gold declined at the opening from 112 to 111¾, the movement having been inaugurated in the closing dealings yesterday on the receipt of the President's recommendations on specie payments, accompanying his signature to the Senate Finance bill. In the afternoon the tone of the market became firm, and the price advanced to 112⅛ on telegrams from Washington that no further Congressional action would be taken on the finance question this session. The closing sales, however, were at 112. The carrying rates were 4 to 1½ ₱ cent. The specie engagements for export to Europe, to-morrow, are $100,000. The Customs receipts to-day were $294,000. The payments on account of January interest by the Treasury to date amounted to $13,205,000. The import entries of dry goods at this port, for the past week, were $2,943,255, and the amount marketed $2,309,714.

The Government bond market was weak, and a lower range of prices prevailed. At the close the market was firmer in tone, in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds were strong, and capital continues to seek this mode of investment in preference to many other securities. State bonds were firm for Tennessees and steady for other issues, but the transactions were very small.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

Gold receipts	$354,525 00
Gold payments	988,569 56
Gold balance	44,153,698 71
Currency receipts	792,559 21
Currency payments	736,060 77
Currency balance	45,082,792 34
Customs	294,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 15.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	114¼	114
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1862	114¾	114⅝
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1867	118¼	118⅛
American Gold	112½	112
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅛	101¼
Chicago and Rock Island	102½	103
Pacific Mail	35⅛	35
St. Paul Common	37⅜	37⅞
St. Paul Preferred	58½	58¾
Western Union	73¾	72⅝
Union Pacific	36⅞	37⅛
Lake Shore	74⅜	74½
Toledo and Wabash	18	18⅛
North-western Common	44½	44⅞
North-western Preferred	60¾	61
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107½
New-Jersey Central	107	107⅛
Panama	111	111
Erie	29	29⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	31	31
C., C. and Indiana Central	9¾	9¼
Harlem	127½	127⅛

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101¼	101	8,841
Harlem	127	127	200
Erie	29⅜	28⅝	13,400
Lake Shore	74¾	73¼	76,700
Wabash	18⅛	17⅞	3,700
North-western	45⅛	43¾	50,900
North-western Preferred	61	60¼	1,000
Rock Island	103	102½	2,900
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38	37	9,200
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	58¾	58½	200
N. Y. and N. H.	130	130	300
Michigan Central	80½	80½	200
Illinois Central	101½	101½	100
Union Pacific	37⅜	36⅜	23,900
Missouri Pacific	50½	50½	200
C. C. & Indiana Central	9½	9¼	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25	25	200
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	16½	16½	....
Ohio and Mississippi	31	30⅜	8,000
Western Union	74	70⅞	111,000
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	29⅛	28¼	2,900
Pacific Mail	35¼	34¼	21,100
Quicksilver	34½	34½	300
Amer. Mer. Union Express	65	64	100
Morris and Essex	95⅝	95½	240
Total sales			336,081

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	117¾	5-20s, 1867, r.	118	118¼
6s, 1881, r.	118¼	118⅜	5-20s, 1867, c.	118⅛	118¼
6s, 1881, c.	118½	118⅝	5-20s, 1868, r.	118	118½
5-20s, 1862, r.	114⅜	114⅝	5-20s, 1868, c.	118	118½
5-20s, 1862, c.	114⅜	114⅝	10-40s, r.	114⅞	115⅛
5-20s, 1864, r.	115⅞	116⅛	10-40s, c.	115	115¼
5-20s, 1864, c.	116	116⅛	5s, 1881, r. x. in.	112½	112¾
5-20s, 1865, r.	117⅞	118⅛	5s, 1881, c.	113⅞	114⅛
5-20s, 1865, c.	118	118¼	Cen. P. G. bds.	94	94¼
5-20s, 1865, n. r.	117¼	117⅜	West. P. G. bs.	85	85½
5-20s, 1865, n. c.	117¼	117⅜			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $240,000 for interest, and $143,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$63,613,000
Gold balances	2,297,000
Currency balances	2,598,000

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$82,463,561
Currency balances	3,483,090
Gold exchanges	9,040,428
Gold balances	1,133,422

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	41½	N. Y. R. B. L.	105½
Alabama 5s, 1886	41½	N. Y. C. B. L.	105½
Alabama 8s, 1886	48	N. C. 6s, o., J. & J.	26½
Ark. 6s, Funded	20	N. C. 6s, o., A. & O.	26½
Ark. 7s, L.R.& Ft.S.is.	9	N. C. 6s, N.C.R.J.&J.	53
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	9	N.C. 6s, N.C.R.A.&O.	53
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	9	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. c.	
Ark. 7s, M.O.&R.Riv.	9	off, J. & J.	37
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cent. R.	9	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. c.	
California 7s	106	off, A. & O.	37
Connecticut 6s	103	N. C. 6s, F. A., '66	20
Ga. 6s	81	N. C. 6s, F. A., '68	18
Ga. 7s, new bonds	89	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J.&J.	16
Ga. 7s, indorsed	82	N. C. 6s, n.bs., A.&O.	14½
Indiana 5s	99	Ohio 6s, '65	99
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.	99	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Illinois Coup. 6s, '72.	99	Ohio 6s, '86	103
Illinois War Loan	99	Rhode Island 6s	103
Kentucky 6s	100	South Carolina 6s	31
Louisiana 6s	25	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	31¼
La. 6s, new bonds	24	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	31
La. 6s, new Float. Dbt.	23	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66	32
La. 7s, Penitentiary	27	S. C. 6s, L.C., '89, J.&J.	31
La. 6s, Levee bonds	26	S.C. 6s, L.C. '89, A.&O.	30
La. 8s, Levee bonds	25	S. C. 7s of '88	32
La. 8s, Levee bds. '75	25	S. C. 7s, N. F. bds.	7½
Michigan 6s, '78-79	101	Tenn. 6s, old	71
Michigan 6s, '83	101	Tenn. 6s, o. ex c.	52½
Michigan 7s, '90	104	Tenn. 6s, n. bds.	72
Mo. 6s, due in '75	99	Tenn. 6s, n. bs. ex c.	52⅝
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98¼	Tenn. 6s, n. series	52⅜
Mo. 6s, due in '77	100	Texas 10s of '76	96½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95	Virginia 6s, old	23
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95	Va. 6s, n. bs., '66	33
Mo. 6s, due in '80	95	Va. 6s, C. bds	56
Funding bds. due '94	95	Va. 6s, ex m. c.	53⅝
Long bds. due '81-'91	94⅞	Va. 6s, Def. bds.	11
H. & St. J., due '76	97		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

A. & Sus. 1st bds	106	D., M. & Tol. Bds	101⅜
A. & Sus. 2d bds	103	Buf. & Erie N. Bds	101
B., H. & E. 1st	22½	Buf. & State Line 7s	101
C. & O. 6s, 1st	45	L. Shore Div. Bds	101
C. & A. 1st	105	L. Shore Con. C. 1st	101½
C. & A. In.	100½	L. Snore Con. R. 1st	100
J. & C. 1st	106½	L. Shore Con. C. 2d	91⅛
L. & Mo. 1st G.	90	L. Shore Con. R. 2d	91
St. L., J. & C. 1st	97¼	Mar. & Cin. 1st	106½
C., B.&Q. 8 p.c. 1st	111	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902	102
C., R. I. & P.	105½	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	112½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
C. R. of N. J. 1st C.	103	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	99½
C. R. of N. J. C. C'e.	105½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	99½
A. D. & Im. bds.	98½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	95
M.&St.P 1st. 8s, P.D.	109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	93
M.&St P.1, 7 3-10 P.D.	93¾	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103¼
M.&St.P.7s, G.R.D.	80	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	112⅜
M.&St.P.1st. La.C.D.	88	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	110½
M.&St.P.1st. I.&D.	72	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	106½
M.&St.P.1st, H.&D.	75	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101
M.&St.P.1st, C.&M.	82	Harlem 1st, 7s, Coup.	109
M.&St.P 2d.	76½	N. Missouri 1st	83½
C. & N. W. S. F.	103⅝	O. & M. Con. S. F.	98½
C. & N. W. Int. bds	100	O. & M. Con	98
C. & N. W. Con. bds	91	O. & M. 2d, Con	82
C. & N. W. C.G.bds.	82¼	Central Pacific G. B.	94
C. & N. W. R.G.bds.	82	Cen. Pac., S. J. B.	84½
Galena & Chi. Ex.	106	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st	82⅞
Gal. & Chi. 2d	101¾	Western Pac. Bds	85
Chi. & Mil. 1st	93	Union Pac. 1st B'ds	91⅝
W.&St.Pet.1st	73½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	90½
C.C.C.&I. 1st 7s, S.F.	105	Union Pacific S. F.	81¼
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	101	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	91½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	107	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	79
Del., L. & W. 7s, Con.	108	Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	100
Morris & Essex 1st	109	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	106½
Morris & Essex 2d	106	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	102½
Mor. & Ess. bds. 1900	99½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	100
Mor. & Ess. 7s of '71	101½	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	102½
Erie 1st, extended	103½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	101
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	102	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	69¼
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	100¾	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	25
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	97	R., W. & Og. C. 1st	93¾
Long Dock Bonds	101	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	94
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	104	Bel. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s	96½
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	89¼	Tol., P & W., E. D.	80⅝
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75	101⅞	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	85
Cedar F. & M. 1st	80	T. & W. 1st St. L. Div.	65
Ind., Bloom. & W. 2d	20	Tol. & Wabash 2d	61
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	100½	Gt. West. 1st, 1888	80½
M S.N.I.S.Fd. 7 ₱ ct.	105½	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	59
Cleve. & Tol. S. Fd.	102	Quin. & Tol. 1st, 1890	50
Cleve. & Tol. N.Bds.	100¼	Han. & Cent. Mo. 1st	60
Cleve., P.&A.O.Bds.	100¾	Pekin, Lin. & De. 1st	60
C., P. & A. N. Bds.	101¼		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American Exchange	114½	Merchants' Ex.	101½
Butchers' and Dr's'	130	Metropolitan	131
Chemical	1500	Nassau	106
City	300	Ninth National	99
Citizens'	124	North America	97
Commerce	119⅞	Pacific	160
Corn Exchange	125	Park	136
First National	200	People's	138
Fourth National	96	Phenix	98
Irving	124	Shoe and Leather	148½
Mechanics'	137	State of New-York	108
Mercantile	112	Union	130
Merchants'	119		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 15.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	131¾	132
City 6s, New	104¼	104⅜
Camden & Amboy R. R.	129½	129¾
Pennsylvania R. R.	54⅝	54¾
Philadelphia & Reading R. R.	54¾	54⅞
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61⅛	61¼
Catawissa R. R. Pref.	41¾	42
Philadelphia & Erie R. R.	17¾	17⅞
Northern Central R. R.	34	34¼
Lehigh Navigation	49½	49⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	99¼	99½

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway, have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of *Seven ₱ cent.*, and also an extra dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, both payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.

The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE END OF BUBBLE-BLOWING IN THE TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

THE COMING REVOLUTION IN THE ART OF TELEGRAPHY.

THE RISING COMPANY OF THE FUTURE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "Cheap Telegraphy," does the public a good service in calling attention to "the huge and oppressive monopoly that has for years controlled the telegraph system of this country," and it is to be hoped his prophecy of its "approaching end" may soon be fulfilled.

It is something amazing in the history of corporations how this "watered" and intrinsically weak concern should have acquired such power in a country of free enterprise; but it is still more surprising that its apparent success should not long ago have brought into the field a competitor sustained by a more substantial basis of capital. All that "Cheap Telegraphy" says about the enormously exaggerated paper capital of the Western Union, and the necessity therefrom arising for oppressive charges, is true; but it is very much within the truth. Let the following figures tell their own story of this most remarkable case of corporate bubble-blowing:

In 1858 the capital stock of Western Union was $385,700. Subsequently, stock was issued for the following purposes:

1858–1866.—		
For cash at different times		$167,200 00
For bonds and fractions of stock dividends		146,640 00
For other objects		182,053 55
For stock dividends		17,819,146 45
For lines purchased		3,322,000 00
Jan. 6, 1866.—Total capital		$22,013,700 00
1866.—		
Stock for United States Telegraph Company and United States Pacific Telegraph Company		$7,216,300 00
Stock for American Telegraph Company	$3,833,100	
For dividends to American Telegraph Company	8,000,000—	11,833,100 00
1869.—Total capital		$41,063,100 00

I have reason to know that the weakness of the Western Union Company, and its exposure to successful attack from a well-conducted opposition, have attracted the attention of telegraph capitalists in Europe. It has come within my intimate knowledge that such parties have caused minute inquiries to be made in regard to the basis of organization and the property of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and the prospects of extending its area so as to establish a really effective opposition. The result of these inquiries shows that the Atlantic and Pacific Company have 25,000 miles of owned and leased wire; that its lines connect with the principal cities of New-England, follow the great routes of trade in New-York, connect with the trade centres of the lake region, and thence follow the line of the Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, branching off into Utah and also along the coast line of California, besides which their Southern Branch runs through New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington, Virginia, and connects with all the cotton centres of the South, while at Ogdensburg a connection is made with the Canada system of wires. It further appears that under arrangements already completed, the Atlantic and Pacific is to constitute the land system of the Direct Cable, thereby establishing cheap telegraphy with Europe. It is also ascertained (possibly here I may be speaking of matters more or less confidential) that the Company owns very important patents, which, it is estimated, would enable it to do as much work on its mileage of wire as the Western Union can perform under the old system with its much greater length of wires. I do not feel at liberty to be explicit as to the nature of these improvements; but perhaps it is not saying too much to state that they will revolutionize the art and the economies of telegraphy. These are matters of detailed information that have gone to European capitalists, who have an idea that there is great room for a well-conducted company to compete with the Western Union. Whether foreign or home enterprise shall accomplish this much desired result is likely to be soon determined.

I see from the papers that Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, late General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has just been elected President of the Atlantic and Pacific. To those who are aware of the importance of Gen. Eckert's services as the architect of the Western Union system, this change will appear to be as great a misfortune to the Western Union as it is a good fortune to the Atlantic and Pacific. The voluntary resignation of the General, taken in connection with his acceptance of the Presidency of the younger company, carries with it a significant implication; for no one better than he knows the essential weakness of the present monopoly, and the opportunity that exists for its overthrow by a well-conducted opposition possessed of superior instruments. Next in value to the best of instruments is the best of managers, and the Atlantic and Pacific may congratulate itself that it has now acquired both. On the whole, from a somewhat extended familiarity with telegraphing on both sides of the Atlantic, and from what I happen to know of the relative position of these two companies, I am disposed to conclude that "Cheap Telegraphy" may safely indulge his hopes of "the approaching end of a once powerful monopoly."

A FOREIGN BANKER.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 15, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	42	Resin, bbls	171
Cotton, bales	2,257	Oil-cake, pks	531
Copper, bdls	10	Pork, pks	1,169
Copper, cakes	272	Beef, pks	299
Dried Fruit, pks	284	Cut-meats, pks	3,502
Eggs, bbls	582	Grease, pks	89
Flour, bbls	7,364	Lard, pks	2,664
Wheat, bushels	8,620	Stearine, pks	121
Corn, bushels	105,200	Butter, pks	3,263
Oats, bushels	32,275	Cheese, pks	631
Malt, bushels	600	Tallow, pks	43
Barley, bushel	6,500	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,109
Grass-seed, bags	363	Pea-nuts, bags	331
Beans, bbls	106	Starch, bxs	965
Peas, bushels	576	Sumac, bags	28
Corn-meal, bags	627	Tea, half-chests	5
Flax, bales	68	Tobacco, hhds	83
Lard-oil, bbls	55	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	418
Hops, bales	33	Whisky, bbls	710
Hides, No.	359	Wool, bales	5
Hides, bales	34	Sugar, bbls	567
Leather, sides	10,00[illegible]	Syrup, bbls	38
Lead, pigs	279	Skins, bales	4
Horns, bags	61	Tallow-oil, bbls	40

BOOTS AND SHOES—Dealings in this line show but little animation as yet. The demand is very moderate for most kinds of stock. Holders are confident and claim full prices. Trade through the auction rooms lacks spirit. Collections are reported as progressing very well, all the circumstances considered.

COAL—The market shows firmness as to values, though trade is confined within very narrow limits. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $7 50@$8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Sells very slowly. Values are nominally unchanged. Maracaibo, prime to choice, quoted at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@10½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7c., gold.

COFFEE—Dull to-day, but without quotable change as to values, which remain as in our last; 2,000 bags Rio, by the Copernicus, sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been less sought after for early delivery, shippers and spinners operating reservedly. Prices, however, have not varied materially. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,871 bales, (of which 1,294 bales were placed on last evening) including 922 bales to shippers, 565 bales to spinners, and 384 bales to speculators. The demand for forward delivery has been on a restricted scale. The opening dealings indicated a slight decline in values, influenced in part by the tamer reports from Liverpool, and the comparatively free arrivals at the shipping ports. Subsequently prices were advanced about 1-16c. ₱ ℔., under a more confident bidding on speculative account. The very latest transactions were at weaker figures, under a pressure to place contracts, and values receded fully ⅛c. ₱ ℔. from the highest point of the day, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,200 bales, (of which 2,200 bales were on last evening, and 11,000 bales to-day,) with 3,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with January options closing at 15..; February, 15 1-32c.; March, 15 7-16c.@15 15-32c.; April, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; May, 16 3-32c.; June, 16⅜@16 13-32c.; July, 16⅝c.@16 11-16c.; August, 16⅞c.@16 15-16c. ₱ ℔. ....Receipts here to-day, 2,757 bales, including 1,497 bales by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 18,610 bales, and for the week 94,427 bales against 8,420 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,300,410 bales, against 2,230,912 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 23,498 bales; to the Continent, 10,248 bales. Stock in New-York, 158,998 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 868,980 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Good Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Fair	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—Drugs and Dyes have been more sought after and held more confidently. Dye-woods are in fair request and very firm in price. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $24@$25, currency; Jamaica do., $22; Mexican Fustic, $30@32, gold; Lima Wood, $75, currency; Camwood, $160@170, gold, ₱ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand, and depressed in price. The export call has been checked by the want of freight room, for prompt use. The home-trade inquiry has been confined to small job lots of stock wanted for immediate use. The sales since our last have been 10,350 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$3 90; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 90@$4 40, mostly at $4 15@$4 25; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$5; good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 60@$5, mostly at $4 85@$5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 90@$5 60, and trade and family extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,650 bbls. shipping extras at the quoted figures, mostly on the basis of $5 for very good, in lines....Southern Flour has been quoted weak, on a very light business, wholly jobbing. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 15@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been rather quiet, within the range of from $4@$5 25 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 15 for Superfine ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been slow of sale and weak in price, within the range of from $4@$4 45 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $4 45 for Golden Ear; $4@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 520 bbls....Corn-meal in sacks inactive at from $1 40@$1 85 ₱ 100 ℔s....Oatmeal is in limited requested, within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in slack demand, within the range of $2 45@$2 85 ₱ 100 ℔s. for poor to fancy, in bags.

FRUIT—Business has been moderately active in this line; prices have been comparatively well supported. Sales, 1,400 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 85; 500 half bxs. Valencia do. at 11c.; 250 bbls. Currants at 6c.; 40 cks. Turkey Prunes at 10¼c.@11¼c., and 300 cases Sardines at 14c. for quarter bxs.

GRAIN—Wheat rules very tame and weak. The foreign advices are unfavorable to the export interest. Millers are buying very sparingly. Holders offer supplies with more eagerness. Values are quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, but, in the absence of important dealings, are more or less nominal. Sales have been confined to 8,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 11, for export; 7,600 bushels good No. 2 do., afloat, at $1 12; and a few odd lots of stock, Spring and Winter, at irregular figures, including No. 3 Spring at $1 06@$1 08, and No. 1 Spring at $1 15@$1 19; No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, quoted at $1 08 bid, and $1 10 asked....New Corn has been fairly active at a shade easier prices. The demand has been in good part for export. Old very quiet and altogether nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels, at 86c.@88½c. for very poor to strictly choice new Mixed Western, mostly at 88c. for prime, afloat; 88c.@89c. for new Yellow Western; 87c.@88c. for new White do.; and (nominally) 94c. for old Mixed Western, in store. ....Rye, and Malt, and Peas, essentially unchanged.... Barley steady, but in light demand; sales, 3,000 bushels prime Canada West at $1 60....Oats have been attracting more attention, chiefly from the local trade, and prime have been quoted steadier in price. Sales have been reported of 37,000 bushels at 67c.@69c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, from cars and afloat, closing with 69c. bid, and up to 70c. asked for strictly prime Chicago; 68c. for good Mixed Western, in store; 68c.@70c. for White Western; 67½c.@68¾c. for Mixed State, and 68¾c. for Mixed Canada....Buckwheat dull, at about 70c. ₱ bushel....Hay, Straw, and Feed, in quite moderate request, at previous quotations.

HEMP—The market has been very quiet, yet values have been quoted steady. Of Jute, 400 bales sold on private terms; and of Jute Butts, 300 bales at 2⅜c., currency.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after. Holders have been firm in their views. Stocks have been offered with less urgency. Sales 4,000 Buenos Ayres, and 400 City Slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—There has been a very moderate call noted for supplies. Desirable qualities have been offered reservedly. Prices have been well maintained. The export movement has been comparatively light. We quote: New-Yorks, very good to choice, new, 42c.@50c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 25c.@40c.; Eastern, new, 35c.@45c.; Western, new, 35c.@45c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c. Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; Californias, 45c.@50c. ₱ ℔. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 1,018 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 36,013 bales, against 13,288 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 1[illegible]2 bales, and since Sept. 1, 13,612 bales. Mr. Wells remarks that "the majority of our heavy brewers are said to have laid in supplies sufficient to carry them through the season; the only apparent prospect, therefore, of higher prices, lies in the expectation of a spirited demand from England later on. That a demand will come from that quarter for all our choice Hops no one doubts. Just now the London market is quiet, same as our own; but, with its exhausted supplies, it is not likely to remain so very long. The receipts into New-York since September, 1874, have been about 40,000 bales; we have shipped 14,000 bales to Europe; our local brewers have taken about 16,000 bales, leaving a stock on hand in this City to-day of about 10,000 bales, which is small indeed as compared with former seasons."

LEATHER—Trade in the leading kinds of stock has been fair, and values have been quite firm for really desirable grades, especially of Sole. Holders have not been urgent in their offerings of stock.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in less confident demand at lower prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 22½c. ₱ ℔.; sales, 250,000 ℔s....Copper products have been inactive, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 22½c.@23c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do at 28c. ₱ ℔....The Iron market shows more animation, the demand for American Pig being more active, with values ruling somewhat stronger, on less urgent offerings; sales have been reported, since our last, of 20,650 tons, chiefly on the basis of $27 for No. 1 Allentown and Crane, and $19@$23 for Gray Forge, at the furnaces; $25@$26 for job lots of No. 1, and $24 for No. 2. Scotch Pig has held above the views of buyers, on a scant offering of stock, but has been inactive. Iron Rails have been quiet at former figures. Scrap Iron has been more freely dealt in, sales having been reported of 2,700 tons, chiefly at $28@$30, with some small lots of Wrought as high as $33. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$35; Glengarnock at $3[illegible]@$37; Coltness, $38; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $25@$27; No. 2 do., $22@$24; Forge, $19@$23; English Rails, $48@$49, gold; American Rails nominally $50, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $27@$30; Wrought Scrap, $28@$33 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $65@$70; Russia Sheet Iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been in slack demand, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 87½@$6 90; and American at $6 12½@$6 20, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c....Spelter has been inactive at $7@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and 6⅝c. for ordinary domestic....American Steel dull at old rates....Regulus Antimony has been very quiet at 12⅜c.@12½c., gold, ₱ ℔....Shot quoted at 9c.@9½c. ₱ ℔....Tin has been held firmly; Pig, however, has been inactive; Straits quoted at 22¼c.@22½c.; English at 21⅝c.@21¾c.; Refined at 21¾c.@22c., and Banca at 25¾c.@26c., gold. Sales 400 slabs Straits at 22¼c.@22⅜c., gold....Tin plates have been more sought after at steadier rates, with sales reported of 2,500 bxs. Charcoal at $9 87½@$10 25, and Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$8 87½, and 2,000 bxs. Coke at $7 50@$8, and Coke Terne on private terms. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $7 75@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$8 87½; Coke Terne, $7@$7 62....Zinc has been slow of sale on the basis of 9¼c.@9½, gold.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans has been moderately sought after on a steady basis for the better qualities; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at 60c.@66c. for good to fancy, and up to 67½c.@68c. for very fancy; and, by auction, 320 bbls. at 57c.@65c. Foreign product, old crop, in some request, with sales reported of 325 hhds. and 25 tcs. Arecibo on private terms, and 65 hhds. Demerara at 45c., ₱ gallon. Other descriptions quite dull; values nominally as in our last.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull at $2 05@$2 10 for Strained....Tar selling very slowly; Wilmington quoted at $2 35@$2 37½; City Pitch at $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine in rather more demand, with sales reported of 50 bbls. merchantable at 37c.; 75 bbls. New-York pks. at 38½c., closing firmly at 39c.; 73 bbls. Oil pks. at 36½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale has been held more firmly, but has been without activity. There has been a moderate call noted for Sperm at buoyant rates. Linseed has been in fair jobbing demand at unchanged figures. Lard Oil has been inquired for, in a jobbing way; prices have favored sellers. Red, Olive, Cotton-seed, and Menhaden Oils, quiet. Paraffine held more confidently though not active. We quote: Crude Whale, 62½c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Bleached Whale, 72c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 70; Unbleached Sperm, $1 90@$1 92½; Bleached do $1 95@$1 97½; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 15 for good to choice, and 85c.@$1 for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 59c.@60c.; Linseed-oil, from 77c.@79c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 41c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@48c.; Yellow do., 52½c.@55c.; White do., 60c.@65c.; Paraffine, 22c.@27c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13c. At the annual meeting of the United States Menhaden Oil and Guano Company, on Thursday, it was officially reported that 1,478,634 bbls. Fish had been caught in 1874, against 1,193,100 bbls. in 1873. The Menhaden Oil product in 1874 was 3,372,837 gallons, against 2,214,800 gallons in 1873. The yield of guano in 1874 was 50,976 tons, against 36,299 tons in 1873. The stock of Menhaden Oil now on hand in the country, including that in process of manufacture at New-Bedford, is 648,000 gallons; stock of guano on hand, 5,203 tons; fishermen employed, 1,567; men employed at the manufactories, 871; sailing vessels employed, 284; steamers, 25; number of factories, 64; capital invested, $2,500,000.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, but steady....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 6¼c....Refined at 12½c. here, and 12¼c. at Philadelphia, for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 17¼c.@17½c....City Naphtha at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request, with prices favoring buyers. Sales for early delivery have been confined to small lots of New Western Mess at $20 25; Old do. at $19 75@$19 87½; 150 bbls. inspected Prime Mess at $19. And for forward delivery of New Western Mess, 250 bbls., February option, at $19 75, with March options quoted at $19 87½; and April and May at $20....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with City quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; and Western at 8¼c.@8½c....Cut-meats in fair demand at firm prices; sales, 100 bxs. Rib Bellies at 10½c.; 25,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, part at 10¼c.; 15,000 ℔. Clear Bellies on private terms; 1,300 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11c.@11¼c.; 2,000 Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.@8c.; 2,000 Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 12¾c.@13c.; 40 bxs. Western Dry Salted Shoulders at 8c., with Western Pickled Hams, in tierces, quoted at 11¼c.@11½c.; Western Dry Salted Short Cut Hams at 12c.@12¼c.; City Long Cut Hams at 12c. And at the West, 200 bxs. Long Cut Hams, 20 ℔., at 10½c....Bacon has been moderately active, but weaker for early delivery, with sales reported of 400 bxs. Western Long Clear at 10⅛c.@10¼c., chiefly at 10⅛c., with Short Clear quoted as 10¾c., and Western Long and Short Clear at 10⅝c.; also 475 bxs. City Long Clear at 10⅝c.@10¾c. And for Western delivery, 1,000 bxs. Short Clear, part at Peoria, at 10c. ₱ ℔....Lard has been more freely offered, and quoted rather weaker in price, on a fairly active business, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 1,540 tcs. Western Steam, common to strictly prime, at 13⅛c.@14⅛c., chiefly at 13⅞c.@14⅛c.; 400 tcs. Western Kettle at 14⅝c.@14¾c.; 70 tcs. City Steam at 14c., quoted at 13⅞c.@14c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13½c.@13¾c.; 600 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, on private terms; quoted at 14⅜c., with West India stock at 14⅛c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs., February, at 14c.@14 1-16c., closing at 14c.; 5,000 tcs., March, at 14 1-16c.@14 3-16c., closing at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c. And for Western delivery, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam for export, at $10 42½ ₱ 100 ℔....Beef steady but lower. Sales, 120 bbls. and 100 tcs.... Cheese rather firmer and in fair demand....Butter and Cheese without important alteration.

SALT—Has been moving rather slowly. Prices, however, have been without important change. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and nominal at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SOAP—The business in a wholesale way has been very light. The jobbing trade has been moderate. Prices have been without important alteration. Castile quoted at 8¾c.@9¼c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw have been less active to-day. The demand has been good, for refining stock, on the basis of previous quotations, but holders have claimed an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔., thus checking operations. The inquiry from the trade has been moderate; sales having been made to-day of 926 hhds., and 1,500 boxes, including 800 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; and 126 hhds. Demerara at 8¾c.@9c. And, last evening, 1,000 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c., and 3,000 bags Pernambuco at 8¼c. And, a few days since, (but only just made public,) 540 hhds. Martinique at current rates. We quote fair Refining quite firm at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at ⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugars at 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¼c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, and held more confidently, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.; Powdered at 10½c., Granulated at 10¼c.; A's at 9⅜c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 7¾c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been in less urgent demand, yet quoted firm; equal to 135,000 ℔s. sold at 8¾c.@9c. for fair to strictly prime....Stearine quiet, with choice City quoted at 14⅞c.@15c., and Western at 14⅝c.@14¾c. A sale of 50,000 ℔s. City, for shipment, was rumored, but without reliable particulars.

TEAS—The market is strong and buoyant as to values. The demand is good for the leading kinds of stock. Sales, 3,000 half-chests Green, and 5,900 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices. The export movement has been somewhat brisker. Two charters have been reported in the local market—one for Alicante, and the other for Genoa. Seed Leaf has been in fair demand and held with firmness. Spanish product has been selling moderately in job lots at full rates. Manufactured Tobacco has been quoted steady, on, however, a restricted business in most kinds of stock. Sales since our last, 150 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@23c.; 144 cases 1873 State Seed Leaf, and 284 cases 1873 Ohio, on private terms; 21 cases 1872 Connecticut at 6½c.@8½c.; 286 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 7½c.@8¾c.; 100 cases Sundries at 10c.@50c., and 700 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 15 ₱ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been in very limited demand, yet firm, on the basis of $1 10, gold, for Arctic ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Quoted higher on a fair demand; 200 bbls. sold at 98c. And of Alcohol, 50 bbls. at equal to 96½c. ₱ proof gallon.

WOOL—A firm market has been noted for supplies of really desirable grades of Wool, especially of domestic product, the demand for which, though not yet remarkably brisk, affords an outlet for a fair aggregate of stock. The inquiry is mainly for manufacturing purposes. Domestic Fleece is offered less freely. Domestic Pulled meets with a ready market on arrival, and but little strictly fine to choice stock is available. There is not much animation in foreign Wool. The offerings are limited. Holders insist on very full asking rates. Clothing stock is in rather slack demand, but comparatively scarce, and without further material alteration as to values. More call is noted for Carpet stock. Sales have been reported, during the week, of equal to 231,000 ℔. domestic Fleece at 40c.@60c., the latter for XXX, and up to 62½c.@65c. for Pickock; 30,000 ℔. Unwashed stock at 35c.@40½c.; 60,000 ℔. Scoured at 49c.@87½c., chiefly at 70c.@80c.; 45,000 ℔. Oregon on private terms; 75 bales Oregon Lambs, part at 32c.; 100 pks. Black Pulled, and 1,000 ℔. do., on private terms; 50 bales Combing Pulled at 50c.; 48 bales Nevada on private terms; 395 pks. and 15,500 ℔. domestic Pulled at 30c.@48c.; 81,000 ℔. Texas at 25c.@31c.; 139 bales and 44,500 ℔. California Spring at 25c.@35c.; 355 bales and 128,000 ℔. California Fall at 15c.@27c.; 140 bales Cape, part at 35½c.; 100 bales South American on private terms; 10 bales Australian at 50c.; and 5,000 ℔. Domestic Noils on private terms.

FREIGHTS—A limited movement has been noted in most lines to-day. Room on berth has been in comparatively slack request, but quoted about steady, on a limited offering of accommodation. The chartering business has been slow. Petroleum tonnage has been in most demand. Grain tonnage has been inquired for to some extent in the local market, but the bids have not been satisfactory. Tonnage suited to the Naval Store trade has been in request, and held with firmness. The Lumber and West India Sugar trades were without much animation....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton, compressed, at 3-16d. ₱ ℔., 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 830 bales Cotton, in lots, at ¼d.@9-32d. ₱ ℔.; 40 tons Leather at 55s.; 50 tons Measurement Goods at 17s. 6d.; 150 bbls. Apples, part at 4s.; 150 bbls. Pork at 6s. ₱ bbl., with Grain rates quoted nominal at 10½d.@11d. ₱ bushel, and Provision rates at 50s. ₱ ton. Also, a British bark 582 tons, hence with about 3,700 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 4½d. ₱ bbl., with option of London. The rates on Cotton, by sail, in our last, should have been printed as written, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ ℔..... For Glasgow, by steam, 225 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 52s. 6d.@55s. ₱ ton....For London, a British steamship, 1,468 tons, net, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Londonderry, a brig, 330 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 72s. 6d.....For Cork and orders, Grain tonnage was quoted in the local market at 7s. 6d. bid; at Philadelphia, at 8s., and at Baltimore at 8s.@8s. 3d ₱ quarter, but without leading to further business. Naval Store tonnage was in demand at Wilmington on the basis of 5s. 6d.@7s. 6d., but higher rates were claimed, for the United Kingdom....For Havre, by sail, 850 pks. Provisions and 7,000 Staves reported on private terms; also, an American schooner, 502 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo. ....For Bremen, by sail, 50 tons Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d....For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 tons Cotton at ⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ bushel. ....For the Baltic, a German brig, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, on private terms.... For Madeira, a British brig, 220 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Light Pipe Staves, reported at $30. ...For Puerto Cabello, a British schooner, 187 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $800, gold....For Bermuda, a schooner, 138 tons, reported from St. John, at $725.... For the Continent, (excluding Dutch ports,) a British bark, 723 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Cardenas, a brig, 308 tons, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 17c....For the Windward, an American schooner, with Lumber from Jacksonville, at $7 50, gold....For New-York, an American schooner, with Sugar, from Havana, reported at $4 50.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 35c. Resin quiet at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip; $2 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 15, 1875.

Trade in Beeves was fair on yesterday forenoon, and slow on this forenoon. The Cattle trains due did not arrive on time, and in consequence several herds remained unsold at noon. Prices ranged from 8½c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., weights 4 to 8½ cwt., on 55 to 59 ℔s. net. Milch Cows were not quoted, neither were Calves nor Veals. Sheep were slow, both yesterday and to-day, with several car-loads held at noon; prices, 5c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔. for Sheep. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs sold on yesterday forenoon at $6 81¼c.@$7 ₱ cwt.; City Dressed more easy, on slightly reduced rates, being 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔.; Western Dressed, 8c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove.—Toffey & Sons sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 20 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 98 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10¼c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weights 5¾ cwt. to 6½ cwt.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weights 7 cwt. to 7¼ cwt. W. Fitch held on sale for J. Hasket 3 cars of Beeves. Martin, Fuller & Co. held on sale for Welker & Co., 17 Virginia Steers; for Sonneheimer & Co., 16 Ohio Steers. Coney & McPherson sold for J. Dickerson 65 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale for L. Schonberg, 3 cars of Beeves. J. N. Pidcock sold 576 Sheep, weight 45,910 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 101 Sheep, weight 9,480 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 396 Sheep, weight 37,130 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 140 Sheep, weight 16,780 ℔s., at 7¾c. ₱ ℔. P. Kase & Sons sold 175 Sheep, weight 16,070 ℔s., at $6 30 ₱ cwt.; held on sale 1 car of Sheep.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,316 ℔s., at 6⅜c. ₱ ℔. T. H. Reid sold 334 Ohio Hogs, weight 60,580 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; held on sale one car of Hogs.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards.—P. S. Murry sold 2 dry Cows for $80. Hume & Elliott sold 79 Sheep, weight 7,580 ℔s., at 6⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 144 Sheep, weight 17,040 ℔s., at 7⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 168 Sheep, weight 18,250 ℔s., at 7⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 82 Sheep, weight 8,780 ℔s., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 1,435 head of horned Cattle, 5,830 Sheep, and 4,197 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 3,315 Hogs and 2,511 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 3,038 Sheep and Lambs, 5 Cows, and 2 Beeves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day were 1,581 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,380 head, or 490 cars, against 420 cars for the same time last week. The sales to-day were not sufficient to establish a market; no prime Cattle in the yards, and but few common grades during the week; fresh arrivals were through consignments. Cows—Receipts this week 23 cars—20 dairy Cows, 3 new Milch and Springers, mostly shipped through. Dairy Cows sold at $25@$35 ₱ head; new Milch, at $35@$50. There were but few Calves in the market this week; those offered were of poor quality at $4 50 ₱ head. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,200 head, against 15,400 head for the same time last week; fresh arrivals mostly through consignments; four cars in the yards to operate with. Market strong, and ¼c. off yesterday's prices; sales, 700 head Western Sheep, ranging from 80 ℔. to 94 ℔., at $5 20@$5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day 7,100 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 28,700 head, against 22,600 head for the same time last week. The market was active; sales of 2,000 head; about 5 cars remained in the yards for sale; but few prime Hogs in the market. Sale of Yorkers at $6 60@$6 80; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 25.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Cattle active; prices steady and entirely unchanged; receipts, 1,800 head. No extra Cattle on sale. Shipments—1,300 head. Live Hogs easier; not quotably lower. Estimated receipts, 25,000 head, with 50,000 to 60,000 head still in the pens. Sales of inferior to choice heavy at $6 25@$7; common to choice light, $6 10@$6 50; extra heavy, $7 10@$7 20. Shipments—14,000 head. Sheep active; sales of good to extra at $4 50@$6 25.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Cattle—Market opened with a fair supply; sales to a moderate extent at from ¼c. to ½c. ₱ ℔., live weight, higher; highest price paid was $7 15; Texans ranged from $4 50 to $6; Milch Cows bring $45 to $50 for common to fair. Sheep and Lambs—Market strong. The ruling prices are: Sheep, Common to Fair, 2½c.@4½c.; Fair to Good, 4½c.@6c.; Extra, 7c.@7¼c. Lambs, Common to Fair, 6c.@6½c.; Fair to Good, 6½c.@7½c., Extra, 8c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but lower; No. 2 Spring, 88¼c. cash, 89c. February, 89⅞c. March; No. 3 do., 83¼c.@84c.; rejected, 76½c.@77c. Corn dull and declining; new No. 2 Mixed 66¼c. cash, 66½c. February, 71¾c. bid for May; rejected, 61½c.@61¾c. Oats steady; No. 2, 52¾c.@52⅞c. cash; 53c. February; rejected, 49½c.@50c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 96½c.@97c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 26@$1 30 spot. Provisions in fair demand and lower; closing weak. Pork, $18 45, cash; $18 50@$18 60, February. Lard in fair demand and lower; sales at 13⅜c., cash; $13 45, February. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 9⅜c.; Short Clear do., 9¾c., all loose, spot. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and lower; light, $7 30; heavy, $7 80@$7 90. Whisky steady at 94c. On the call of the board this afternoon Wheat was firm at 88¾c., January; 89⅝c., February. Corn dull. Pork firmer at $18 47½@$18 70, February, closing with sellers at these prices. Lard easier at $13 42½, February. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—Flour quiet and weak; little doing. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 05¾@$1 06; No. 2 Spring, 85c., bid. Corn dull; closed lower; No. 2 Mixed, 66c.@67c. Oats dull and unsettled; closed lower; No. 2 at 57c.@57½c. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged. Whisky quiet at 94c. Pork firmer and higher at $18 75, spot and March; $18 50, bid, March. Dry-salted Meats declining; Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Bacon flat. Green Hams, 10c. Lard firmer and higher; closed quiet at 13¼c. Live Hogs steady; shipping lots, $5 50@$6 25; packing, $6 35@$7. Cattle quiet and weak for all grades below choice; supply mainly common; sales of choice native Steers at $6 25; good do., $5 50; common Wintered Texans, $3 37½@$3 60; common native Cows, $3. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 6,000 head.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Cotton strong; advancing tendency; offerings light; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c. Flour dull, steady, and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Red Pennsylvania, $1 15@$1 18; other grades unchanged. Corn—Southern quiet but firm; White Southern, 80c.@84c.; Yellow do., 80c.@83c.; Mixed Western firm, in good demand at 82½c. spot; sales of 50,000 bushels at 83c., February. Oats steady; Southern, 64c.@66c.; White Western, 65c.; Mixed do., 63c.@64c. Rye dull and unchanged. Provisions firmer; more active; a jobbing demand. Mess Pork steady at $20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10½c. for loose round lots; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c. and 10½c. for jobbing lots. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Lard firm at 14c.@14½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c.@13c. Western Butter unchanged. Petroleum quiet and firm at 6c.@6⅛c. Hay unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky dull at 97c.@98c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Clover-seed; Prime wanted at 9¾c.@10c. Flax-seed; absence of business for want of stock. Flour dull; Extra $4@$4 37½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family Extra, $5@$5 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; High Grades, $6 50@$7 25. Wheat quiet; quotations barely maintained; Red, $1 18@$1 21; Amber, $1 20. Rye steady, at 90c. Corn fairly active; Yellow, 82½c.@83½c.; Mixed Western, 84c. Oats firm; White, 67c.@68c.; Mixed, 65c. Pork steady at $20 50@$21. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky steady at 98c. Butter quiet; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 40c.@41c.; Western Extra, 33c.@34c.; Western Firsts, 28c.@30c. Cheese firm; unchanged. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, 30c.@32c.; Western, 29c.@30c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 15.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92¾c.; No. 2 at 88⅝c.; February, 89c.; March, 90c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 at 51c. Corn quiet and nominal; new, in store, 63c. Rye quiet and nominal; No. 1 at 96½c.@97c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 10. Provisions quiet and unchanged; Mess Pork, $18 50, cash; $18 65, February; prime Mess, $17; extra prime, $13 50; Sweet-pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c., loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10½c., boxed. Prime Lard held firmly; Kettle-rendered, 14c.; Steam do., 13½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,500 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Receipts—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 2,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 15,600 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. Flour dull; unchanged; sales, 380 bbls. Wheat, Oats, Rye, and Barley entirely neglected; no disposition to operate among dealers; no orders to fill from interior home trade. Corn dull; five cars sold on track at 78c.@79c., according to quality. Pork dull at $20 for Heavy Mess. Dressed Hogs lower; $8 50@$9. Other articles nominally unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Flour steady; sales, 600 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; Extra White Michigan, in round lots, $1 34; car lots do., $1 38. Corn unchanged; Low Mixed, 88c.; High Mixed, 90c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $29, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Flour quiet. Wheat a shade lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 12½c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 10; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 08½; February, $1 09½. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, spot, 70c.; February, 70½c.; May, 75½c.; Low Mixed, 69¼c. Oats dull; No. 1 held at 59c.; bid, 58½c.; Michigan held at 57½c.; bid, 56½c. Clover-seeds, $6; Mammoth, $6 20. Dressed Hogs, $7 60@$8. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Flour very dull. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 04@$1 07. Corn steady at 70c.@72c. Oats steady at 60c.@63c. Rye quiet, but firm at $1 12. Barley firm and unchanged. Butter dull and unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; little doing. Green Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Sides, 10c. Whisky, 94c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 60c.@62c. Rye unchanged. Pork nominally $20. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Clear Sides, 10⅛c., cured. Lard unchanged; tierce, 14½c.; keg, 15¼c. steam, 14c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c.@14c. Whisky firm at 94c. Bagging firm; no demand at 12c.@12½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Wheat quiet. Rye firm at 88c. from store; sales, 900 bushels at 88c. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales of a small bag lot of round Yellow at 85c. Barley—Nothing doing. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales of a bag lot of State at the Susquehanna Depot at 64c.

DETROIT, Jan. 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Extra, $1 13¼; No. 1, $1 09¼; Amber, $1 09. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 58¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; ; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 15.—Flour dull and drooping at $4 50@$7. Corn dull and drooping at 83c.@85c. for Shelled. Oats dull and drooping; Mixed, 70c.@72c. Lard—Demand light; holders firm at 14c.@15c. Bulk Meats easy; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs unchanged; receipts, 1,300 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Wool quiet, but firm and steady; prices unchanged, except Extra and Merino Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No 1 and Super Pulled, 42c.@47c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 25c.@35c.; do. Coarse, 21c.@25c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Red held at $1 11; No. 2, $1 05. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum strong; Standard White, in car lots, 10¼c; Legal Test, 11½c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Jan. 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.@13½c.; net receipts, 1,091 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,999 bales; coastwise, 991 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 72,371 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 8,418 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,999 bales; Continent, 1,150 bales; coastwise, 4,109 bales; sales, 12,300 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 1,123 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,020 bales; coastwise, 683 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 70,083 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,813 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,181 bales; Channel, 2,125 bales; coastwise, 3,134 bales; sales, 11,500 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middlings, 14¾c.; net receipts, 8,601 bales; gross, 9,030 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,482 bales; Channel, 1,930 bales; coastwise, 738 bales; sales, 7,600 bales; stock, 288,702 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 44,197 bales; gross, 48,055 bales; exports to Great Britain, 15,685 bales; France, 4,228 bales; Channel, 1,930 bales; coastwise, 4,185 bales; sales, 34,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 15.—Cotton easier; Middling, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 1,980 bales; exports to France, 1,674 bales; coastwise, 303 bales; sales, 1,044 bales; stock, 101,739 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,708 bales; gross, 10,741 bales; exports to France, 1,674 bales; to the Continent, 388 bales; coastwise, 1,711 bales; sales, 7,637 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 15.—Cotton strong; fair demand; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,610 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,000 bales; sales, 3,068 bales; stock, 85,039 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,03[illegible] bales; gross, 7,111 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,261 bales; to France, 984 bales; coastwise, 2,432 bales; sales, 11,936 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 15—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3 ₱ cent. United States Bonds, new 5s, 102½; Erie Railway Shares, 26½.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26@26¼c.

5:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝ ₱ cent., which is ⅜ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 26¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quieter; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 111,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken for export and 15,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 779,000 bales, including 384,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 100,000 bales, including 58,000 bales American. Actual export, 4,000 bales. The stock afloat is 360,000 bales, including 231,000 bales American. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, including 29,000 quarters American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7⅞c.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7¾d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable January and February, at 7 13-16d. Provisions—Bacon, 51s. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles; Pork, 83s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for new Mess.; Lard, 68s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 9s. 4d.@9s. 8d. ₱ cental for average California White; 9s. 6d.@10s. 3d. for Club do., and 8s. 6d.@9s. 2d for Red Western Spring. Corn 39s. 6d.@40s. ₱ quarter. Flour 21s.@23s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,800 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7 11-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales are on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 11-16d.; do., do., shipped February and March, at 7¾d.; do., nothing below Low Middling shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 15-16d.; do., do., deliverable February and March, at 7⅞d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. Provisions—Lard, 67s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 15—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Jan. 15.—Petroleum 25f. for fine pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Decisions were rendered by the Commission of Appeals, to-day, as follows:

Judgments affirmed, with costs: Woodworth vs. Cook; Purdy vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; Kingsbury vs. Westfalls; Hao vs. Daly; Dennis vs. Coman; Woodhull vs. Rosenthal; Wylie vs. The Marine National Bank of New-York; Barker vs. Seaman; Gregory vs. Lindsay; Young vs. the Phœnix Insurance Company of Brooklyn; Smith vs. The City of Albany; Acheson vs. the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Pease vs. Smith; Leary vs. Miller; Freer vs. Denton, administrator, &c.; Kenney vs. Linch; Dunning vs. the Ocean National Bank, of New-York; Harris vs. the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; Todd, administrator, &c., vs. the City of Troy; Squires vs. Abbott; Bitter vs. Rothman; Noble vs. Queerpel; Osgood vs. Maguire; Reamer vs. Lockwood; Dwyer vs. Conger; Lyon vs. Yates; Westcott vs. Fargo; Vilman vs. Schall; Fitch vs. Rathburn; Greentree vs. Rosenstock; Gallup vs. Albany Railway Company; Pitney vs. Glens Falls Insurance Company; Lyon vs. Odell; Swift vs. Prouty; Rider vs. White; Burbank vs. Fay; Cole vs. Tyler; Kidd Foundry and Steam Engine Company vs. Galley, Haviland & Wehle; Butler vs. Wehle; Butler vs. Wehle; Butler vs. Wehle; Butler vs. Wehle; Butler vs. Wehle; Butler vs. Wehle; Haviland vs. Wehle; Haviland vs. Wehle; Haviland vs. Wehle; Haviland vs. Wehle; Spelman vs. Wehle; Spelman vs. Wehle; Place vs. Minster; Hildebrand vs. Crawford; Edwards vs. Noyes; Scott vs. Delahun.

Judgment affirmed by default, with costs: Haton vs. Murray.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event: Geotcheus vs. Matthews; Dempsey vs. Kipp; Matthews vs. Cadey; Morrow vs. Freeman; Wilson vs. Edwards; Boylestone vs. Wheeler; Winchester vs. Osborn; Foot vs. Ætna Insurance Company; Degrove vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company; Adolph vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; Mamlok vs. Franklin, Receiver, &c., of the Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company; Armour vs. Michigan Central Railroad Company.

Order of General Term affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the plaintiff, with costs: Brooklyn Oil Refinery vs. Brown; Kessler vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; Carpenter vs. Black Hawk Mining Company.

Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the plaintiff, with costs: Platt vs. Woodruff; Crane vs. Knubel; Lamont vs. Cheshire; Eldridge vs. Strong.

Order reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs: Mitchell vs. Mitchell.

Order affirmed and judgment ordered for the defendant upon the verdict, with costs: Cook vs. Harris.

Order affirmed, and judgment absolute rendered against the appellant, with costs: Pcillon vs. Secor.

Order affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered against the defendant, with costs: Quackenbos vs. Edgar.

Judgment modified so as to reduce the recovery to "on penalty and excess of fare paid," and affirmed as thus modified, without costs of appeal to this court to either party: Barker vs. the New-York Central and Hudson River Company; Garden vs. Same.

Reargument ordered: Roggen vs. Avery.

Not decided: Humiston vs. Hay; Dennis vs. Ryan.

Passed: The Board of Supervisors of Delaware County vs. Foot; City of Watertown vs. Fairbanks; Samson vs. Rose.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of Smith; In the matter of Sellon et al.; In the matter of Yates; granted.

Brock vs. Wiltmis et al.; Russell vs. Russell; Schlosser vs. Lichtenstein, et al.; memorandum.

Corbin vs. Knapp; Price vs. Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company; Corbin vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; motions denied.

Skidmore vs. Schedel: reference ordered.

Park National Bank vs. Oakley; taxation affirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Kelly vs. Taintor; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer to the sixth and seventh defenses, and for defendants on demurrer to the eighth defense. See opinion.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Howland vs. Smith; notice of settlement to be given.

By Judge Freedman.

Dow et al. vs. Darragh; order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Naumann vs. Ryan; report confirmed with $10 costs and $51 25 for disbursements.

Smith vs. Smith; judgment and findings with Clerk of equity.

Freedman vs. Stuart et al.; injunction continued until final payment; cause to be heard in February term.

By Judge Robinson.

Upton vs. Upton; divorce granted to plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Meister vs. Wehuer; decree filed.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Daly, C. J.; Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Carter vs. Otterson; argued and judgment affirmed.

Kelley vs. Mack et al.; argued and judgment reversed; report of Referee set aside and case sent back to be tried by a jury.

Williams vs. Godkind; argued and taken on submission.

Dixon vs. Schiffler; off on judgment of $10 costs.

Stewart vs. The Mayor, &c.; off term.

McGown et al. vs. Sinclair et al.; off term.

THE DOCTORS' SCOURGE.

James Williams, an incorrigible thief, against whom no less than ten indictments for grand larceny had been found, was brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner's plan had been to call at the residence of doctors, inform the servants that he wished to await the arrival of their employers, and subsequently disappear with whatever portable articles of property he could find. Williams pleaded guilty to two of the ten indictments, one charging him with stealing clothing and other property valued at $210 from the residence of Dr. Edward C. Harwood, No. 154 West Forty-ninth street, on the 14th of December; the other with the theft of two coats valued at $100 from the office of Dr. William P. Ackerman, No. 134 Lexington avenue, on the 29th of the same month. District Attorney Nolan pressed for the full punishment of the prisoner as a warning to other sneak-thieves, and Judge Sutherland sentenced Williams to ten years in State Prison, five years on each indictment.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business at the Exchange yesterday (Friday, Jan. 15,) was again quite brisk, and sales were made as follows:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of S. B. Hard, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following improved City real estate: One five-story and basement brown-stone-front French-flat house, with lot 20.10 by 100.5, on West Fifty-sixth street, north side, 433.4 feet west of Sixth avenue, sold for $29,341; one four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 105 feet east of Third avenue, sold for $11,900, and three three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 16 by about 74, on East Sixty-second street, north side, 207 feet east of Fourth avenue, sold for $14,565, $16,600, and $14,650 respectively. All the above property was bought by Addison G. Fowler, plaintiff in the foreclosure suits. (In our report yesterday of the sale of Sixty-second street houses, the house and lot 175 feet east of Fourth avenue should have been reported in the summary as sold at $13,943, and a house and lot 191 feet east of Fourth avenue, instead of 159 feet, sold for $13,860.) V. K. Stevenson, Jr., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, sold one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19.10 by 80, on Seventh avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, for $16,500, to Thomas McKeon. E. H. Ludlow & Co., in addition, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold one two-story frame house, with a plot of land 50 by 210, on One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, north side, 850 feet west of Home avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, for $5,000, to Samuel Donn, plaintiff in the legal action. The sale by James M. Miller of the leasehold property on North Moore street, south-west corner of Greenwich street, was adjourned to Feb. 16; and the foreclosure proceedings in the matter of the sale by William Kennelly, of four lots, One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, east of the King's Bridge road, it was announced had been arranged. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The public sales noticed for to-day are as follows: By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by about 45, on West Sixteenth street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Referee, of a plot of land 158 by 271.6 by 170.11 by 204, on the Old Boston road, north-east corner of East Sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Assignee's sale, under the direction of F. C. Bowman, Esq., of the pier, wharf, and bulkhead between South street and the East River, opposite Nos. 60, 61, and 62 South street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at Simmons Hotel, Flushing, Long Island, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 200 by 200, on Bank street, north-west corner of Division street, Flushing. Also, at the Town Hall, Astoria, Long Island, similar sale, J. H. Stuphin, Esq., Referee, of eighty lots, together, forming a tract of land in size 1223.10 by 312.5 by 1082.1 by 200, located on Broadway, at the corner of Tenth avenue, Astoria, and belonging to the Co-operative Building Association of Cabinet Makers, of New-York.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 five-story and basement brown-stone-front French flat house and lot, West 56th st., n. s., 433.4 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 20.10x100.5	$29,341
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot East 62d st., n. s., 207 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 16x about 74	14,565
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot East 62d st., n. s., 223 ft. e. of 4th av., adjoining above, lot same size	16,600
1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot East 62d st., n. s., 239 ft. e. of 4th av., adjoining above, lot same size	14,650
1 four-story brick tenement house and lot East 76th st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 25x102.2	11,900

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot 7th av., s. w. corner of 127th st., lot 19.10x80	$16,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 two-story and basement frame house and plot, 136th st., n. s., 850 ft. w. of Home av., plot 50x210	$5,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

East Broadway, s. s., (No. 171,) 26x100; Ephraim C. Force to Louis Levy and Wolf Bowscheck	$13,000
Essex st., (No. 142,) 25x100; G. Pfeiffer to A. Pfeiffer, ½ part	15,500
6th st., s. s., 294 ft. w. of Avenue C., 21x97; C. Gross to Margaretha, wife of J. Hoffmann	6,500
46th st., s. s., 206.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.6x98.9, foreclosure; J. P. O'Neill, Referee, to C. Baake	32,500
58th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x1000.5, foreclosure; Cornelius A. Runkle, Referee, to Maria M., wife of George McClure	34,400
58th st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 5th av., 26x100.5, foreclosure; Cornelius A. Runkle, Referee, to James Rufus Smith	32,500
115th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, 100x100.10; W. D. Vernon to A. Roe	16,000
116th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.10, foreclosure; Samuel Jones, Referee, to Matthew Baird	8,900
116th st., s. s., 347.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.9x100.10, foreclosure; same to same	9,000
116th st., s. s., 365.3 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.9x100.10, foreclosure; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to same	8,500
120th st., s. s., 138.10 ft. e. of 2d av., 19.3x100.11; Zebulon Phillips to Francis Bontecou	15,000
126th st., s. s., 510 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x99.11; T. Hillyer to J. Cornwell	14,000
126th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th av., 87x122, foreclosure; G. P. Smith to P. F. Maginn	6,225
127th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th av., 100x99.11; L. C. Lewis, Referee, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company	8,000
128th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th av., 100x99.11, foreclosure; same to same	11,050
128th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th av., 100x99.11, foreclosure; same to same	8,000
145th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th av., runs e. 158.6 ft. to Bloomingdale Road, thence w. along centre of said road 214 ft. to a point 175 ft. from 10th av., thence 143.9 ft.; Almina E., wife of John McClave, to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.	24,000
148th st., s. s., 311.10 ft. e. of Railroad av., Morrisania, 50x100; Andrew Christy to Robert Huson	1,200
10th av., n. w. corner 60th st., 40.5x80; 60th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 10th av., 45x100.5, foreclosure; Stephen J. Bidlack to John Paine	40,000

LEASE RECORDED.

60th st., No. 100 East, corner 4th av., part of house, 2 years, per year	$1,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS IN HOUSES.

3-story h. s. b. s., 33d st., near 3d av., $12,000.
4-story h. s. b. s., 54th st., near Madison av., $30,000.
4-story E. b. b. s., 49th st., near 5th av., $31,500.
4-story E. b. b. s., 34th st., near 7th av., $19,000.
And many others.

HOLMES BROTHERS,
No. 46 East 23d st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

SMALL FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 382 West 32d st., in perfect order, with mirrors and gas-fixtures; will be sold greatly below its value; nearly the whole amount of purchase can remain on mortgage; possession can be had the first of the month. JOHN M. PINKNEY, No. 24 Park place.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house; all improvements; No. 169 Lexington av., between 30th and 31st sts. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall st.

FOR SALE—NEW BASEMENT AND THREE-story brown-stone house, No. 127 East 78th st., three minutes' walk to 79th st. entrance to Central Park.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—NEWPORT, R. I.—TWO LOTS ON Gibbs av., 300 feet north of Bath Road, overlooking the sea and valley, each 100x200 feet, adjoining property of Prof. Rogers. Apply to HOFFMAN & RYAN, No. 13 Broad st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE VALUABLE STORE AND LOT,
No. 37 CHAMBERS ST.,
running through to
READE ST.,
will be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, JAN. 19,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Estate of Gabriel Furman, deceased. The store is extra size, being 25 by 150 feet, five stories in height, and the Chambers street front is of marble. SALE POSITIVE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 15th January, 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the pier foot of 25th st., East River, also the privilege of keeping for one year floats at the steps at foot of Third Avenue Bridge, Harlem River. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, PROPerty in the village of Sing Sing, especially adapted for boarding-house and private livery business. Rent, $1,500 per year. Address B. AUSTIN, Box No. 77 Sing Sing.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 175 East 78th st., in good order; gas, hot and cold water, bath room, stationary tubs, &c. Apply to JOHN GORMAN, corner 3d av. and 79th st., or to T. HOLMAN, corner Centre and White sts.

AT RAVENSWOOD.—BEAUTIFUL VILLA ON river bank, with stable, grounds, and modern appointments; rent low; cars pass grounds. WM. NELSON, JR., No. 24 Old slip.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE STORE, BASEMENT, and two lofts of No. 57 Cedar st., near Nassau st., desirably located and in good order; can be rented on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

A FINE STORE, 50X100, TO LET; ALSO, first loft, with or without steam power, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11, 1875.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 2d day of February, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of January, 1876; the said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids, as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

30,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

15,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

200 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

250 reams superfine Printing Paper, super-calendered, hard-sized, 24x32 inches, and weighing sixty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

3,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22½x31¼ inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

3,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22½x31¼ inches, and weighing forty-two pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

2,500 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

3,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
4,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
4,000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
3,000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
3,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
300 reams Double Demy, (forty pounds, linen stock,) 20½x32 inches.
2,500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,500 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1,500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
1,200 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
750 reams Super-royal, 20x28 inches.
400 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
500 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
2,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
400 reams Manila, of any required size or weight.
20,000 sheets imitation parchment, size 21x24 inches.
20,000 sheets imitation parchment, size 17x22 inches.

CLASS 6.—COLORED WRITING-PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

350 reams Cap, 13x16½ inches, blue.
200 reams Cap, 14x17 inches, laid, of any required color or colors.
500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches, blue.
700 reams Double Cap, 16½x26 inches, blue.
2,500 reams Folio, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches, blue.
100 reams Medium, 18x23 inches, blue.
200 reams Double Cap, 17x28 inches, blue.
500 reams blue Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
300 reams yellow Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
300 reams buff Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
100 reams Gold Envelope Paper, 19x24 inches.

CLASS 7.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)

1,000 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, and weighing forty-two pounds to the ream.
500 reams, measuring 25x36 inches, and weighing fifty-two pounds to the ream.
1,000 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, and weighing forty-six pounds to the ream.
400 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, and weighing thirty pounds to the ream.

CLASS 8.—SIZED AND CALENDERED TINTED PRINTING PAPERS.

250 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 22x28½ inches, and weighing forty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.
300 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 25½x40 inches, and weighing fifty-five pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.
500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one-sixth, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2; and for the whole quantity, or any portion, of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of, or dealers in, the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the *Joint Committee on Public Printing*, either to the care of the Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; the Hon. William G. Donnan, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

A. M. CLAPP,
Congressional Printer.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.—Proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of fresh burnt English Portland Cement, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LENOX, Mass., Jan. 7, 1875.

THE LENOX WATER COMPANY WILL REceive sealed proposals to Jan. 23 inst., for the building of the Water-works in Lenox. Specifications, plans, and surveys may be seen at the Post Office in Lenox. Awards to be made on Jan. 25, inst.

WILLIAM H. HILL,
ANDREW S. SERVIN, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SHEDS on new Piers, Nos. 43 and 46 North River.—Sealed proposals for doing this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1875. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, LEATHER, SHOES AND FINDINGS, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OIL, &c.—Proposals Department of Public Charities and Correction until Jan. 26, 1875. See *City Record*.

3,000 BBLS. FLOUR.—PROPOSALS DEPARTMENT of Public Charities and Correction, until Jan. 18, 1875. See *City Record*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PURE PORT WINE IS A HOUSEHOLD NEcessity, and the public will be pleased to know that PARK & TILFORD have for sale the pure Lion Port, four years old, made from the Oporto Grape by Dr. Sylvester, at his vineyards, Lyons, N. Y. Absolute purity is guaranteed by the affidavit of the maker. Ask for "LION PORT," with Lion lables.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF A first-class poultry and vegetable stand; will be sold at a great sacrifice; satisfactory reasons for selling. F. FINAN, Nos. 5 and 6 Croton Market, 42d st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN
(MARINE)
INSURANCE COMPANY
For the Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 31, 1874.

Entered Premiums on Unexpired Risks Dec. 31, 1873		$78,673 94
Premiums *entered* from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1874		836,835 61
Total Marine Premiums		$915,509 55
Premiums earned during the year	$833,395 55	
Losses paid and accrued less reinsurance and salvage	$265,798 51	
Reinsurance Commissions and expenses	$250,134 31	

THE COMPANY HAS THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

Cash in bank and with London bankers	$133,786 88
United States Government Bonds	713,546 25
Loans on bond and mortgage and other bonds	34,240 00
Bills receivable and premiums in course of collection (*being actual entered premiums*)	123,740 82
Sundry accounts due the Company	3,896 46
Total	$1,009,210 41

A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on and after Jan. 14, 1875.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
N. CHANDLER,
CHARLES G. LANDON,
CHARLES LULING,
EMIL OELBERMANN,
EDWARD LUCKEMEYER,
CHARLES KNOBLAUCH,
JOHN J. CRANE,
THOMAS ACHELIS,
MAYER LEHMAN,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
J. B. JOHNSTON,
GEORGE G. LAKE,
F. SCHUHARDT,
C. C. BALDWIN,
FRED. VON BERNUTH,
GEORGE W. HENNINGS,
WILLIAM PATRICK,
JOHN ALLEN,
RICHARD LATHERS,
ROBERT SPEDDING,
THOMAS SLOCOMB,
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
JACOB DE NEUFVILLE,
HENRY M. TABER,
NATHANIEL B. WEED,
WILLIAM FOSTER,
A. FOSTER ELLIOT.

FERDINAND MOTZ, President.
ALEXANDER MACKAY, Vice President.
WILLIAM T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

NEW-YORK CITY 6s,
DUE IN 1878.
BUFFALO CITY 7s,
DUE IN 1885.
FLUSHING WATER 7s,
DUE IN 1903.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

REPORT OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, Dec. 31, 1874:

Loans	$925,113 33	Capital	$250,000 00
Overdrafts	98 98	Profits	255,527 45
U. S. bonds	250,000 00	Dividend account	15,150 00
Due from national b'ks	81,834 17	Circulating notes	208,863 00
Banking-house	5,000 00	Deposits	921,694 62
Checks and cash items	13,431 49		
Exchanges for Clearing-house	78,652 19		
National b'k bills	44,759 00		
Legal-tender bills	248,430 00		
Coin	3,915 91		
Total	$1,651,235 07	Total	$1,651,235 07

I, R. Hamilton, Cashier of Bowery National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

Sworn to before me Jan. 11, 1875.

E. RING, Notary.

H. P. DEGRAAF,
L. H. MACE,
HARMON WAGNER, } Directors.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

BAYARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

EDWD. H. AMMIDOWN,
JAMES BUELL,
RAPHA L BUCHMAN,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,
JULIUS CATLIN, JR.,
HENRY C. HULBERT,
ISAAC ICKELHEIMER,
JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
JAMES R. PLUM,
EDWD. H. PERKINS, JR.,
ABNER S. RICHARDS,
RUSSELL SAGE,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
HORACE K. THURBER,
PHILIP VAN VOLKENBURGH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES BUELL was unanimously re-elected President, and RUSSELL SAGE was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank, held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. H. LOWRY,
J. J. CRANE,
W. S. TISDALE,
H. A. HOWE,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
W. L. COGSWELL,
T. T. BUCKLEY,
G. G. SAMPSON,
W. H. GUION,
S. R. STONE,
G. B. CARHART,
S. J. DENNIS.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President, and JOHN J. CRANE, Vice President.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WILLIAM B. ASTEN,
HENRY MEYER,
JOSIAH BLOSSOM,
FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
SANFORD COBB,
J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JOHN A. LIVINGSTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding.

BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this company on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN METALINE COMPANY, and of the FOREIGN METALINE COMPANY, will be held at No. 257 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 19, at 3 P. M.

JOHN L. BURLEIGH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THIRTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
OF NEW-YORK.
JANUARY, 1875.

ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate, at valuation of $15,381,575	$4,994,172 67
Loans on call (United States bonds collateral)	55,845 00
United States bonds, registered, (at par)	1,020,000 00
New-York City and County seven per cent. bonds, registered, (at par)	1,650,000 00
Brooklyn City seven per cent. bonds, (par)	750,000 00
Jersey City seven per cent. bonds, (par)	700,000 00
Rochester City seven per cent. bonds, (par)	100,000 00
Stephentown seven per cent bonds, (par)	10,000 00
Banking-house, (cost)	125,560 00
Real estate, new location, Broadway, 32d st. and 6th av	275,000 00
Deposits in banks and trust company	883,534 91
Cash in vault	75,217 12
Accrued interest and premium on investments, at market value	446,667 75
Total	$11,085,997 45

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors, principal	$9,798,597 91
Six months' interest, to Jan. 1, 1875	271,737 22—10,070,335 13
Surplus, or Guarantee Fund	**$1,015,662 32**

Amount of interest credited depositors last year, **$533,231 02.**

Total number of accounts opened to date, **100, 664.**

Open daily from 10 to 3, and MONDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL ST., CORNER LAIGHT.

OFFICERS:

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, JOHN C. JOHNSON, Vice Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

NAPOLEON J. HAINES,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
GARDNER S. CHAPIN,
JOHN CREIGHTON,
SILAS B. DUTCHER,
WM. S. FOGG,
MALTBY G. LANE,
AARON CLOSE,
SILLICK NICHOLS,
W. T. HEMMENWAY,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
JAMES BEVERIDGE,
JOHN C. JOHNSON,
GARRET E. WINANTS,
JOHN MACK,
ALFRED B. DARLING,
ANDREW J. WOOD,
HIRAM H. NAZRO,
B. L. SOLOMON,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
WM. H. LOCKE,
FRANCIS BONNEAU, JR.,
WILLIAM WAKE,
RICHARD M. NICHOLS,
FRANK G. GREEN,
THOS. FLOYD JONES,
CLINTON E. BRUSH,
EDWARD E. POOR,
J. H. JOHNSTON,
WM. LIVINGSTON,
HENRY REEVE,
CHARLES A. COLBY,
WILLIAM C. MILLER,
JOSEPH SMITH.

☞ Dividends declared semi-annually, in JANUARY and JULY, and carried to the credit of each depositor, where the amount stands as a deposit, and, if not withdrawn, is entitled to interest, the same as a deposit of cash.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December, 1874:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$835,465 37
Overdrafts		961 35
Due from banks		110,496 67
Due from the Directors of the bank	$24,500	
Real estate		8,303 51
Cash items, viz.: Bills and currency		67,785 25
Stocks and bonds		146,000 00
Bonds and mortgages		20,000 00
Loss and expense account		21,468 06
Assets not included under either of the above heads, viz.: State Bonds with Bank Department		5,126 56
Fixture account		15,306 88
Total		$1,230,913 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital, $100,000; subscriptions paid in, $350,000	$450,000 00
Profits	65,456 68
Due depositors on demand	715,252 97
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	204 00
Total	$1,230,913 65

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: John Davidson, President, and David Morgan, Cashier, of Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, a banking association located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1874, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN DAVIDSON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 14th day of January, 1875.

DANIEL W. MORGAN, Notary Public
City and County of New-York.

REPORT OF THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, of the City of New-York, January, 1875.

INVESTMENTS.

Bonds of the United States	$1,161,750 00
Bonds of the State of New-York	108,500 00
Bonds of the State of Michigan	40,000 00
Bonds of the State of Kansas	100,000 00
Bonds of the State of Missouri	150,000 00
Bonds of cities in the State of New-York	1,714,705 00
Bonds of counties in the State of New-York	662,000 00
Bonds of towns in the State of New-York	34,000 00
Real estate—Nos. 54, 56, 58 Bowery	177,000 00
Loans secured by bond and mortgage on improved real estate in the City of New-York and vicinity, appraised values $8,351,000	3,354,485 00
Loans secured by United States bonds	18,100 00
Interest earned and accrued on investment	89,730 53
Cash in banks and trust companies	464,241 26
Cash in vault	280,905 54
Total	$8,350,417 33

LIABILITIES.

Total amount due depositors, including interest credited Jan. 1, 1875	$8,017,678 21
Excess of assets over liabilities	332,739 12
Total	$8,350,417 33

1875—JANUARY INTEREST now payable. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and be entitled to interest from Jan. 1. Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank books in German, French, and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held Monday, 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

LEVI APGAR,
C. H. APPLEGATE,
JAY L. ADAMS,
ELBERT BAILEY,
EBENEZER BEADLESTON,
ALEX. BONNELL,
JAMES S. BARRON,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,
CHARLES DENISON,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,
JAMES FLANAGAN,
ALLAN HAY,
JAMES H. HOLDANE,
ZACHARIA JAQUES,
JOSEPH LEE,
D. B. MOSES,
NICHOLAS C. MILLER,
WILLIAM W. OWENS,
JOHN F. PUPKE,
EDGAR PINCHOT,
JAMES G. POWERS,
CHARLES B. RICHARD,
CHARLES SPEAR,
JOHN F. SHEAFE,
CHARLES W. STANDART,
H. K. THURBER,
E. T. TEFFT,
JOHN C. TUCKER,
JAMES WALLACE,
R. CORNELL WHITE,
JOSEPH W. MARTIN.

At a regular meeting held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN R. FLANAGAN Vice President for the ensuing year.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
JAN. 1, 1875.

The amount of the capital stock of this company is Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($300,000,) Two Hundred and Eighty Thousand of which has been issued for the purchase of machinery and other property. The amount of the existing indebtedness of the company is Thirteen Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty-five Dollars and Twenty-two Cents, ($13,565 22.)

Trustees, {
SIEGMUND T. MEYER, President,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
L. J. PHILLIPS,
A. STEWART BLACK,
ASHER T. MEYER,
CHARLES A. GUNST,
ISAAC T. MEYER.

City and County of New-York, ss.: Asher T. Meyer being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the American Manufacturing Company, and that the foregoing report is true and correct.

ASHER T. MEYER, Secretary.

Sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, 1875.

ISAAC SCHREIBER, Notary Public,
New-York City and County.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

DEC. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank, held this day, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. A. WHEELOCK,
WM. M. BLISS,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,
ELIAS S. HIGGINS,
JAMES M. DUNBAR,
MORRIS FRANKLIN,
JAMES W. SMITH,
CHAS. A. DENNY,
LEONARD J. STIASTNY,
WM. L. STRONG,
JOHN BYERS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WM. A. WHEELER was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. WM. M. BLISS, Vice President.

ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

$20,000.—A VALUABLE OPENING FOR CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—A party having a large property near New-York, and controlling the business of the place, with buildings, machinery, manufacturing, mercantile, and other enterprises in successful operation, desires a partner to manage business in New-York, silent or active, or would form a joint stock company; have extensive and constant water-power; will make a manufacturing centre; water and rail communication; near coal and iron; can compete with any section in producing and placing any kind of goods in market. Address, for interview, WETMORE, Post Office Box No. 2,550.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.

M. F. HODGES, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Vice President.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000 00
SURPLUS, - - - 192,942 00
TOTAL ASSETS, - $392,942 00

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

46TH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

New-York, Jan. 7, 1875.

G. T. PATTERSON, Jr.,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Globe Fire Insurance Company
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 176 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

The usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., and also an extra dividend of THREE (3) per Cent., is this day declared, both payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 207 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Divided of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

Atlantic Insurance Company.
NO. 178 BROADWAY.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. D. CORNELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 187 BROADWAY, JAN. 13 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.,

payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE,
Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1875.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A DIVIdend of Three and a half per Cent. payable on and after Feb. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 16th inst., and reopened on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 128 AND 130 BOWERY, Dec. 14, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, and of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums over Two Thousand Dollars which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1875, in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,)
OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECtors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared. Also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent.; both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD.,
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Feb. 1. Transfer-books will be closed 20th inst. and reopened Feb. 4.

S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo.

SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five (5) per cent., also an extra dividend of five (5) per cent., was this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875.

Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1875, inclusive.

D. D. LEEDS,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY STREET,
Jan. 6, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX per Cent., payable on demand.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 179 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

JAMES A. SILVEY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. on the capital stock is payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1875.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. is payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) Per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1875.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—NEW-York, Jan. 11, 1875.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER,
Secretary.

ADRIATIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

N. G. ROGERS, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND.—New-York, Jan. 11, 1875.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
Germania Fire Ins. Co.
NO. 175 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, 6th January, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company.

HUGO SCHUMANN,
Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 167 Broadway.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS $239,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand.

W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees have directed that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will draw interest as principal. By order,

C. D. BAILEY, Treas. HARRISON HALL, Prest.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, date interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits on or before Jan. 18 bear interest from Jan. 1.

A dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 18.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th av.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1875.

The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. Interest not called for will be credited as principal.

Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.

JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

1875 January interest, now payable.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit, and be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.

Present rate of interest, Six per cent. Deposits made now, or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER ST., OPPOSITE CROSBY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st of December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 18th day of this month.

Also, an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the 18th inst.

OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
43D SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 12, 1875; or, if not called for, it will draw interest from Jan. 1, the same as a deposit.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be credited depositors Jan. 1, 1875, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. Payable on and after the third MONDAY in January. Interest not called for will remain as a deposit, drawing interest from Jan 1. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau st., (Sun Building,) New-York.

JANUARY INTEREST, 1875.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after Jan. 21.

BANK OPEN from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.

Books in German, French, and English.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
No. 374 6th av., corner 23d st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

ELEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January, 1875.

Money deposited before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Interest commences on the 1st of each month.

Drafts on Ireland. B. F. BEEKMAN, President.

WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK, NO. 247 Greenwich st.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that on and after Jan. 18, 1875, the regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, be paid on all sums entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. S. BROADWELL, President.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 18, 1875.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent; money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets $3,113,818 64 | Surplus $297,277 26

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secy. RICH. H. BULL, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—A RELIABLE gentleman of experience wanted in a long-established, prosperous, and safe wholesale drug business, to take the place of a retiring partner. Principals will address, with particulars, GENERAL TRADE, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, TO JOIN me in extending two proprietary medicines established four years; have a thorough knowledge of the business in all it details; can be pushed on an entire self-sustaining principle. Address PROPRIETARY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PARTNER WITH ABOUT $15,000 WANTED in an established remunerative business, or would sell for desirable real estate in part payment. Investigation solicited; references unexceptionable. Address M. C. E., box No. 187 *Times* office.

REMOVALS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS —By Dr. Vergnes, the inventor—Removed to No. 12 East 18th st., between Union square and 5th av. No connection with any other establishment in the City. Ladies, Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 till 2.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5,20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Sleeping-car express arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE OFFERS superior advantages in all departments at very moderate charges; next session opens Feb. 2. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. SOCIETY Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE for young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, Long Island.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF GERMANY gives lessons for thirty cents per lesson. Address TEACHER OF GERMAN, No. 222 West 40th st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND GENeral teacher is open to engagement. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR.

GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st., near Broadway.
Rev. P. R. VAN BUSKIRK, Pastor,
Will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Baptism at close of evening service.
Public cordially invited.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; the Rector will preach.
All cordially invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Dr. THOMSON'S BIBLE CLASS, 5 o'clock, in the hall.

MEETING FOR YOUNG MEN, 6:30 o'clock, in the lecture-room.

SERVICE OF SONG, (congregational singing half an hour,) 7:30 o'clock.

ADDRESS TO YOUNG MEN, by Rev. John Thomson, D. D., at 8 o'clock.

MEETINGS FOR YOUNG MEN, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, lecture-room. Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock parlors.

BIBLE-CLASS FOR YOUNG MEN ONLY, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

DAILY MEETINGS FOR PRAYER, at 3:30 o'clock. Leaders for week commencing Jan. 18.:

Rev. J. H. Hoadley, B. S. Huntington, D. D., Rev. J. Lowing, D. D., Mr. Wm. D. Clegg, Rev. Geo. S. Chambers, Mr. Henry King.

AT CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th av. and 28th st., on Sunday at 7:30 P. M., Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, will preach before the Young People's Association of the parish. A full anthem service will be rendered by a choir of over sixty voices.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

ABBOTT, REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF THE Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Seats free.—Subject for morning discourse, "Moral Insanity." Subject for evening, "The Prodigal Son." Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor, preaching Jan. 17 at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will preach.

ALL SOULS CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH av. and 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, Jan. 17, service at 11 A. M.; Sunday-school at 9:30.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. WILLIAM H. THOMAS, Pastor,
Will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Morning subject—"Christian Work in Soul-saving."
Evening subject—"The Deadly Sleep."

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford streets, Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor.—Morning subject—"The Church's Faith and Sinners' Salvation." Evening, sermon to inquirers.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, PASTOR.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.
"Thoughts for Troublous Times."

EVENING AT 7:45—"The Moral and Regenerative Power of Universalism."

This discourse is intended to meet the common objection urged by those who have not informed themselves on the subject, that the doctrines of Universalism have little or no regenerative or moral force—no power to pierce and arouse the conscience.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A MEETING IN the interest of the above subject will be held in the Bedford Street M. E. Church, on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Gregory, the Pastor; Rev. J. F. McClelland, of St. Luke's Church, and Bowles Colgate, Esq., will take part in the exercises. The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av. and 35th st.—Sunday, Jan. 17, 1875, morning service at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service at 3:30. Rev. Morris A. Tyng, of St. George's Church, will preach in the morning, and Rev. Wm. Neilson McVicar, D. D., of the Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, in the afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison av. and 89th st., Rev. Francis H. Stubbs.—Services and sermon at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Daily service at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIAL MORALS.—The next sermon in the course will be given in Christ Church, 5th av. and 35th st., to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock, by Rev. C. C. Tiffany. Subject—"Christianity and Public Morals."

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, in Greene st., near Canal. Services to-morrow at 10:30 and 3:30; Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Rev. David Mitchell, Pastor. All welcome.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BEtween 13th and 14th sts., Rev. F. Bottome, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs., (south side.)—Prof. W. C. Richards will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services, morning at 10:30, afternoon at 3:30.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK av. and 34th st.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger, Pastor, will preach morning at 11, and evening at 8 o'clock. The public cordially invited.

COOPER UNION—CITY MISSION SERVICES.—Rev. Dr. John Hall will preach in the Hall of the Cooper Union to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. All are made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 50TH ST., east of 3d av., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday services, 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, (Free Episcopal,) 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sermons by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Howland. Afternoon sermon on "The Lost Christ."

ECHOES FROM ZION.

Things New *and* **Old** *in* **Sacred Song.** *Edited by* **W. F. Sherwin.** For **Prayer, Praise,** and **Revival Meetings,** *comprising the* **leading favorite songs,** *with many* **choice new ones.** *The most desirable collection of* **Devotional Hymns** *and* **Music ever issued.** It contains 128 handsome pages. Price, paper, 25 cents, $20 per hundred. Boards, 30 cents, $25 per hundred. Cloth, flexible, 35 cents, $30 per hundred. Mailed at retail prices. Publishers, **HORACE WATERS & SON,** No. **481** Broadway, New-York. Box No. 3,567.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.; sermons morning and evening on the "Epistles to the Seven Churches."

EGLISE REFORMEE FRANCAISE—CALvary Chapel, 4th av., between 21st and 22d sts.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock, by Rev. E. Borel. All are invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 17th inst., Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning Prayer, Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, 10:30 A. M. Children's Service and Catechising, 3:30 P. M. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 7:30 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Dr. Armitage, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10:30; at evening service, 7:30, a discourse, first in series, on "Night Scenes of Christ." Friends and strangers welcome. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

GOD'S MESSENGER OF THE JUDGMENT dispensation will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Rapidly-approaching Grand Catastrophe of the World and the Glorious Redemption."

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Fletcher Hamblin, Pastor, will preach on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and revival services at 3 P. M. and 7:30 P. M., in charge of Mrs. Amanda Smith, the colored evangelist. Meetings every evening during the week. Mrs. Smith will be present on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. We welcome all to our church.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. A. S. Biddle, of Newburg, will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham will preach Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Divorce between Creed and Conduct." Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Bible class, free to all, at 4.

MISS NELLIE T. J. BRIGHAM WILL lecture for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at Republican Hall, (formerly Ebbitt Hall,) No. 57 West 33d st., second house east of Broadway. Children's Lyceum 2:30 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st., Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter.—Services at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning subject—"Afflictions." Evening subject—"Sin and the Soul," the second of a series of sermons on the salvation of the soul. Young people's meeting at 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting Monday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, at Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d st. Address by Andrew A. Smith, of Brooklyn, or M. C. Hazard, of Chicago. Lesson—"Preparation for Conquest" by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The "Primary" class this day as usual; also, the "Superintendent's" class next Tuesday; the "Normal" class, Dr. John H. Vincent conductor, next Friday evening, in the Chapel of Dr. Crosby's Church.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Assistant Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., WILL PREACH in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., near 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. In the evening at 7:30 o'clock, The Pastor, Rev. J. F. McClelland, will preach on the subject of Sunday-school work. The public invited.

REV. MARVIN R. VINCENT, D.D., PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Covenant, (Presbyterian,) Park av., corner of 35th st., on Sunday, 17th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture, Wednesday, at 7:45 P.M.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D.D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half hour prayer-meeting in lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. CYRUS DICKSON, D. D., WILL preach in the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Neighbors and strangers cordially invited.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., on Sunday morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:30. Baptism at the evening sermon. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. DR. ORMISTON WILL PREACH IN the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th av. and 29th st., Sabbath, Jan. 17, at 10.30 A. M., and Rev. Dr. Parmer, of New-Orleans, at 7:30 P. M.

REV. G. T. CARTWRIGHT, OF THE CHURCH of England, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington av., corner of 35th st., on Sunday morning and afternoon Service, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

REV. DR. JOSEPH R. WILSON, OF WILmington, N. C., will preach in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church to-morrow at 10:30 A. M.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH IN SEVENteenth Street M. E. Church, near 2d av., on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. B. M. PALMER, D. D., OF NEW-ORleans, will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th st.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av., Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Special services during week evenings. Bible-school at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
FREE CHURCH! ALL ARE WELCOME!

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services—Celebration at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) at 10:30 o'clock. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30 o'clock; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Children's singing-school at 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. William B. Merritt, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for evening, sermon to young men. Friends and strangers cordially invited.

SEVENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL church, near Cooper Institute.—Rev. Thomas R. Stratton, of New-Jersey, a man of wonderful power and eloquence, will preach to-morrow morning and evening; revival services; all seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats. Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M.; other days at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"BE NOT WEARY IN WELL DOING."
Evening:
"BEHOLD THE LAMB OF GOD."

Young men and strangers cordially invited.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av.—Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. D. Lodge; in the evening by Rev D. Brown. The revival increases in interest. Service every evening next week.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching to-morrow by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st., Rev. John N. GALLEHER, Rector. Services 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Jan. 30, at noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LEMON, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin........................$100 gold.
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SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
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CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Jan. 16.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Jan. 20.
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FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 19, from Pier 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY Jan. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
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First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
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ETNA..........................Jan. 27,
For GONAIVES, PORT-AU-PRINCE, AUX CAYES, PUERTO CABELLO, LAGUAYRA, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
ALPS..........................Feb. 5,
CLARIBEL......................Feb. 13,
For PORT-AU-PRINCE, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, CURACOA, and MARACAIBO.
For NASSAU, KINGSTON, Savanilla, and Carthagena.
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COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.
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Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC.................SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
OCEANIC...............SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC...............SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.................SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
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Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
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On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 20 | JAVA..........WED., Feb. 3
*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27 | CUBA.........WED., Feb. 10
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
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Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Sat., Jan. 23, 6:30 A.M. | Italy, Sat., Feb. 13, 10:30 A.M.
Spain....Sat., Feb. 6, 3 P. M. | Italy....Sat., Feb. 20, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK.......Saturday, Jan. 16, at 11:30 A M
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ.....Saturday, Feb. 6
PEREIRE, DANRE................Saturday, Feb. 20
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First Cabin, $125...Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

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These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
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WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.............Feb. 9, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
*KENILWORTH....Jan. 14 | ILLINOIS..............Feb. 4
OHIO...........Jan. 21 | MANHATTAN.............Feb. 11
PENNSYLVANIA...Jan. 28 | INDIANA...............Feb. 18

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New York.
Vaderland..........Dec. 28 | Switzerland..........Jan. 9
Nederland..........Jan. 21 | ....Feb. 2
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New York.
Nederland..........Dec. 28 | ....Jan. 9
Vaderland..........Jan. 22 | Switzerland..........Feb. 2
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.................Thursday, Jan. 14
CITY OF MERIDA...................Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new).........Thursday, Jan. 28
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA...................Tuesday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MEXICO...................Tuesday, Feb. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 30 and Feb. 20, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S
ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best.
$1 60 per Gallon.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. **HORSE BLANKETS,** Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, **CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS,** and **SADDLERS' GOODS,** of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF GOULD'S ALBANY DOUBLE Sleighs; owner having no use for it, will sell very cheap. Apply at private stable, No. 117 West 25th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANSION HOUSE,
Hicks st.,
BROOKLYN.

The patrons of the Mansion House are respectfully informed that an elegant elevator for the accommodation of the guests has just been completed, by the aid of which the rooms on all floors are easily reached, and the comforts of this comfortable home much increased. A few desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen can be obtained at a reasonable rate.
EDWIN R. YALE.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, (EUROPEAN PLAN,) corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.; prices reduced.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board; suitable for families or single gentlemen; southern exposure; house and location first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—A SMALL SUITE OF APARTments, handsomely furnished, for a party of three or four gentlemen; private table; or a very small family.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 315.—TO let, with board, a nicely-furnished second-story front room; also, other rooms on third and fourth floors.

A—**ELEGANT, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED** apartments to rent to respectable gentlemen; terms reasonable; in first-class residence of owner. No. 230 East 23d st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—One or two handsomely-furnished front rooms, with or without board; desirable for gentlemen.

TO LET—FLATS AND SINGLE ROOMS, WITH and without board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, OR ONE LARGE and one single room, at No. 22 East 49th st. Superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO SINGLE rooms to rent, with board, in a family of refinement.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—ROOMS WITH board; second floor, front.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH st.—Room and board, $3 50 and $4 a day, according to the floor occupied. Rooms only, $1 a day and upward.
LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., bankrupts—The undersigned, assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction at the Court-house building at Newbern, North Carolina, on Thursday, the 11th day of February, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, two notes of R. B. Blackledge and P. S. Blackledge, his wife, now due and unpaid, each for $1,000, one of which fell due January 1, 1871, the other January 1, 1872, together with all the right, title and interest that said Murray, Ferris & Co. had at the date of the assignment of their estate to the undersigned, or that the undersigned has as such assignee in a tract of about 300 acres of land near Newbern, N. C., known as the Blackledge property, and mortgaged to the said Murray, Ferris & Co. as collateral security to the said notes.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 15, 1875. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee.
ja16-1aw3wS*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP REIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of the above named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of February, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy in charge of the above entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,099, 5,100 and 5,101, of the revised statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed my account of my receipts and payments as Assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meeting I shall apply to the Court for an adjustment and settlement of my said account.—Dated this 14th day of January, 1875.
MATTHEW V. CABLE, Assignee,
No. 155 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CONNOLLY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Connolly, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1874.
JOHN H. OCKERSHAUSEN, Assignee,
No. 380 South street, New-York City.

Southern District of New-York, ss.: I hereby designate *The New-York Times* and *Commercial Advertiser* as the newspapers in which the above notice shall be published by the said John Ockershausen, assignee of the estate of John Connolly, bankrupt aforesaid, according to law.—Dated New-York City, the 10th day of December, 1874. JOHN FITCH,
ja9-1aw3wSa* Register in Bankruptcy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SETH HOWARD HOWES, STEPHEN HYATT, and LEANDER W. TOWNSEND, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Aaron Claflin, the assignee of the estate, &c., of the above-named bankrupts, for leave to compromise or compound various claims due said estate, described in said petition, and that the twenty-seventh (27th) day of January, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors and other persons interested may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, January 15, 1875.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
BARRETT, REDFIELD & HILL, Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GUSTAVUS A. WIEDENMAYER and GEORGE W. WIEDENMAYER, bankrupts: George W. Wiedenmayer, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D., 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said George W. Wiedenmayer, bankrupt.
ja9-1aw3wSa R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD WIGHT and PHILIP TILLINGHAST, JR., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the twenty-eighth day of December, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Edward Wight and Philip Tillinghast, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.
RICHARD W. BOGART, Assignee.
ja2-1aw3wS*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.
BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix,
d12-1aw6mSa* of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874. JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
o15-1aw6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.
SARA B. S. HEENAN,
jy11-1aw6mS Administratrix.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. FRENCH OPERA.
TO-DAY, two performances. Matinée, 2; evening, 8.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2, the only matinée of Bazin's charming opera comique,
LE VOYAGE EN CHINE.
Next week CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MONDAY, 16th, TUESDAY, 17th, WEDNESDAY, 18th,
LAST THREE NIGHTS
of
LE VOYAGE EN CHINE.
THURSDAY, 21st, revival for a few nights only of Lecocq's everlastingly-successful opera bouffe,
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Début in America of
Mlle. BERTHE GIRARDIN,
(from the Porte St. Martin, Paris,) in the charming rôle of Clairette. Mlle. Minelly as Mlle. Lange.
In rehearsal, the sensation of European capitals,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., between 5th av. and Union square.
MACCABE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
Every evening at 8, matinee Saturday at 2, in his highly-successful monologue. BEGONE DULL CARE.
Music, ventriloquism, and character delineations.
NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow," "The Lancashire Lad," "The English Railway Porter," "Terry O'Mulligan," and the dual deception of
"SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN,"
in which Mr. MACCABE will PERSONATE TWO CHARACTERS AT ONCE. (MALE AND FEMALE).
Admission, 50c. Balcony 25c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY. SOLDENE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 18 and 19, only appearances in Brooklyn of the renownedly complete
EMILY SOLDENE
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
And only representations of the reigning Parisian sensation, MADAME L'ARCHIDUC! Seats secured at Brooklyn Academy and at No. 114 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
The Museum is open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 7 to 10 P. M. Cesnola collection, galleries of pictures, statuary, and other art objects.
Admission, 25 cents. Mondays free.

KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY, JAN. 25, INAUGURAL.

SEE TO-MORROW'S PAPERS FOR FULL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC, ELOCUTION, AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

ANNIVERSARY (THE 22D) OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, of the City of New-York will take place at ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Speakers—Hon. HENRY WILSON, Vice President of the United States; Rev. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, D. D., and Rev. N. H. SCHENCK, D. D.
Tickets of admission can be procured without charge on and after Monday, the 18th inst., at the rooms.

THEN AND NOW.

The promises we made to our volunteers when they left for the battle-fields of the Union, that we would care for their dear ones, if need came, should be fulfilled. The widows and orphans of those who fell now claim the fulfillment of those promises, and the Ladies' Union Relief Association will open Steinway Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, to enable the public to do so.
For programmes see Wednesday's papers.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
THIS WEEK—THE FUNNIEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
New Songs. Jokes received with screams of delight.
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
FOR FEBRUARY,
HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED,
NOW READY, CONTAINING:

FOLLOWING THE TIBER. Concluding Paper. Illustrated.—SIX MONTHS AMONG CANNIBALS. Illustrated.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AND HER LOVERS. By MARY B. BLAIR.—A JAPANESE MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE. By W. E. GRIFFIS.—THE LOST BABY. By CLARA G. DOLLIVER.—THREE FEATHERS. Part 7. By WILLIAM BLACK.—FEVER. By H. C. WOOD, Jr., M. D.—SONNET. By CHARLOTTE F. BATES.—SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF HIRAM POWERS. By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE.—CORN. By SYDNEY LANIER.—GENTLEMAN DICK. By W. MACKAY LAFFAN.—A SINGULAR FAMILY. By CLELIA LEGA WEEKS.—THE MATCHLESS ONE: A Story of American Society, in Four Chapters. Chaps. 1 and 2. By ITA ANIOL PROKOP.—THE STRANGER WITHIN THE GATES OF PARIS. By LUCY H. HOOPER.—OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP: Gypsy Music in Hungary—The "Giorno Dei Morti"—Mr. Mill's Mother—Notes.—LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

FOR SALE BY ALL PERIODICAL DEALERS.
SPLENDID OFFERS.

To every new subscriber for 1875 who sends $4, the regular subscription price, direct to the publishers,
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,
a profusely illustrated, refined, able, brilliant, entertaining, and instructive periodical, will be sent, postage prepaid, for one year, and any one of the books offered in our premium list of over one hundred and sixty volumes will be sent, also postage prepaid, to the address of the subscriber. To a club of twenty subscribers this magazine is put at $3 per year to each, and
CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
the most thorough and reliable work of general reference, ten volumes, royal 8vo, bound in sheep, price $50, is presented, carriage free, to the person getting up the club. SPECIMEN NUMBER, with Premium List, mailed on receipt of 20 cents.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia.

DETERMINATIVE MINERALOGY
and
BLOW-PIPE ANALYSIS.
JOHN WILEY & SON, No. 15 Astor place, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
MANUAL OF DETERMINATIVE MINERALOGY with an Introduction on BLOW-PIPE ANALYSIS. By GEO. I. BRUSH, Professor of Mineralogy in the Sheffield Scientific School.
"This constitutes, in accordance with the original plan of Prof. Dana and myself, the Determinative Part of his System of Mineralogy."
1 volume, 8vo, cloth. Price $3.
*** Copies for examination with reference to introduction, will be sent to Professors and Teachers, free by mail, on the receipt of $2.

THE SKIDMORE GUARD.
Harrigan and Hart's newest song and march. Immense success. Published with picture, 40 cents.
WM. A. BOND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway,
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of HILMERS & McGOWAN, consisting of the undersigned, HERMAN C. HILMERS and HENRY D. McGOWAN, has been dissolved by mutual consent, as of, and from, and after, the 15th day of January, 1875. Either partner may sign in liquidation.
H. C. HILMERS,
H. D. McGOWAN.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 15, 1875.

The business heretofore carried on at the City of New-York by the late firm of HILMERS & McGOWAN, will be conducted on and after the 16th day of January, 1875, by the firm of
HILMERS, McGOWAN & CO.,
consisting of the undersigned.
H. C. HILMERS,
H. D. McGOWAN,
JOHN W. BALFOUR.
Jan. 15, 1875.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name, style, and firm of ANDERSON, ARCHER & CO., and THE MASONIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts due to said copartnership will be collected, and the amounts owed by said copartnership will be paid, by the undersigned WILLIAM T. ANDERSON and ROBERT MACOY.
ROBERT MACOY,
WM. T. ANDERSON,
HEZEKIAH S. ARCHER.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1875.

ALEXANDER HARGRAVES BROWN, OF Richmond Hill, near Liverpool, and JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, of New-York, have this day been admitted partners in our houses in this country and England.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1875.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between the undersigned, under the firm of BROWN & POWERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
MORTIMER BROWN,
JOSEPH D. POWERS.
Dated Jan. 14, 1875.

THE INTEREST OF MR. JOHN MURPHY and Mr. J. S. CRANSHAW, in the retail business of the subscriber, expired on the 1st inst. I shall continue to deal in cheap Dry Goods at No. 54 Catharine st.
WILLIAM MATHEWS.

No. 350 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1875.
MESSRS. JOHN WYLIE BARROW AND ALEXANDER MACLEAN BARROW withdraw from our firm this day.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK.

Accumulat. Assets Jan. 1. '74 $6,539,325
Surplus Jan. 1, 1874........ $671,641
Annual Income.............. $2,932,601
Amount of ins. in force.... $57,791,483
M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Prest. L. W. FROST, Prest.
S. C CHANDLER, JR., Act'y. J. P. ROGERS, Sec.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

BARNUM'S LATEST AND GREATEST SUCCESS.

THE HALF-PRICE SYSTEM, THE REIGNING SENSATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

GRAND ORCHESTRA, ORCHESTRA, AND FAMILY CIRCLE THRONGED DAY AND NIGHT!

THE WONDERFUL MENAGERIE A MARVEL IN THE ZOOLOGICAL WORLD.

SIX HUNDRED RARE WILD BEASTS UPON EXHIBITION AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

DEN OF PERFORMING LIONS, TIGERS, SERPENTS, JAGUARS, AND PUMAS.

THRILLING PYRAMID ACT BY HIGHLY-TRAINED ELEPHANTS.

GRAND EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLE, THE BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH STAG HUNT!

ONE HUNDRED OF THE FINEST ENGLISH RACE HORSES EVER IMPORTED.

ONE HUNDRED DARING NATIVE AND FOREIGN EQUESTRIENNES.

Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Exhibition at 2:30 and 8.

HIPPODROME WILL SOON CLOSE TO PREPARE FOR THE GREAT TRAVELING CAMPAIGN. ANOTHER TROT TO-NIGHT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.......................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Play is over at 11:10 o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT,
Adolphe D'Ennery's great romantic drama, adapted for this theatre by Hart Jackson, Esq., and entitled
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY
SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.
The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.
THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 1:30, fifth matinée of
THE TWO ORPHANS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE.
TUESDAY, JAN. 19,
Under direct auspices of the
THREE ENTIRE OPERA BOUFFE COMPANIES,
AIMEE, SOLDENE,
and
NEW FRENCH COMPANY.
Now performing at the Park Theatre.
For full particulars, see Sunday's *Herald*.
Tickets, (gentleman and lady,)........................$5 00
Extra lady's ticket........................2 00
For sale at DECKER BROS.', No. 33 Union square; Box Office Lyceum and Park Theatres; Delmonico's, 14th st.; No. 114 Broadway, and principal hotels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1875.
GRAND ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE
FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
First performance of
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
Opera bouffe in three acts by J. Offenbach.
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE,
her only appearance in New-York this season.
Mlle NARDIN, MM. KOLLETZ, DUBOUCHET.
During the performance Mlle. Aimee has most kindly volunteered to introduce two of her favorite songs, one in English and one in Spanish.
Reserved seats may be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

THE CHARITY BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Feb. 4.
Gentlemen, purchase for the above, KID GLOVES, $1 to $2 50 per pair; EVENING TIES, 25 cents to $1 50 each; French Embroidered SHIRTS, $4 to $20 each, at PEREGO'S, No. 85 Nassau st.

THE SHAUGHRAUN WALTZ,
Composed on Irish melodies by Thomas Baker. Published with photographic likeness of either Miss Lewis, Mr. Montague, or Mr. Boucicault. Price, 60 cents.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

EVENINGS OF ENGLISH GLEES.—MISS HENRIETTA BEEBE, Miss LOUISE FINCH, C. G. BUSH, J. R. NILSEN, G. G. ROCKWOOD, W. H. BECKETT, G. E. AIKEN, UNION LEAGUE THEATRE, THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 21, Feb. 18, and March 18, 1875, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $1 50, to be had of George E. Aiken, No. 194 Broadway, and George G. Rockwood, No. 839 Broadway, New-York.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

JEANIE JEWELL HOTCHKISS'
DRAMATIC RECITALS,
STEINWAY HALL.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—THIRTEENTH night, second season, SATURDAY, Jan. 16, in Tammany Building, East 14th st., from 8 P. M. to 12 M. GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A LADY WHOSE PURSE AND TASTES ARE at variance would make life more valuable by engaging a portion of her time as reader, amanuensis, companion, or teacher; no objection to supervise a household, or to go South with an invalid. Address Equipoise, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A tidy, nice, German woman; is a good waitress and seamstress, or do general house-work; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 259 West 54th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBERMAID and fine washer; has good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK OF SOUPS, meats, poultry, game, French and English styles of desserts; would go out by the day, week, or month; reference from highest families. Call at No. 235 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; can get up dinner parties; is an excellent baker; makes cakes and side dishes in perfection; best references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE PROTestant woman, Swedish; has had thorough experience here; good references; is capable, willing, respectful; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE SWEDISH GIRL AS COOK, or cook and laundress; understands her business well; is kind and obliging; will work for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE, COMPETENT WOMAN, as excellent cook and baker; will assist in the washing if required; is careful, sober, and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPLETE DRESS-MAKER, from Europe, wishes a few engagements by the day or month, being a perfect fitter and designer of ladies' and children's dresses; also, a good braider, and understands all kinds of velvet work. Address Mme. C. B., Box No. 326, UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl, with good reference; can cook, wash, and iron; a steady place for general house-work; makes bread; is a good washer and ironer; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, speaking good English; she is a good plain cook; good washer and ironer; is willing, neat, and obliging; wages no object. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 7th av.

HOUSEWORK, WASH, WAIT ON TABLE, DO chamber-work, cook or make herself generally useful.—By an experienced woman, speaking French and English fluently; good references. Address or call at Pearl Street House, No. 309 Pearl st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKing English; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; wages not so much an object in a small family. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SWEDISH woman; her present employer will recommend her as a first-class servant; parts with her on account of going South; she is a perfect laundress, willing, and tidy. Apply at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress; can flute and polish; or as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; City references. Call at No. 351 West 43d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; is competent to take entire charge of a baby, or will do chamber-work or waiting; has good City reference. Call at No. 319 East 32d st.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A GENTLE YOUNG French girl; is a good seamstress, dresses hair, and operates. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL; SPEAKS English; can take care of children, sew on machine; would do some chamber-work; has good references. Can be seen at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE, American, is now disengaged, and can be engaged immediately. Call or address No. 271 West 22d st.

USEFUL WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with a family going to California; can do all kinds of work; is honest and trustworthy; will take charge of children or an invalid; wages no object. Call for two days at No. 584 5th av., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman to go out by the day or week washing, sewing, or house-cleaning; best City references. Call at No. 320 East 29th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL. THEODORE THOMAS
The public is respectfully informed that
THEODORE THOMAS
will give, on SATURDAY and MONDAY NEXT,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, JAN. 16, at 2 o'clock,
MATINEE—GRAND—MATINEE,
WITH INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
MATINEE PROGRAMME FOR THE MATINEE.
Symphony, Harold in Italy, Op. 16...............Berlioz
Obligato Viola, by Mr. CHARLES BAETENS.
Harp, Mr. A. LOCKWOOD.
Octet for String Instruments, Op. 20.........Mendelssohn
FULL STRING ORCHESTRA.
Overture, William Tell..........................Rossini
Trœumerei (by request)..........................Schumann
Introduction, Quintet, Finale. } Third act Meistersinger von Nürnberg, Wagner.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, AT 8,
GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
Soloist, Mr. CONSTANTIN WEIKERT.
Pianist, from Leipzic, his first appearance.
Admission Tickets, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra.
Can now be had at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
(28th st. and Broadway.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.
Positively LAST NIGHT of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT........as.........Shylock
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ..as.........Portia
☞ Only "MERCHANT OF VENICE" MATINEE TO-DAY.

*** In order to give further IMPORTANT REHEARSALS to "Women of the Day," the production of that comedy will be deferred until WEDNESDAY EVENING, and on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS will be revived in all its original perfectness, GILBERT'S GREAT SUCCESS,
CHARITY,
With Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. FRANK HARDENBERG, Mr. GEORGE PARKES, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss SARA JEWETT, and Miss ANNIE GRAHAM in the cast.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD WEEK
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT AND PALMER
☞ PRODIGIOUS SUCCESS. ☜
An increasing attendance evidencing appreciation of the excellences of Halliday's admirable dramatic version of CHARLES DICKENS' charming story, "David Copperfield," and entitled
☞ LITTLE EM'LY, ☜
in which the popular actor and author
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
gives his inimitable impersonation of the character of Wilkins Micawber, the deeply interesting piece will be continued through a third week.
EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

THE SHAUGHRAUN WALTZ.
Composed on Irish melodies by THOMAS BAKER. Published with photographic likeness of either Miss Lewis, Mr. Montague, or Mr. Boucicault. Price 60 cents.
WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
TO-DAY TWO PERFORMANCES,
MATINEE AND EVENING.
This afternoon at 1:30. This evening at 8.
MRS. ROUSBY AS THE LADY ELIZABETH.
The great dramatic triumph of the season,
MRS. ROUSBY'S LADY ELIZABETH.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
MRS. ROUSBY,
THE RENOWNED ENGLISH ACTRESS,
in Tom Taylor's grand Historical Five-act Play,
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN; Or,
THE LADY ELIZABETH.
Produced with new scenery, properties, costumes, appointments, a strong cast, including GEO. CLARKE.
Seats at box-office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MRS. ROUSBY.—ELIZABETH.—MATINEE TO-DAY.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AT 1:30,
Mrs. ROUSBY in her original character of
LADY ELIZABETH.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.
SECOND CONCERT,
SATURDAY, JAN. 16.
Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto.
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
SIXTH REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 15, AT 3.
Tickets to Rehearsal, 75c.; to Concert, $1 50.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager
THE GARNELLAS, THE GARNELLAS,
in the double somersault from shoulder to shoulder.
J. B. JOHNSON, Champion Swimmer of the World,
three and a half minutes under water.
Miss JENNIE ENGEL, GUS WILLIAMS, RICKEY and BARNEY, SANFORD and WILSON, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
AFTERNOON AT 2. | EVENING AT 8.
TWO PIECES. | DOUBLE BILL.
EDMUND KEAN and | CAPTAIN KYD
CAPTAIN KYD. | and EDMUND KEAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SATURDAY, Jan. 16, Matinée at 2 o'clock.
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
Fanchon, the Cricket, introducing
all her great specialties....Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER
EVENING—BENEFIT OF J. B. STUDLEY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, Benefit of
J. B. STUDLEY.
WIZARD SKIFF, CARPENTER OF ROUEN, JACK SHEPPARD, AND THREE BLUESKINS ON HORSEBACK.

LECTURES.

DR. MATTHEW HALE SMITH
Will deliver his celebrated lecture on "Successful People and How They Win," on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1875, at Trinity Baptist Church, 55th st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. The touch elastic, and the tone powerful, pure, and even. WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice. Prices extremely low for cash during this week. Monthly installments received on Pianos, $10 to $20; Organs, $5 to $10; second-hand Instruments, $3 to $5, monthly after first deposit. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CARD.—PRIVATE MUSIC LESSONS, NO. 24 WEST 14th st., opposite Van Buren's Gardens; piano, organ, violin, flute, guitar, singing. Circulars mailed. Address MUSICAL UNIVERSITY.

SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.—NEW WALTZ, "Nautilus," as played at the Charity Ball. Price, 75c. Published by THOMAS J. HALL, 751 Broadway.

ORGANS.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,

Unapproached in capacity and elegance. WINNERS of **three highest Medals and Diploma of Honor at VIENNA 1873, Paris 1867;** *and at Industrial Exhibitions in America always.* NEW STYLES, *with most important improvement ever made.* **Piano-Harp Cabinet Organs ($200),** a NEW and EXQUISITE COMBINATION of these instruments. NEW COMBINATION and SOLO STOPS. **Etagere Organs ($175),** very rich. New Terms of Easy Payments. RENT PAID THREE YEARS BUYS AN ORGAN. Catalogues free. **Warerooms, No. 25 Union square.**

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; has lived with one of the best families in the City; has good references; is a Protestant. Address J. M., No. 120 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; CITY OR country; best of reference from last employer. Call or address No. 146 West 18th st.

PRACTICAL GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHman; married; none need apply but those requiring a first-class man; thoroughly competent in all its departments. For references, &c., address R. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WATCHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN AS WATCHman, or something that requires no great skill. Call at No. 101 East 12th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, SPEAKing some English; the very best testimonials; is neat and willing to be useful; has been a waiter in his own country; will come for low wages. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG Swede; eighteen months' reference from his last place; is willing, competent, strictly sober, and a well-trained servant. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian baths.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO WEST AS housekeeper; must be Protestant, qualified to take charge of a small, well-appointed farm-house. Address, giving full particulars as to age, experience, last employer, address, &c., FARMER, East Side Advertising office, No. 504 3d av.

WANTED—A VERY COMPETENT GIRL, WITH good City reference, to assist with washing and ironing, and make herself generally useful. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 111 West 49th st.

WANTED.—ALL INTERESTED ENGLISHMEN TO attend the British Provident Association meeting, at No. 151 Bowery, to-night at 8 o'clock. J. T. WRIGLEY, President. WILLIAM KNIGHT, Secretary.

THE SENATORSHIP.

FRANCIS KERNAN'S SWEEPING VICTORY.

JACOBS' SPIRITED BUT UNSUCCESSFUL FIGHT FOR MURPHY—JOHN KELLY'S DICTATORIAL POLICY DENOUNCED—HOW THE PARTY LASH WAS APPLIED—THE VOTE TAKEN VIVA VOCE—THE NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Francis Kernan, of Utica, has been nominated as the Democratic choice for United States Senator, in place of Reuben E. Fenton, by the Legislative caucus to-night, the vote standing Kernan, 77; Murphy, 9; Hoffman, 1. The way in which the movement in behalf of Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn, has collapsed, has proved a matter of surprise to many persons who were in some measure aware of the nature of the efforts being made and of the progress which was reported by the leaders of the Murphy canvass.

HOW MURPHY'S DEFEAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

That the result has been largely achieved by the crack of the party whip there is no room to question, for "Boss" Kelly's letter to each member of the Tammany delegation, demonstrates this fact, so far as that organization is concerned. In almost every section of the State more or less of the same sort of domination existed, and the hue and cry raised about money being used in Murphy's interest was only a ruse to "whip in" the men whose integrity was suspected. It must be extremely gratifying to the whole Democracy to know that thus early in their accession to power, and in the first important contest for control of that power the great body of the party in this State charges a smaller body with corrupt intentions, and that the leaders openly avow their fear of the constancy of their Representatives in the Legislature, by refusing to permit them to vote in the accustomed way, and goading them on to an oral vote. It was saying to the rank and file: "Your declaration is not to be trusted; we must witness your act." The contest was all along looked upon as one which would largely, if not wholly, turn upon that very point, and while it is by no means certain that Brooklyn would have succeeded, even with the ballot, there is good reason to believe that she would have made better showing than she has eventually done. I am convinced that there were many men pledged to vote for H. C. Murphy on condition that the vote should be taken by ballot, and for this reason the Murphy managers have for some days past been exerting themselves to make certain of securing that method of taking the vote. It is also certain that men who were identified with the Kernan party were not acting in concert with it, or were only looking for the opportunity to see their way clear outside of it, to cut loose openly. These men have been "backing and filling" with the Murphy interest, and led Mr. Murphy's friends into the delusion that they could bring strength to their cause.

SCATHING ADDRESSES OF JACOBS AND M'GUIRE.

When it was found after a brisk fight made in the caucus by Senator Jacobs single handed on behalf of the Kings County movement that the viva voce vote alone was to be had, all this willing and contingently-pledged assistance simply relapsed into the position made by the masters and voted "straight" on Kernan, under their instructions to do so, or under fear of political assassination hereafter. Jacobs bore the brunt with a skill and courage that gained him the respect of every man of the throng who heard or witnessed his efforts, and was frequently applauded by the lobby and the gallery, though their sympathies and hopes were uncompromising on behalf of Kernan. Speaker McGuire also made a speech of extraordinarily adroit construction, in which he consistently lashed both sides alike, and closed in a perfectly independent position between the contending factions without doing injustice to either. His address showed both wings of the forces that they were inconstant and acting outside the bounds of discretion and judgment. These two debators alone handled the question with any degree or ability the addresses of Messrs. Waehner, Fox, and Logan, of New-York, being substantially devoted to denials of dictation from John Kelly, and assertions of the independence of their own action. Their efforts were called out by the cutting references of Jacobs and Maguire to "The lash of the master" and "The collars about the necks of his servitors."

PROCEEDINGS AT THE CAUCUS.

The caucus was called to order in the Assembly chamber at 4:15 by Senator Jacobs as Chairman of the Senate Caucus Committee, who nominated Senator Laning as Chairman of the caucus which was accepted. There was but one absentee on the list of members, Assemblyman Roscoe, whose absence was due to sickness. The lobby and gallery were filled by a densely packed crowd admitted by ticket, and the liveliest interest throughout was manifested by the spectators. On taking the chair Senator Laning made a brief address, in which he congratulated the meeting that at last for the first time in thirty years the Democracy of this State were assembled to vote for a nominee who would be elected to the United States Senate. He closed by saying that at no time since the organization of the Government had it been so important that they should elect a man who was in favor of constitutional, representative, and honest government.

On motion of Senator Jacobs, the Clerk of the Assembly was chosen as Clerk of the caucus. It was also resolved that the rules of the Assembly, so far as applicable, should govern the proceedings. Mr. Waehner of New-York, moved that Messrs. Faulkner, of Livingston, and Schenck, of Montgomery, act as Secretaries. Mr. Hammond, of Ontario, moved that the caucus proceed to put in nomination candidates for United States Senator that the roll be called and that each member rise in his place and name his choice. He said that in the caucus for Speaker he had offered a similar resolution but it had been voted down as unusual. At the last joint caucus for Senator held by this Legislature, this was the course pursued, and he hoped it would be adopted unanimously.

SENATOR JACOBS' ATTACK ON TAMMANY'S DICTATION.

Senator Jacobs moved to amend by providing that the caucus proceed to ballot for candidates. He was not surprised at the proposition of the gentlemen from Ontario, for all knew that what had been called "general orders" had been issued on this subject from the head-quarters in New-York City of the organization which dominated the Democracy in that City, and which had now apparently attempted to control the Democratic organization of the State. He did not believe, however, that the attempt would be made to carry out those orders, but that every Democratic Representative here would be allowed to vote as his conscience guided him without fear and without favor. To take the course suggested would be a step toward breaking down the greatest principle on which this Government was founded. The great popular safeguard of the ballot, it would imperil every representative right by vesting unlimited power in the hands of a controlling few, and there was no truer axiom than that which says that "Boundless power is always accompanied by boundless corruption." He had observed that Gov. Seymour was now in the city, and this fact reminded him that thirty years ago Gov. Seymour had contended at the election of John A. Dix to the United States Senate for the very principle which he now here advocated. He was in favor of the vote by ballot on principle as well as for the reason that it was the uniform usage of the party, and particularly because it was essential, at this time, to obtain the true sense of this caucus, now when they were in power in this State, under a Chief Magistrate who had done so much toward breaking down the corrupt and dictatorial power of an organization which had done so much to damage the Democratic Party, it would require no great stretch of imagination to see how a Governor might under the plan proposed here use his power to elect himself or his friend to the Senate, but the ballot had right principle on its side, for constituents as well as representatives might, and did sometimes need all the protection and power which the ballot afforded. It was right in principle, because the voter should be able to vote as he pleased without challenging the envy or hate of anybody it might be said that the constituents had the right to know how their representatives carry out their wishes. So that they had, but it was not the wish of sections that was to be considered but of the whole people, who were interested in the result.

THE PRECEDENTS FOR VOTING BY BALLOT.

Historical precedents were ample as to what the custom had been. Silas Wright, in 1842, was elected in this way; Chamber to the Senate. He had no opponent. Mark that, no opponent. It could but be unanimous, but when question was raised the leaders said, "Let us have a ballot." And they had a ballot. In 1845, when Dix was elected, Horatio Seymour opposed a viva voce vote, and acted as one of the tellers in counting the ballots. In 1849, when Walworth and Seward were the candidates, the vote was taken by ballot and again in 1855 when Seward was re-elected. In 1857, for the first time in the history of the party, the vote in the contest between Sickles and Wood was taken viva voce. Quoting other instances the Senator came to 1873, when the Democrats and Liberals met in caucus. On that occasion the roll was called, but the party was in the minority, and was going through a purely pro forma proceeding.

JOHN KELLY'S DICTATORSHIP DENOUNCED.

Not long since, only a few weeks ago, a caucus was held, under the orders of John Kelly, in New-York, at which the members of his delegation made nominations, or rather were called on to pledge themselves to certain nominations. Mr. Kernan was one of the gentlemen whom they were then bound to support. So far as this caucus was concerned, those members from New-York were not in caucus at all, they were open to no argument, no proof. No principle of right or wrong could change their course. In this caucus they were bound, and he wanted to break the chain that bound them, for he knew them too well to think it did not gall them. No such dictation as that had ever before been attempted in this party or in any other, and it was now attempted to break down the safeguard of the ballot. Do but preserve the ballot, and this dictation would never again be presented. He had been a member of this body for nine years. He had seen the day when the organization in New-York not only controlled the party here, but owned the other also. All men know what had come of that kind of dictatorial control, and how the people suffered under it.

NOTHING TO SAY AGAINST KERNAN.

He never wanted to see it again, but he was there now to say that the party had but just entered on a new era in the politics not only of the State but he trusted and believed in the whole country; while he was here now he desired to say also that the man whom he came to support would not tarnish his name by any act of unfaithfulness to the traditions of the principles of his party. He was satisfied that the candidate brought here by the other side would not attempt nor countenance anything to the discredit of the party, and while he was here as the representative of one candidate, the name of the other also should not be tarnished. [Applause.] Was it because one man in New-York had sent his written orders here that men are to cringe before them? If there was a man here with a particle of spirit in his heart, if they had any manliness in them, or if there was any dignity and independence in this body they would tell John Kelly that if he owns New-York he does not own this Legislature, [laughter,] and applause.] He spoke low of Mr. Kelly as a political leader. Personally he was friendly to him, but he looked on him now as a political leader who had sent his orders here to be obeyed, and hoped that, as representative men, the members of this caucus would do their duty by themselves, by their consciences, and by the people.

SENATOR JOHNSON'S DEFENSE OF TAMMANY.

Senator Johnson, of Seneca, said, in reply, it was the bounden duty of a representative to vote for his constituents and carry out their wishes. A representative was best known by his acts, and not by his declarations. Tammany had not dictated in this matter, but merely expressed a preference. This was no more than was done in every county of the State, but as New-York City was so great and potential her action had had more weight nor was the action here proposed, an inroad on Democratic usage, a deep interest had been wrought up in this matter, and the people of the whole State were now closely watching the actions and the motives of the members of this caucus. He trusted they would do their duty.

SPEAKER MAGUIRE DENIES THAT THE LEGISLATURE IS VENAL.

Speaker Maguire next rose, and said that as presiding officer of that body a duty devolved on him that he must meet. The honor and integrity of this House had been impugned. It had been openly stated in the corridors and parlors of the hotels in this city, and had been sent broadcast by the press and the telegraph all over the land, that this Legislature was such a venal and corrupt body that it dare not be intrusted with the ballot. As presiding officer of the Assembly, it was his duty to repel this charge. A fouler aspersion had never been cast on any body of men; but he believed that a more honest and conscientious body of men never assembled in the State of New-York. If the object of offering this resolution was to pass on the question of its venality and corruption it was unfounded, and the people should know that fact. He denied that any of the members were subject to such a calumny in fact. But what a spectacle was here presented! The people of this State had just elected a Democratic Governor and Legislature as a rebuke to the corruption of their political opponents. Before they had been here a week it was sent from one end of the land to the other by the members themselves that they were venal and corrupt and not to be trusted. For himself, he was prepared to vote openly or by ballot, and to go on the housetops, if necessary, to proclaim his choice in Francis Kernan, the uncorruptible and able representative of the party. [Applause.] This was a matter of principle with him. There had been plausible and spacious reasons advanced for an open vote, but they were devoid of either force or logic, the ballot was the safeguard of the individual as well as of the constituent of one as much as of the other, and as soon as they break down the secresy of the ballot they undermined the foundations and safeguard of our institutions.

DECLARING IN FAVOR OF AN OPEN VOTE.

Did Chemung ask him how he should vote, or did any other county ask or direct its representatives except New-York County? What meant this talk about dictation and corruption and the lash. They were told here that a self-constituted junta here at Albany had said that the constituents of the members must and would know their representatives voted on this question, but where would this principle end? It had already shown itself in the threats of bringing party machinery to bear to crush out the political life of those who resist it. For precedents he cared nothing. He considered this attempt to-day an infraction of Democratic principle, as a beginning to destroy all confidence between the constituents and their representatives and as subversive of the principles on which our government was based. Would it be doing justice to the party to-day to go into secret ballot also. This was another question. Could they go into a ballot honestly. He had hoped for a compromise on this candidacy; but there was none, and he knew authoritatively that no man regretted these slanderous reports more than Mr. Kernan did. [Applause.] In closing, the speaker said he would for the sake of harmony, and to refute the slanders waive principle in this instance, and vote openly, and he asked the Kings County to waive all punctilio, also. Let them come into this caucus now and vote for an open vote, and they could themselves thus crush out and give the lie to this calumny.

THE DISCUSSION IN FAVOR OF AN OPEN VOTE CONTINUED.

Senator Fox and Mr. Waehner, of New-York, made brief replies in defence of their delegation, as well as of "Honest John Kelly" and Tammany hall, and in the course of Mr. Waehner's remarks quite a sharp rencontre of wit and sarcasm passed between himself and Senator Jacobs, in which the latter was somewhat worsted.

Mr. Hammond offered a preamble to be prefixed to the resolution setting forth that the veva voce vote should hereafter prevail in all caucus and electoral meetings, but after brief discussion it was rejected, as the leaders did not want to be tied up in that way for the future when a ballot may perhaps be convenient and desirable.

Senator Lord, of Rochester, did not think that reports and rumors of fraud and corruption could always be avoided in a canvass, as it was often recklessly used as a cry to defeat an opponent. He advocated the viva voce vote as being most in accordance with true democratic sentiment.

Senator Bradley regretted the bitterness and personality of the discussion, and hoped the question would be settled as if there were no precedents and it was a pure matter of principle.

Senator Parmenter said it was evident to him that the heat and bitterness of the present discussion arose from rivalry of the candidates. This being so, he regretted that it was not in his power to nominate an individual whom he thought could be unanimously elected to a seat in that body in which the Democratic voice had been silent for over a quarter of a century. He referred to Horatio Seymour, [applause,] but that gentleman would not accept the nomination. The speaker concluded by giving his reasons for favoring a viva voce vote. A citizen, he said, expressed his own wishes merely when he casts his ballot, and he is, therefore, entitled to cast in secret, but a representative must regard the wishes of his constituents, therefore, he should cast his ballot openly, in order that they might know how he voted.

Senator Coe said that his relation to the Democratic Party was such, he being a Liberal, that he had taken but little interest in the fight. He had hopes that a gentleman would be nominated who had done more to bring about the revolution which had put it in the power of the Democrats to elect a Senator, than any man except Grant. He meant Reuben E. Fenton. He thought the caucus was entitled to the protection of the secresy of the ballot, because there was no doubt that any man who voted contrary to the wishes expressed by John Kelly, was a man marked for punishment.

Assemblyman Trogan then made a few remarks in favor of a viva voce vote, and Assemblyman Daly also addressed the caucus.

NO CORRUPTION IN THE MURPHY PARTY.

Senator Jacobs then proceeded to answer the arguments which had been advanced by Senators Johnson and Lord and Speaker Maguire, and to deny the charges of corruption against the friends of Mr. Murphy. If it could be shown that improper influences had been used by them he would himself nominate Francis Kernan. He warned the gentlemen that others had reputations as well as themselves, and dared to maintain them, and cautioned them against circulating such serious charges on no more substantial basis than idle rumor. He wished to impress upon his hearers that the vote that was about to be taken would virtually settle the Senatorship and be considered a decision that the vote must be one equivalent to a declaration of lack of confidence in the members of the Legislature.

Speaker McGuire rose to explain. He had not made the charge of corruption himself; he had merely referred to those made publicly in the newspapers. As for himself he did not believe the charges true, but in the interests of the party and to disprove the slanders, he thought a viva voce vote should be taken.

Senator Jacobs then rose and said that the friends of Mr. Murphy were unwilling to have it supposed that the charges which had been made against their honor and integrity were true; therefore, upon their part, he moved that a Committee of two Senators, he not being one, and three Assemblymen be appointed to examine the persons whom he would bring before them. So much as this, at least, was due to the Legislature and to the Democratic Party. He trusted there would be no opposition to the motion for such charges, as these could not be suffered to pass by without a reply.

The motion having been carried by a vote, in which certainly one-half of those present did not express themselves at all, the Chairman appointed as such committee Senators Lord and Bradly and Assemblymen Schuvler, Oakley and Mackin, and the caucus took a recess. In about a quarter of an hour the committee reported that it had listened to all the information that could be obtained and that it found that there was no foundation for any charges or imputation of corruption against either the Brooklyn delegation or the friends of any candidate.

JACOBS DARES THE KERNAN PARTY TO VOTE BY BALLOT.

Senator Jacobs followed the committee's report with another vigorous speech. No man, he said, dared now repeat the charges against Mr. Murphy's friends, therefore the only ground on which a claim for a viva voce vote could be based was taken away. If the friends of Mr. Kernan had the large majority they claimed they ought to be glad to end the discussion by allowing the votes to be taken by ballot and it seemed to him that it was a duty which the members of the Legislature owed it to themselves to clear themselves of the imputation which had been put upon them by demanding that the vote should be thus taken. Any other course of action, he reminded them, would only draw closer the chains which bind them to a man and an organization that they hate.

THE VOTE WHICH CRUSHED MURPHY'S HOPES.

The question was then put on Senator Jacob's amendment, and it was decided that the vote should be taken viva voce by the following majority: Yeas, 13; nays, 74.

The Chairman then declared the result, and announced that nominations were in order.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Assemblyman Sherman, of Oneida County, said that it gave him great pleasure to name Francis Kernan. In doing so he read a wearisome outline of Mr. Kernan's early life, and at the end of it he detailed the various claims which Mr. Kernan has on public esteem. He has always, he said, been an earnest friend of the public school system, and was a hard-working member of the Board of the Regents of the New-York State University. He has served in the Assembly, in the House of Representatives, in the Convention of 1867 and 1868, and his exertions in the Presidential campaign of 1872 alone entitled him, in the opinion of Mr. Sherman, to the nomination.

Senator Bradley seconded the nomination. Mr. Kernan's purity of character and purpose had, he said, never been even questioned, and as he had always been an active and reliable Democrat, he was eminently fit to be chosen by a Democratic Legislature to represent the Democracy of the State. Others, he concluded by saying, may be equally entitled to the honor for their political services, but Mr. Kernan had the strongest claim, because of his intelligence, ability, and industry.

Senator Jacobs said that he recognized the fact that Mr. Kernan would well represent the State, but his own candidate was one who had served the people for thirty years, and in almost every office of their gift. The people of Brooklyn felt a pride in him, and in presenting his name the speaker considered he was doing an honorable act, and in recognition of the kind consideration to which his nominee was entitled, he called upon those whom he addressed to lay aside every consideration except of his merits. The Senator then nominated Henry C. Murphy, of Kings, and said a few words in praise of Mr. Kernan.

Assemblyman Sherman presented a set of resolutions from the Democrats of Broome County setting forth that the unanimous voice of the Democrats of that County was in favor of Mr. Kernan's election.

Senator Ray was the last speaker. He had intended to present to the caucus the name of a distinguished person, but he held in his hand a request from the person referred to that he be not nominated. Senator Ray then read a brief letter from Judge C. Wheaton, expressing his obligations to those who had intended to nominate him, and declining the honor.

The Clerk then called the roll, and each person rose in his place, in his turn, and named the person of his choice for Senator.

HOFFMAN'S VOTE.

Assemblyman Scudder, of Cattaraugus County, named John T. Hoffman.

MURPHY'S VOTE.

Senators Coe and Murphy and Assemblymen Cotfee, Kennaday, MGroarty, Oakley, O'Keefe, Silverman, and Talmadge named Henry C. Murphy.

KERNAN'S SWEEPING VICTORY.

Seventy-seven Senators and Assemblymen then cast their votes for Francis Kernan.

Senator Jacoos then moved that the nomination be made unanimous. The motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned amid great applause.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus was not fixed on until this afternoon, owing to the fact that it was not known what action the Legislature would take as to adjournment. Both houses having agreed to adjourn until Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, the caucus has been fixed for that evening. Gov. Dix, E. D. Morgan, and Congressman Wheeler are mentioned as the likely nominees.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LOSS OF THE STEAM-SHIP ALICE—TWENTY PERSONS DROWNED—OTHER MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The steam-ship Alice, from Cardiff for Constantinople, has been lost at sea. Twenty persons were drowned.

The entire crew of the ship City of London, ashore on Carnsore Point, Ireland, has been saved. An effort to land her cargo will be made if the weather moderates. The vessel is not the steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool to New-York, as was reported, but the ship City of London, from San Francisco for Liverpool.

The ship Louise, from Hull for Pensacola, has put into Queenstown in a damaged condition.

The schooner Wm. Starrett, from New-York for Oporto, has been wrecked near the latter place. Her cargo was lost. The crew were saved.

COLLIERY RIOTS IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

LONDON,, Jan. 15.—A strike is in progress among the colliers of Dean Forest, Gloucestershire, and the strikers have become riotous. Messengers have arrived at Monmouth asking that the military be sent to quell the disturbances.

MEETING OF LIBERALS IN REFERENCE TO MR. GLADSTONE'S WITHDRAWAL—PROBABLE SELECTION OF MR. FORSTER AS LEADER.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The leading men of the Liberal Party, with the exception of the Duke of Argyle, Viscount Cardwell, Lord Wolverton, and Mr. John Bright, met at the residence of Earl Granville to-day, for consultation in view of Mr. Gladstone's retirement. It is understood that the prevailing opinion at the meeting was in favor of the selection of Right Hon. W. E. Forster as the future leader of the party. All present were agreed that Mr. Gladstone ought to retire from Parliament.

It is stated that the constituency of Greenwich will present a requisition calling upon the Ex-Premier to resign his seat for that city. His resignation of the Liberal leadership surprises his supporters. It is not anticipated that a successor will be formally announced until the reopening of Parliament, when a general meeting of the party will be held. The names of the Marquis of Hartington and Sir William Harcourt are mentioned as well as that of Mr. Forster in connection with the leadership, but the indications are strong that Mr. Forster will be chosen.

GERMANY AND SPAIN.

EIGHT VESSELS TO BE SENT BY GERMANY TO THE BAY OF BISCAY—NEGOTIATIONS NOT PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

LONDON, Jan. 16—5:30 A. M.—The Times special dispatch from Berlin says:

The corvette Nautilus will wait the arrival of other vessels at Guetaria, on the Spanish coast, near the scene of the outrage on the Gustav. She will abstain from hostilities unless attacked.

The negotiations with the Madrid Government are not progressing as favorably as was expected. The Admiralty have been ordered to prepare for the dispatch of three corvettes and three more gun-boats to that portion of the Northern coast of Spain occupied by the Carlists. This will raise the number of the German fleet in the Bay of Biscay to eight vessels.

PROSPECTS OF AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 16—6 A. M.—It is still hoped in Berlin that notwithstanding the difficulties which have been raised Spain will admit the propriety of ratifying the demands of Germany.

VIEWS EXPRESSED IN A CIRCULAR LETTER FROM BERLIN.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—A circular letter was received from Berlin a few days ago which states that Germany, although wishing to respect the feelings of the Spanish Government, considers that she is obliged to satisfy public opinion and avenge the insult to her flag.

She is disposed to adopt the same conciliatory policy toward the new Government which was maintained toward President Serrano. Therefore she claims from the good-will of Spain the satisfaction due the German flag.

If the Government is unable to grant it, Germany will address it in order to act in concert for the best measures to obtain satisfaction from the perpetrators of the outrage.

SPAIN.

THE KING GOING NORTH TO THE ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—The King will leave the capital, probably Monday, for the head-quarters of the Army of the North.

ASIA MINOR.

APPEAL FOR AID FOR THE FAMINE STRICKEN POPULATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15.—The Committee of Relief for the famine-stricken people of Asia Minor urgently request the English and American press to let it be known that their funds are exhausted while the distress is increasing. They state that it will be necessary to clothe, feed, and give medical assistance to several hundred thousand persons until next year.

THE ICE-MEN'S STRIKE.

THE KNICKERBOCKER COMPANY PAY THE WAGES DEMANDED—THE STRIKE PROBABLY ENDED.

STUYVESANT, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The men are working here for $1 50 to $1 75, but assert that they will strike to-day for $1 75 to $2. The latter demand will probably not be acceded to. The men from Coxsackie, numbering about fifty, arrived here this morning and tried to effect a general strike, but did not succeed. This afternoon they intend to come with a large force, which may stop work for the present.

SCHODAC, N. Y., Jan. 15.—All the ice men were dismissed here to-day, for the alleged reason that the engine has broken down. The men say, however, that it is because word has been received that crowds are marching to this place from below to drive them from their work. Reliable men do not credit the latter statement. The wages paid here are $1 50 to $1 25.

HUDSON DEPOT, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The work on the ice at Coxsackie will not be resumed until Monday. The Agent of the Knickerbocker Ice Company has telegraphed to the bosses at Catskill to pay the men there the wages they demand—$2 in the house and $1 75 out-doors. This order will probably put an end to the strike. Large numbers of ice-men are marching to Catskill from Athens on the ice, not knowing that the above order has been issued.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN THE TENTH MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 15.—The election in the Tedth Congressional District to-day, to choose a successor to fill out the unexpired term of the late Alvah Crocker, of Fitchburg, drew out a small vote—less than half that polled at the November election—which resulted in the choice of Prof. J. H. Seeleye, of Amherst College. Returns from a majority of the towns show the election of Charles A Stevens, of Ware, who was the defeated Republican candidate in the Seeleye canvass. Four candidates were voted for—Mr. Charles A. Stevens, of Ware, Republican; Lafayette Maltby, of Northampton, Independent Reform; Prof Stockbridge, of Amherst, a Granger, and Henry M. Burleigh, of Athol, Democrat. The total from thirty-two towns gives Stevens 2,278, Maltby 580, Stockbridge 384, and Burleigh 2,081. Mr. Stevens' majority will probably be doubled in the small towns yet to be heard from.

Little interest was shown in the election, except by Mr. Stevens' personal friends and the Democrats, the latter working industriously for Mr. Burleigh.

THE MINNESOTA SENATORSHIP.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 15.—In the second formal ballot, in the Republican caucus, Ramsey received for United States Senator, 42, which nominates him. He was sent for and appeared, and thanked his friends for their steadfast adherance, and for the honor again confered on him.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Hon. Person C. Cheney, whom the Republicans of New-Hampshire, have nominated for Governor, is a native of that State and about forty-seven years of age. The correspondent of the Boston Journal writes: "He received an academic education, and then learned the trade of a paper-maker. In 1854 he built a paper mill at Peterborough, and was its proprietor until 1865. Since then he has had the management of extensive mills in Goffstown, Henniker, and Manchester. As a business man he has long stood in the front rank of New-England manufacturers. In the late war he was Quartermaster of the Thirteenth New-Hampshire Volunteers, and was also an acting Brigade Commissary. Mr. Cheney represented Peterboro in the Legislature, and has been a Railroad Commissioner. As Mayor of Manchester he was very popular, and that city never had a Chief Magistrate his superior. He has naturally shrunk from politics, and has never been an office-seeker. His nomination to the Governorship was accomplished without effort or solicitation on his part.

He has no connection with cliques or rings of any kind, and if elected will perform the duties of his position with uprightness and impartiality. A business career of nearly a quarter of a century has given him an enviable reputation for integrity and nobility of character. He is a gentleman of fine personal appearance, of superior intelligence, and of great popularity.

AN ANXIOUS LIVERY MAN.

The story we give here is told by the Lewiston (Me.) Journal: "Some time since two ladies called at a stable in A——, to hire a horse to go ten miles out. The proprietor was absent, and the hostler, being a 'new comer' and not acquainted with the horses, gave them the best-looking one. On the return of the proprietor he found the ladies had gone with a horse that was so high-spirited that he would trust but few men with him. He took another team and drove after the ladies, but did not succeed in overtaking them until they arrived at their destination. He asked if they had any trouble in driving the horse. They replied they had not, that the animal was a splendid horse; that he ran more than half the way, and they did not touch them with the whip. He asked if they had any trouble in passing teams. They said they did not, as every one who saw them coming got out of the way and gave them the whole road. Observe how ready men are to give women their rights."

OPINION ON LOUISIANA.

THE FANEUIL HALL MEETING IN BOSTON.

A NOISY AND DIVIDED GATHERING—WENDELL PHILLIPS CALLED TO THE PLATFORM—HIS SPEECH AGAINST THE RESOLUTIONS—THE AMENDMENT INDORSING THE COURSE OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES OFFERED AND DECLARED LOST—THE ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The Faneuil Hall meeting to-day, to protest, as the call had it, "against the recent outrage on the Louisiana Legislature," was not by any means a harmonious affair. On the contrary, it was a noisy gathering of citizens that listened to the speeches decidedly divided in sentiment on the subject under consideration, and determined to express their sentiments. On the platform was a notable array of well-known men, including Hon. William Gray, Col. Theodore Lyman, President Eliot, of Harvard College; Frank W. Bird, and a score of others of like character and prominence. Mr. Gray presided, and a large number of prominent gentlemen, headed by Ex-Gov. Hon. Alex. H. Bullock, were presented as Vice Presidents. The speaking went on pretty well by William Gray, Gen. Samuel M. Quincy, and the reader of the resolutions, and John Quincy Adams, interrupted only by some shouts, some applause, and some jeers. But when Mr. Adams had finished his speech and the well-known face of Wendell Phillips was recognized from the floor in the crowd of citizens in the gallery, cries were raised for "Phillips," "Phillips," "Phillips," "A speech from Phillips," and pandemonium reigned. Mr. Gray succeeded after a while in somewhat restoring order, and speeches were allowed by the crowd from Frank Bird, Albert Mason, of Plymouth; Richard Olney, of West Roxbury, and Mr. Robert M. Morse, Jr., a prominent young lawyer of this city. Then, again, the cry was raised for Phillips, and with more vehemence than ever, and at length Mr. Phillips rose and made his way to the platform amid a tumult of applause, shouts and hisses. When the uproar had subsided Mr. Phillips said:

"I came here this morning because I saw that the voice of Boston was to be uttered in Faneuil Hall on topics of great national importance. The citizens were called to meet here to utter their verdict on the matter now under consideration. I looked over the published list and said who are the Boston men who have summoned us to this place to give an expression of Boston opinions. The first name on the list is that of Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy. [Applause.] Mr. Adams is a worthy gentleman. [Cries of "Question!" "Hear him!" "Free speech!"] I observed upon the list the names of citizens from Plymouth, Quincy, Cambridge, Salem, and other places. But I called to my mind the names of the hundred men who represent the City of Boston, and I say that if you were to present that paper to one hundred of them, ninety of that hundred would refuse to sign it. [Cries of "Stop, stop."] You have not on your paper the name of a leading lawyer, or editor, or clergyman, of Boston. [Cries of "Stop," "Keep still."] I have been in Faneuil Hall before.

[The Chair, on account of the confusion that ensued, was compelled to interfere and call the Assembly to order.] It is a noticeable fact that the merchants, the lawyers, the clergymen, and the other leading representative men of Boston are absent from a meeting purporting to represent the sentiments of the community. It is true that every citizen's rights are to be defended by the United States Government, wherever that individual may be. When a man is called out to be shot for standing up for his principles, has he not a right to call upon the General Government for protection? Congress would do nothing for Louisiana, which was going to pieces, and the Executive was compelled to act and decide between the rival Governors. He recognized Kellogg from necessity, and afterward he was called on by the Governor to help in the suppression of domestic violence. When should the troops be withdrawn? When the Governor informed the President that peace and order were restored. The recent Legislature assembled, and an effort was made and carried out to put a motion outside of the existing Clerk. This was contrary to all parliamentary law, and the moment the Clerk was overruled the Assembly became a mob. In the House of Representatives at Washington, there was once a struggle of three days over the matter of putting a motion, and John Quincy Adams was the one who stood up for the parliamentary law and won the victory. Having for twenty years studied this point of constitutional law, I assert that Gen. Grant and Gen. De Trobriand complied with every requisition of the Constitution and the law, and I defy any legal talent to prove the reverse. Another question was as to whether the President used his power with discretion. Gen. Sheridan said that there were in Louisiana the firebrands of discord and disloyalty, and was he not to be believed. My anxiety was not for the Administration, but for the oppressed people of the South. Should you pass these resolutions the blood of 100 black men, and of 100 white men would be on your skirts. Four millions of negroes were called into freedom to save the nation, and now you refuse to allow the President to protect these persons, who were brought into this condition of danger by the very act of the nation. I protest as a citizen of Boston against the passage of the proposed resolution, as not representing the sentiments of the citizens, and as potent for the evil in the council of the nation.

Throughout Mr. Phillips' speech he was interrupted by loud cries, hisses, and other demonstrations of disapprobation, mingled with applause and cheers, shouts of "Go on," and groans, and several times his voice was completely drowned by the uproar. Whenever Gen. Sheridan's name was mentioned there was an outburst from both factions that made the hall ring. When he defied the lawyers to prove that the Administration had not complied with the requirements of the Constitution, there was a shout of "Evarts! Evarts! ain't he a lawyer?" When he said that, if the resolution were passed, they would carry consternation into the hearts of the negroes of New-Orleans and comfort the White Leaguers, some shouted, "We will, we will," and others, "No, never." The speaker in the course of his remarks referred to God, and some one said, "Whom you don't believe in." But the most laughter was caused when he said: "I know what I came here for," some one instantly added, "Yes, you came to make a row."

A short speech was made by Col. Henry Lee, and then Mr. John A. Newell startled the managers of the meeting by springing a supplementary resolution, thanking President Grant for the prompt action in sending troops to Louisiana to suppress a lawless mob, and also thanking Gen. Sheridan for the summary manner in which he acted in New-Orleans. Mr. Edward Hamilton vehemently opposed to Mr. Newell's resolution, and said that Gen. Grant and Gen. Sheridan should not be defended in this hall by Wendell Phillips, who, at the time of the war made a speech in Faneuil Hall in favor of secession. He then proceeded to criticise Mr. Phillips as a man who had spent his lifetime in tearing up the Constitution of the United States, which remarks were greeted by yells and hisses and applause, and he sat down.

The amendment to the original resolution was then put to vote, and the Chairman declared it lost. The original resolutions were then put to vote, and the Chairman having declared them adopted, the meeting adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. George Van Vliet was yesterday appointed Weigher and Measurer of Grain to the Produce Exchange.

Mayor Wickham remained a short time at his office yesterday. Only those who had urgent business were admitted to see him.

Charles Moran will deliver an essay on the subject, "Do Eleemosynary Institutions Benefit Mankind?" before the Liberal Club, next Friday evening.

John McCullough, seventeen years old, residing at No. 616 Water street, was arrested Thursday night just as he was leaving the cigar store No. 290 Cherry street, he having robbed the premises of $40 worth of cigars and two coats. Justice Sherwood, of Essex Market Police Court, yesterday held McCullough in $1,000 to answer.

Adolph Bergman, a temporary lodger at No. 77½ Norfolk street, was held in $1,000 for robbing the premises of Alexander Davis of $40 worth of combs, knives, forks, pocket-handkerchiefs, &c.

The National Columbarian Society will hold their second annual grand exhibition of pigeons in this City, opening on Feb. 25. Prize lists, &c., can be had of the Secretary, L. Burlingame, No. 14 Murray street.

It was announced in the Stock Exchange yesterday that Mr. J. F. Massett, a member of the Exchange, had failed to fulfill his contracts. Mr. Massett had no office, and the failure is of little consequence.

Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Merz, who died from the effects of a fall he received on Jan. 1. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received from an accidental fall.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Francis White pleaded guilty to burglary on the premises of Annie M. Ryan, No. 261 West Forty-first street, on Dec. 30, and was sent to State Prison for eight years.

BROOKLYN.

A policy shop at No. 132 Eighth street, Williamsburg, was closed by the Police yesterday, and the proprietor, William Pearsall, arrested.

An examination of the bonds issued during the past year was made yesterday by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It was the first meeting of the Commissioners during the present year, and no other business was transacted.

Edward Homyee, a bar-tender in a saloon on the middle pier of the Atlantic Docks, fired three shots at a burglar yesterday morning whom he discovered on his employer's premises. The burglar escaped without injury.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Twenty-second Ward have elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, S. C. Conable; First Vice President, J. H. Atkins; Second Vice President, Stephen F. Lewis; Third Vice President, William A. Stevens; Recording Secretary, David Rogers; Financial Secretary, John H. Forbell; Treasurer, Thomas H. Rogers; Sergeant at Arms, William B. Conklin.

Officers to serve during the ensuing year have been elected by the Prohibition Party of Kings County as follows: Henry Hagner, President; James Morton, First Vice President; Benjamin Jones, Second Vice President; Charles Latour, Corresponding Secretary; Reuben C. Bull, Treasurer; Frank Lindsay, Sergeant at Arms.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., was installed as Pastor of the Baptist Church, Sing Sing, last evening.

Ex-Judge Robert Cochran, the new District Attorney of Westchester County, has David Verplanck, Esq., as his assistant.

The taxpayers of Bedford are called upon to raise a little over twenty thousand dollars this year, a reduction of nearly $110,000.

Mr. Charles Merritt has been appointed ticket agent of the New-Haven Railroad Company at Pelhamville, being the first agent stationed there.

The taxes to be collected in the town of Cortlandt this year amount to $66,390 54, against $71,692 53 last year, being the lowest amount called for any year since the war.

The revival meetings which have been in progress for some time past in the Second M. E. Church, North Sing Sing, are continued with unabated interest.

The annual election for Directors of the First National Bank of Sing Sing resulted in the choice of the following: C. F. Maurice, Sumner R. Stone, M. D. Cobb, Francis Larkin, James McCord, W. W. Benjamin, D. D. Mangam, James Williamson, and H. C. Nelson.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

REORGANIZATION OF THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES.

The German Republican Central Committee, Dr. Muhr presiding, held a meeting at No. 349 Bowery last night to reorganize for the ensuing year. Nearly all of the different districts of the City were fully represented, and considerable debate was occasioned by contesting delegations from the Eight and Nineteenth Assembly Districts. The matter was finally referred to a committee for investigation. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, A. J. Dittenhoefer; First Vice President William Grasse; Second Vice President, John P. Windolph; Recording Secretary, Charles F. Guenther; Corresponding Secretary, Leo Weil; Treasurer, Morris Friedsam.

A meeting of the German Democratic General Committee, Magnus Gross presiding, was held at the Teutonic Assembly Rooms last night, when resolutions in regard to the Louisiana affair were passed. The President and subordinates, on account of their course in reference to the matter, are accused of deliberate violation of several provisions of the Constitution, and Congress is called upon to institute an investigation, that the Federal officers may be punished for their unlawful acts. The Chairman announced that the Executive Committee has been organized for the ensuing year by the election of Judge Michael C. Gross Chairman; Secretary, Michael Adriru, and Francis Enring Treasurer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:22 | Sun sets....4:59 | Moon sets...1:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:06 | Gov.Island...2:56 | Hell Gate....4:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............FRIDAY, Jan. 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Gaelic, (Br.,) Parsell, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Robert McManus, Beals, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Son; Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, Havre, France, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Merlo, (Ital.,) Bozzano, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Sjomanden, (Norw.,) Tanoou, Baltimore, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Juanita, (Br.,) Brown, The Downs, G. F. Bulley; Three Brothers, Edwards, Rio Janeiro, James R. Ward & Co.

Brigs Lily, (Br.,) Passiful, Stranrean, (Scotland) George F. Bulley; Harry, Robinson, Sagua la Grande, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Hattie Eaton, Cook, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Morton, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Carondelet, McCreery, New-Orleans Jan. 7 and S. W. Pass 8th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Faircloth, Savannah Jan. 9, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salvear, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Calcutta, Tanton, Iloilo Aug. 12, with sugar to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Sept. 20. From Iloilo to Anjier had light winds and calms, with heavy rain. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 14; crossed the equator Dec. 13, in lon. 36 W. No date, lat. 18 39 S., lon. 9 31 W., spoke ship California, (of Boston,) from Calcutta, for Boston; had light S. E. trades in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans; had good N. E. trades; was 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. gales. The C. is anchored outside the Bar, for orders.

Ship Rhine, Stetson, London Nov. 23, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Whittier, (of Newburyport,) Swap, Iquique Aug. 21, via Callao Oct. 9, with mdse. to Lunt Bros.

Ship Marianna VI., (Port.,) Santos, Lisbon Dec. 6, with mdse. to G. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Joshua, (of Liverpool,) Mowat, Calcutta April 29, via Mahitis Oct. 11, with jute to order—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Passed Cape of Good Hope No 15, and crossed the equator in lon. 22 30 W.; Dec.13, lat. 68, lon. 21 23 W., spoke bark Mary, from Mauritius, for London, 45 days out.

Bark Modesta, (of Barbados,) Rowland, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 16, in lon. 38 30; has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Bark Granada, Hodsdon, Progreso 20 ds., with hemp to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. W. gales.

Ship Rebecca J. Page, (of Boston,) Hill, Montevideo 50 ds., with hides and 1 passenger to order—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Dec. 16 in lon. 33 47; was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. winds.

Schr. Bagaduce, (of Castine, Me.,) Cox, Old Harbor, Jam., via Delaware Breakwater, 24 ds., with logwood, &c., to G. Wessels—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Had strong northerly and easterly winds; sprung foremast head. Jan. 11, 60 miles east of Assteague, passed a vessel bottom up, of about 600 or 700 tons, with copper bottom, apparently not long in that situation. Left in port schr. C. C. Stone, for Boston Dec. 30.

Schr. Island City, (of Boston,) Smith, Montevideo 54 ds., with hides to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 22 in lon. 37 W.

Schr. Thomas P. Ball, Ryder, Indianola 20 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Potosi, Jackson, Progreso 20 ds., with hemp to Moller & Thebaud.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.—Bark Elba, for Havana; brig Mary Lizzie, for Kingston, Jam.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Sld. for the United States, Nuevo, Matteo, Nor, Golden Rule, Village Belle, Harvester, Maggie McNeil, Reynard, Aurora, Carl Johann, R. M. Heslen, Saga, Stephen Bishop, and Minnie G. Loud.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., Eolus, Bastian Pot, and Mariana Fifth.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., Jubilee, Alice Roy, Roska, and C. E. Jayne.

Also arr. out, Nellie and Hermanos.

The National Line steam-ship Holland, Capt. Simpson, from New-York Jan. 1, for this port, was off the Lizard at 5 A. M. to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston Jan. 2, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 15.—The National Line steam-ship France, Capt. Alltree, from Boston, Jan 3, for Liverpool, arr. here at 3 P. M. yesterday.

The White Star Line steamer Republic, for New-York, sld. at 1:30 this P. M.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

Office, No. 135 Broadway.

FORTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Showing the Condition of the Company on the first day of JANUARY, 1875.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,500,000 00
RESERVE FOR REINSURANCE	1,951,239 78
RESERVE FOR UNPAID LOSSES AND DIVIDENDS.	290,924 42
NET SURPLUS	885,281 03
TOTAL ASSETS	$5,627,445 23

SUMMARY OF ASSETS:

Cash in Banks	$369,876 61
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate (worth $5,400,700)	2,033,853 19
United States Stocks (market value)	2,443,875 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	207,411 50
State Bonds (market value)	26,500 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of Securities, $413,664 25)	295,900 00
Interest due on 1st January, 1875	68,477 06
Balance in hands of Agents	152,021 59
Bills Receivable, and Salvages	19,524 64
Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this Office	10,005 64
Total	$5,627,445 23

The Directors have declared a Cash Dividend of **FIVE PER CENT.**, payable on the 18th inst., and have authorized the distribution among the Stockholders, of new stock at the rate of one share for every five shares held by each on the 14th January, 1875, making the capital **$3,000,000.**

Certificates for the new stock will be ready for delivery on the 8th February, 1875, until which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

THE GLORY OF NEW-YORK

A

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BY REV. E. P. ROGERS, D. D.

Delivered in the South Reformed Church Nov. 26, 1874.
("A citizen of no mean city."—Acts, xxi., 31.)

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